DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy and warmer, wind brisk southeasterly.

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EUROPE AFRAID TO ATTACK BRITAIN

Consequences That Would Follow Her Downfall Realized.

THE GOVERNMENT IS SAFE

But the Parliamentary Session Promises to be Stormy.

Disgust at Mr. Chamberlain's Subserviency to Rhodes and Beit—Ruskin's Popularity Less Great Than Supposed.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—"As the fleets and armies of England went forth to consolidate arbitrary power, the sound of war everywhere else on the earth died away. Kings sat still in awe and nations turned to watch the issue."

With these words your historian Bancroft closes the fifty-second chapter of his "History of the United States." The words exactly describe the world's attitude to-day toward this appalling conflict in South Africa. Strife is hushed among the nations, and throughout the earlier part of this week, while we waited for news from Buller, our enemies on the Continent almost ceased to abuse us.

When at the end of the week a brief moment of exultant hope was converted again into gloom and doubt there was less disposition shown abroad to jeer at us than has hitherto been customary. They all hate us, doubtless, but all begin to recognize that wiping out Britain as a great power could not take place without shaking thrones and dominions the world over.

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THE CZAR WANTS PEACE.

For some weeks past we have been hearing much about Russia's designs upon Afghanistan, and busy newspaper correspondents gather up for our consumption rumors of extensive movements of Russian troops toward Herat, accompanied by siege trains and extraordinary amounts of ammunition.

These may all be true, but I doubt it. Russian soldiers and bureaucrats would unquestionably be delighted to do something toward checkmating us in Persia and on the frontiers of India, but I am more and more satisfied that the Czar means to have peace, because he is so intent upon developing his immense empire by means of railways and industrial undertakings of all kinds.

And neither Russia nor her ally, France, would care to see Great Britain replaced by Germany as the dominant moral and military force of Europe. We have our uses, they recognize, although they love us not.

To tell the truth, however, little attention is being paid by us at present to anything happening in the world, except on the battle grounds around Ladysmith. We have almost forgotten Lord Methuen and his curious inactivity north of the Modder River in our anxiety to see Gen. White's beleaguered army released and the Burgher forces driven back over the frontier. This accomplished, many hope that the end of the war would be in sight, and therefore all thoughts are concentrated upon the titanic conflict being waged among the eastern foothills of the Drakenberg Mountains.

But our hopes are not so strong as they were two days ago, and the feeling of dissatisfaction with the War Office increases daily in intensity. Only belated news reaches us, and even that in the most fragmentary and tantalizing shape.

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FRAGMENTARY WAR NEWS.

We cannot form a guess of what is really doing all along the line of fire. Last night, for instance, a list of casualties was published in a manner that led the cursory reader to suppose that it represented our losses in the storming of Spion Kop. But it does not seem to be that at all. The regiments named in the return were part of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade, which had been put in charge of Potgieter's Ford, a vital point in our line of communications between Frere, Chieveley, and the front. The same day brought its news of some losses at Chieveley itself, and later information, quite as obscure and illusive, compels us to infer that the enemy has been making more or less determined efforts to break through our line of communications at both points.

Should this inference prove to be correct, and it can only be wrong on the supposition that Gen. Warren was so hard pressed as to require assistance from Lyttleton at the risk of a break in our communications, then the position of Gen. Buller's forces, scattered as they are among the hills and dells along a front of some twenty-five miles, is one of no small peril.

This will be sufficient to indicate to you the ground of our intense anxiety. Whether by design or accident, the republicans of the Transvaal and Orange Free State have succeeded in drawing us into a country where their undisciplined fighters can act with enormous advantage against our troops, and no civilian can possibly realize what the strain is to keep our men supplied with food and ammunition at the front.

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BULLER'S RETREAT POSSIBLE.

Unless Gen. Buller succeeds within the next few days in breaking through the Boers' entrenchments, and so far threatening the routes by which they can go home as to compel them to take flight, it is by no means improbable that the destruction of his baggage animals may alone be sufficient to oblige him to fall back behind the Tugela.

Should that catastrophe occur Ladysmith must surrender, because, in spite of its brave resistance, and the bold words sent out to the world about its impregnability, its population and troops are all now at starvation point, if not past it.

In circumstances like these, when no authentic cheering news comes from any point, unless we may regard Gen. French's movements around the Boers at Colesberg as something suggestive of a turning of the tide, Parliament meets next Tuesday to commence a session that promises to be one of the stormiest of her Majesty's reign. Not that there will be any opposition powerful enough to throw the Government out. Its defeat can only occur should our armies in South Africa be driven to retreat, and even then I am doubtful whether the Ministry would go without being forced to first submit itself to the judgment of the country. Nobody wants its job, and, as I have before explained, the Opposition is completely disorganized, split into fragments composed of the Imperialist Liberals, the peace-at-any-price men, the Irishmen full of rebellious words, the Socialists, and some few men of sense.

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COURTNEY A PROBABLE LEADER.

It looks as if the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney might emerge for a time as leader of the malcontents drawn from all parties, but disinterested and high minded as he is, he can never become the leader of a great party in the country, because he is a man of too much singleness of mind and independence of character to submit fully to party discipline

But just because parties are disorganized to an extent that makes the Ministry safe, criticism will have a scope greater than usual in debates. Angry Tories will feel themselves as free to pummel the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the wildest Radical of them all. The policy of the war will be attacked, also the finances of the Ministry and the administration of the War Office, and efforts will be made from many quarters of the House to get at the truth about Chamberlain's alleged complicity with Rhodes in the Jameson raid.

Since the publication of that fragmentary correspondence in the Indépendance Belge, one can see that a ferment of wrath has been getting up in the minds of politicians of all sections over this business, and this mental attitude was fairly described by Mr. Courtney in a speech the other day as one of disgust. People are disgusted, not merely because Chamberlain seems to have known what was going on, and to have been too complacent to check it, but even more perhaps at the exhibition made of the Colonial Office's subserviency to the Rhodes and Beit faction. This was pushed so far as to allow the Chartered Company to pack the committee of inquiry into the raid in its own interests.

We know well enough that this kind of thing is frequently done in our Parliamentary life, but we do not like it to come before the public eye. Then it is a scandal, to be resented, denounced, and if possible rooted out, till the public forgets.

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THE DEATH OF MR. RUSKIN.

Much has been made in the newspapers this week of the passing away of John Ruskin. Reading what they say might give you the idea that widespread popular sorrow has been felt at his death. This is not so. Ruskin was all his life the prophet of the select, not of the multitude. His curious periodical, "Fors Clavigera," was professedly issued for the benefit of workingmen, but comparatively few of that class read it, subscribed for it, or even knew of its existence.

In the world of art Ruskin had supreme influence along certain lines, but art is not a subject that fascinates the common people, and his excursions into the domain of politics and political economy struck one too much as if a knight of ancient chivalry had come back to tilt against a battery of modern artillery to bring round to him the general sympathy of the multitude.

Partly, however, Ruskin had himself to blame for the circumscribed range of his influence. Being a man of great wealth, at least down to a comparatively recent period, he was able to indulge in all kinds of fancies, and one of those fancies took the shape of discontent with the ordinary methods of book publishing.

That a book should be advertised and sent round to the press for notices became abhorrent to Ruskin's spirit, so he took his works out of the hands of Smith, Elder & Co., and for some time refused to allow his "Modern Painters," his "Stones of Venice," and others of his greater works to be reprinted at all. Such new things as he issued were for a considerable period to be obtained only from his friend and former amanuensis George Allen, who lived in the village of Orpington, Kent. Ordinary booksellers had often difficulty in obtaining copies of such books and pamphlets, and for some years the volumes were only issued in elaborate and expensive bindings, gratifying to the eyes of people of taste, but at prices by no means popular. Toward the close of Ruskin's life this rigor was relaxed. Reprints were allowed, still at high prices, however, and Mr. Allen developed into a London publisher of dainty and tastefully gotten up books by Ruskin and others.

Naturally, however, a system that prevented Ruskin's works from being brought under the public eye greatly helped to limit public knowledge of his writings, and only the cultured, and not all of that class, recognized him as, if not the greatest of critics and wisest of philosophers, at least as one of the greatest masters of English prose the country has ever known.

Ruskin's best works, taking all things into account, are to my mind "The Stones of Venice" and "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," but some of his minor volumes of essays, although occasionally wild in their ideas, are yet noble in their moral elevation and exquisite in their literary style. It is quite probable that now when he is gone, and cheap reissues of his books at popular prices will become possible, his influence will be greater and more widespread among the people than it ever was during his life.

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INDIAN WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

I must not burden you further with the Indian famine, heartbreaking though the news about it continues to be, but I should like to warn your readers against accepting too implicitly the statements circulated about the big sums which Indian native Princes are subscribing to our war funds, and about the volunteer troops being equipped in India for service in South Africa.

From what I know of Indian ideas, and I may say even of the views of Indian Princes, I do not believe that these subscriptions were spontaneous. Pressure is being put upon them to show their loyalty, and that at a time which could not be more ill chosen. Every rupee the wealthy people of India can find or spare ought to be devoted to relief of the famine sufferers, whose numbers promise soon to exceed four millions in spite of every effort made by the Government officials to keep them down.

***

GRAVE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Some few people here are languidly asking what is happening in China, but they get no clear answer. We cannot tell, and the mass of us do not care

Yet unless I misread the indications greatly, this Dowager Empress, a woman of comparatively low origin and not royal at all, is proceeding in a manner calculated to fan the flame of civil strife all over the empire. Her authority is dispensed by favorites, as that of female rulers invariably is, and these favorites are met by jealous intrigue, and sometimes by determination to resist, even to bloodshed, their pretensions.

In itself the substitution of a child as titular Emperor for a man too feeble of will to maintain his authority, and who is probably by this time dead, might mean little, but when it is considered that crafty self-seekers like Li Hung Chang still retain a dominant influence in the Empress's councils, and that all around her fortune seekers crowd, eager to make money by squeezing the native or cheating the foreigner, it is but reasonable to expect that something approaching internal disruption must be looked for.

The Japanese are said to be greatly excited over the news, and I am not surprised. Of course they blame Russia, but I do not believe that Russia had anything particular to do with this latest plot and revolution.

All the Western powers, however, may have to bestir themselves, and combine to prevent the "open door" from being banged in their faces. Not only so, but they may be driven to send naval and military forces to occupy various strategic positions in China, in order to protect their own subjects and trade, and perhaps also to prevent the spread of internal cleavages.

In short, I do not at all like the latest news from Peking, and feel certain that had our minds been less occupied with our own disastrous conflict in South Africa we should have been considerably excited about what may happen in the Celestial Empire at no distant date.

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THE ASSUMPTIONIST TRIAL.

France is having a little effervescence over the condemnation of the Assumptionist Fathers, the religious order declared to be illegal and therefore sentenced to be dissolved and have its property confiscated. There have in consequence been rows in the Chamber, of the usual type, between Clerical and anti-Clerical partisans, and a certain amount of chatter in the press.

The episode, however, is really of very little importance, and is not likely to weaken the position of the Ministry, or in any way change the political outlook in Paris. It seems only a small incident in the eternal war that a freethinking republic is compelled by the nature of its constitution to wage against clericalism in all its forms.

A. J. W.

H. C. FRICK IN SHIPBUILDING.

Is Said to be the Financial Power Behind the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—A conference, having for its purpose, it is said, the bringing of additional capital into the recently incorporated New York Ship Building Company, located on the Delaware River opposite this city, was held here to-day between Henry C. Frick, until recently at the head of the Carnegie interests, and several other capitalists. Besides Mr. Frick, those present were Andrew Mellon, a wealthy banker of Pittsburg; Henry Phipps, H. L. Shaffer, and M. S. Schoonmaker, all of Pittsburg; Mr. McCook and Jay Phipps of New York, and Henry G. Morse of the shipbuilding company.

The company was incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000, and occupies an extensive area of ground along the Camden (N. J.) river front.

The conference is said to have been suggested by Mr. Frick, who is reputed to be the financial power behind the company, and who conceived the idea of increasing the capitalization to $8,000,000. Nothing definite was decided upon at the conference as far as is known. During the day a visit to the yards was made and the plant inspected.

CONGRESSMEN INVESTIGATE.

Committee Looks Over the Midvale Steel Works in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs visited this city to-day for the purpose of inspecting the Midvale Steel Works. Following the inspection the members of the committee were the guests of the Five o'Clock Club at dinner. It was due largely to the recommendation of this committee that Philadelphia was awarded a stone dock at League Island and an appropriation for the opening of a channel in the Delaware River.

A number of prominent citizens accompanied the committee on their tour of inspection through the steel works. The committee will visit this city again within a week to make an inspection of the harbor and the League Island Navy Yard.

At the banquet 135 covers were laid. The members of the committee present were George E. Foss of Illinois, Acting Chairman; ex-Gov. J. T. Hull of Iowa, also Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; H. C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland, and William D. Vandiver, Missouri.

PADEREWSKI LOST HIS CANE.

Kept an Ohio Audience Waiting Until It Was Found.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Paderewski kept a select audience in suspense forty minutes last night. The cause was not made known by Manager Boda until to-day, after the pianist had departed.

Paderewski was billed for a recital at the Great Southern Theatre. The seats were filled long before the hour for the programme to begin, and hundreds were turned away. At the expiration of a delay that seemed unreasonable, Manager Boda telephoned the artist's hotel to know what was the matter. Paderewski's manager answered that the pianist would not appear. When asked the reason, the manager said that the artist had lost his cane and would not go to the theatre without it. Manager Boda threatened to go before the curtain with this reason, but finally decided to wait a while longer. The cane was found at the theatre and Paderewski was advised, and in a few minutes he appeared, smiling and happy.

COMMISSION DIVIDED ON TRUSTS.

Congress May Receive No Suggestions for Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Industrial Commission may not make any recommendations to Congress for the suppression of trusts. It is reported that members are not agreed on the extent to which trusts can be handled by legislation, and it is quite likely that they will merely transmit to Congress the printed copy of the testimony taken.

On one thing, however, the commission's members are in thorough accord, and that is the subject of convict labor. They are convinced that goods made by convict labor should not compete in open market with the product of free laborers, and that such goods should be used only in State institutions. Some of the members are now framing recommendations on this subject. The commission was authorized by the law under which it was appointed to recommend legislation not only to Congress, but to the several States.

Lake Shore Limited.

Every day leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast and Chicago 4:30 P. M. via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

EDITOR AND PASTOR EXCHANGE.

Newspaper Man Will Occupy the Rev. Sheldon's Pulpit While He Is Running a Christian Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—The experiment of running a Christian daily newspaper for a week will not be the first newspaper venture of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps." The Topeka Mail and Breese to-day recalled that he edited that paper one week in 1895. He introduced no innovations, nor did he change the tone of the editorial page. In an editorial written by him at that time on "What Is News?" he said:

"A definition of what is news requires a definition of what is not. It is not news, for example, to publish in a Topeka paper the account of a murder trial in California. It is not news to print hearsay. The news of the day is facts. Everything in the nature of supposition should have a column to itself headed 'rumor.'

"One definition of a newspaper would be a journal of information concerning what people ought to know, and not what they want to know. A paper is not obliged to publish what the public demands if that demand is vicious."

E. W. Howe, the author and editor of The Atchison Globe, in the editorial columns of his paper, says he will take the place of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon as pastor of the Congregational Church in Topeka during the week he is running The Topeka Capital as a Christian newspaper. Among other things Mr. Howe says:

"The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's desire to publish a newspaper for a week is evidence that he does not believe a sufficient amount of religion is injected into the columns of the newspapers. Neither is there enough common sense or ability in the average sermon. If we fail to make out as much of a case against preachers as the Rev. Mr. Sheldon makes out against newspapers we will buy a Bible and join the church."

Mr. Howe has had experience on the lecture platform, and his ability as a writer is well known.

DEWEY WILL VISIT NEW YORK.

Series of Entertainments Planned Here for the Admiral and Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Extraordinary interest is manifested in this brief society paragraph published in The Post this morning:

"Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague gave a dinner last evening in honor of the Admiral of the Navy, Mrs. Dewey, however, not being present. This interesting invalid is still confined to the house, but hopes to be able to accompany the Admiral to New York early next month, where a series of entertainments are planned in their honor."

BRYAN SPENDS A QUIET DAY.

Remains in His Room at Washington and Answers Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTGON, Jan. 27.—Col. William J. Bryan's day in Washington, up to the time of his visit to the Gridiron Club, was This is largely due to the fact that he has spent in any of the cities where he has stopped since he began his Eastern tour. This is largely due to the fac that he has been in Washington so recently that there was little to call for new conferences with National leaders.

It was shortly before noon when he walked into the Metropolitan Hotel, where he always stops. He did not register, and was assigned to a room on the second floor, just off the parlor. He ran up stairs, disdaining the elevator, and disappeared within his room, where, with the exception of the time he spent at luncheon, he remained for the most of the day.

He spent nearly all the time writing answers to letters. He had few visitors, and those who did call did not stay long. None of them were of National prominence. Late in the afternoon he went out and was gone some time. He spent most of the time in the office of The Washington Sentinel. He reached the hotel again at 7:15 o'clock, and dashed up to his room in a hurry, for the carriage was to call to take him to the Gridiron dinner at 7:30. Col. Bryan shaved himself and got into evening dress in little more than half an hour, and was at the Gridiron Club only a few minutes late.

SUNDAY CRUSADE IN BALTIMORE

The Police Are Determined to Enforce the Old Blue Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Old Sunday blue laws, for years more honored in the breach than in the observance, will be rigorously enforced to-morrow by order of the Grand Jury. Police Marshal Hamilton to-night stated that the law would be carried out to the letter. The people are indignant, and the leading newspapers denounce the action of the Grand Jury, and warn that body to be careful lest it carry the old law too far, and cause a reaction which would damage Baltimore's reputation.

Here is a partial list of those who will be reported to the Grand Jury if they sell anything or do any work to-morrow:

Cigar dealers, grocers, meat dealers, messenger boys, hackmen, saloon keepers, drivers, bootblacks, fruit dealers, soda water dealers, ice cream dealers, newsboys, lunchroom dealers, clerks, typewriters, confectioners, and stationers.

Marshal Hamilton says that, while necessary to the public, telegraph messenger boys are not exempt. The cabmen at the railway station will have to give their names to the policemen. Whether any attempt will be made to stop the issuing or publication of the Sunday newspapers is not yet known. Several of the biggest drug stores will close entirely, so that people will not be able even to get prescriptions filled.

RANCHERS SEEK NEW FIELDS.

Texas Cattlemen Start for Argentina to Engage in Business.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 27.—The Mallory Line steamer Lampasas, due in New York about Jan. 30, took out a party of Texas cattlemen, consisting of William Veck, Jeff Woodward, and J. M. Sewell, together with Mrs. Crocker and four daughters, all of whom are on the way to Argentina to engage in cattle raising. From New York the party sails for Southampton, England, on the steamer St. Louis, and from there to Buenos Ayres.

These people are from the San Angelo district, in Tom Green County, in Western Texas. They assign as the reason for leaving Texas that the range has been cut up into farms, rendering it difficult to secure grazing lands at reasonable figures, hence they are going to South America, where pasture lands are open.

A number of inquiries have been received from cattlemen in the Indian Territory, Wyoming, and Oklahoma concerning rates to South America, and a number of other cattlemen have signified their intention of going there and embarking in the business.

Yale's Old Buildings Must Go.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27.—President Hadley's announcement that some of the buildings constituting the Brick Row were to be torn down has caused a commotion among Yale undergraduates. At present there are but three of the original buildings standing, North College, Lyceum, and South Middle. Of these North College was the last to be built, having been completed in 1821. The other two buildings, formerly called Connecticut Lyceum and Berkeley Hall, were completed as early as 1804. The traditions clinging to these old dormitories is so dearly cherished by Yale men that it has been voted to leave South Middle standing as a memorial to the time when the college was in its infancy.

A Day and a Night to Florida.

"Florida Special." Quickest to all Georgia Resorts, Florida, Cuba, Nassau. Two other trains. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

Golf, Hunting, Fishing at Tampa Bay and Florida West Coast Hotels. Through train service—Plant System, 290 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

JAPAN MAY ATTACK RUSSIA

Great Naval Preparations Suggest Such an Intention.

TO OPPOSE DESIGNS IN CHINA

Sailing of a New Battleship from England Falsely Construed as the First Hostile Move.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Some of the afternoon newspapers associated the departure to-day of the new Japanese battleship Shikishima with possible complications in regard to the situation in China, especially as it was announced that the Shikishima would endeavor to traverse the Suez Canal by divesting herself of her armament. Up to the present time no ship of such size has traversed the canal.

It is not true that the departure of the Shikishina was directly due to the situation in China. The date for the sailing was decided on many weeks ago, and a farewell party was held on board of her previous to the deposition of the Emperor of China. But, though exaggerated importance was attributed to the departure of the new warship in the afternoon newspapers, those in England most cognizant of the secret aims of Japan, and especially those who are fulfilling her naval contracts; have for some time past thoroughly believed that she meditated striking a blow at Russia.

If this impression be correct, and there is the highest and most conservative authority on which to base it, it is not unlikely that Japan's hand may be forced and that her intended coup will be attempted before her plans are completed. It may be that Japan only meditates for the present a demonstration to prevent Russia from accomplishing the designs with which various correspondents have credited her since the change in China's Emperor.

Two powerful war vessels, built for Japan on the Clyde, will soon be ready to sail, while others are under course of rapid construction. Their strength has not attracted much attention, but their importance as international factors can be judged from a statement made to-day by one of England's greatest shipbuilders, who declared that the vessels building for Japan were the most powerful in the world and could destroy the best British ships in fifteen minutes.

Several of Japan's vessels in course of construction would have been completed before now had not Japan encountered financial difficulties. The British builders would not let the vessels sail until everything was paid for in cash. To accomplish this Japan induced a syndicate of English bankers to advance the money, and their action has been the subject of a good deal of private criticism in the inner Admiralty circles, when it was realized what tremendous naval power Japan was accumulating. Though Great Britain's strength was not impaired, it was thought unadvisable for British capitalists so materially to assist Japan to become a dangerous rival.

A well-known naval expert says that if Japan puts in commission the ships scheduled for service in the near future she will be ready for war within six months, and can then defy Russia, and, as the Japanese and Russian ships at present in the Far East compare, Japan's fleet would have an excellent chance of controlling the situation.

The battleship Shikishima, which was laid down at the Thames Iron Works in March, 1897, was launched Nov. 1, 1898. She is 400 feet long and 75 feet 6 inches wide, and has a draught of 27 feet 3 inches. Her displacement is 14,850 tons; indicated horse-power, 14,500, and speed, 18.5 knots. Her armament consists of four 12-inch guns in barbettes, fourteen 6-inch, quick-firing guns, all mounted in casemates; twenty 12-pounders, and eight Maxim guns. Her complement of officers and men is 741.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Transfer of Troops Admitted to be a Precautionary Measure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Herald publishes a pointed article discussing the recent experimental transfer of Russian troops to Kushk, and says plainly:

"Russia is obliged to take precautionary measures, owing to the disturbance of the balance of power in consequence of recent events. It is unjust, therefore, to blame Russia if she is making preparations regarding the long strip between Persia and Afghanistan."

STEEL PLANT FOR WATERTOWN.

Addition to the United States Arsenal May Be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 27.—In all probability a steel plant will be established at the United States Arsenal here. The need of such a plant has been apparent to the officials here for some time. The force of men at the present is kept busy turning out the new guns for Nantasket, Rocky Point, Baltimore, and Galveston, Texas.

Two six-inch rapid-fire carriages are to be sent to Rocky Point. These differ somewhat from the larger ones. Although the principle is the same, they can be sighted from above or below the parapet, and fired by electricity, but cannot be discharged until in position, when connection is made with the electric current. Two six-inch rapid-fire guns are to be added to the fortifications at Nantasket. The second of the ten-inch all-round fire disappearing gun carriages has been finished and tested and will be shipped to Galveston.

The employes of the arsenal have enough work on hand to keep them busy for a long time, and when the steel plant is added the force of men will have to be greatly increased.

William Rockefeller, Jr., to Build.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 27.—William Rockefeller, Jr., who purchased the country home of T. F. Secor last Spring, and made it the Summer residence of himself and family last season, it is said, will build a large residence on a knoll on the farm this Spring. The site commands an extended view of Long Island Sound, the Catskill Mountains, and lower end of the Green Mountain range. It is also reported that William Rockefeller, Sr., will erect a mansion on his farm, just opposite, for his daughter, Mrs. McAlpin.

Torpedo Station Shops Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 27.—On account of the short supply of coal remaining at the torpedo station and the fact that the supply asked for some time ago has not arrived, Commander N. E. Mason, the Inspector in charge of the station, has shut down the manufacturing shops of the station. Some forty machinists have been laid off.

Champagne Record Smashed.

109,303 cases imported in 1899 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry was never before approached. Carrying an enormous stock of choicest wines, its fine quality cannot be excelled, regardless of price. Its remarkable 1895 vintage now being imported is exceptionally fine.—Adv.

THE RED FLAG IN CHICAGO.

Strikers Threaten a Demonstration at the Funeral of a Labor Leader —Police Prepared.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"If the strikers carry the red flag at the funeral of Edward O'Connor, as it is reported they intend to do to-morrow, the Police Department will carry the Stars and Stripes and will see that the principles for which the United States flag stands are not violated," said Chief of Police Kipley to-day.

The Police Department will be present in force at the funeral of O'Connor, who was the Secretary of the Chicago Metal Workers' Union and was killed last Tuesday by one of the non-union workmen at Winslow Brothers' factory. The Chief has made special arrangements to stop any unlawful celebration and has given orders that the funeral must be orderly.

Special policemen from private detective agencies have been sworn in to watch the interests of the factory. Chief of Police Kipley authorizing their appointment. The Chief says he is ready to take all steps to prevent any further trouble. Members of the firm of Winslow Brothers called upon him to ask for the special service, and it was granted.

CLERGYMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Rev. Henry D. Strodach, Formerly of Brooklyn, Overcome by Cold at Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 27.—The Rev. Henry D. Strodarch, a well-known Lutheran clergyman, was found this morning lying unconscious in the City Park. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the City Hall, where he died.

Mr. Strodach had been ill, and was being treated at St. Joseph's Hospital. Last evening he declared he felt well enough to take a little exercise, and left the hospital. He entered the park, which is near the hospital, and was not seen by any one knowing him until this morning, when he was found in an unconscious condition.

The park is situated in an exposed section of Reading. It was very cold here last night, a northwest wind blowing a gale. It is believed that Mr. Strodach, who was weak from sickness, was overcome by cold in the park, sank to the ground and was almost frozen to death during the night.

Mr. Strodach was fifty-three years of age, and was born in Germany. He came to this country when six years of age. He was graduated from Muhlenburg College, Allentown, and subsequently became a student at Mount Airy Lutheran Seminary, near Philadelphia. One of his first charges was at the Lutheran Church at Dushore, Penn., and from there he was transferred to St. Paul's, Norristown, where he remained for thirteen years. From there he went to Brooklyn, where he took charge of St. Paul's Church. He remained there for twelve years. Later he came to Reading and supplied several pulpits. During the last year he had been in charge of a congregation at Pine Grove, Schuylkill County. A widow survives him, together with a son, the Rev. Paul Z. Strodach, who has charge of a Lutheran mission in New Jersey.

The Rev. Mr. Strodach left Brooklyn about five years ago. While he was pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at South Fifth and Rodney Streets, a division occurred between the older and younger members over the question of using the English language in the services. Many of the younger members seceded from the church, and organized what is now the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street. Mr. Strodach remained only a short time after the secession of the young people. It was through Mr. Strodach's efforts that the handsome edifice at South Fifth and Rodney Streets was built.

WILL HELP PHILADELPHIA OUT.

Senator Hanna Believes Money Can Be Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—It is now generally understood that Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee will take a hand in the dispute which threatens to interfere seriously with the success of plans for holding the Republican Convention in this city. Word was received to-day that the National leader had determined to do so, and an early visit to the city will follow. It will be a simple matter for Mr. Hanna to arrange the affair and to smooth out all the rough places that now appear on the surface.

It is said that Chairman Hanna on his last visit to this city became firmly convinced that the committee in charge of the arrangements would meet with failure. He said on different occasions that he had no doubt of the ability of Philadelphia to acquit herself proudly, but he also declared that the movement seemed to lack a competent head.

It was for the purpose of straightening out this feature that he called on Mayor Ashbridge and discussed the situation at length. He urged upon the Mayor the necessity of prompt and decisive measures, but the latter informed him that under the prevailing conditions he could not interfere.

Mayor Ashbridge consented to take hold of the money already collected and the entire management were placed in his hands. To this all agreed with the exception of W. S. P. Shields, who declined to yield on the ground that he was recognized as the official head by the Republican National Committee.

Mayor Ashbridge is ready to proceed with the work as soon as he has the proper assurance there will be no interference from those now in charge.

GAINS FOR SENATOR MORGAN.

Elections in Alabama Seem to Insure His Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 27.—In the Democratic election in Marengo and Crenshaw Counties to-day Senator John T. Morgan swept the field over his chief opponent for re-election, Gov. Joseph F. Johnston. The result gives Morgan 19 votes for re-election to date to 11 for Johnston.

To-day's election evidences a strong Morgan sentiment, and his return to the Senate seems almost certain.

MRS. PLATT IS WORSE.

Condition of the Senator's Wife Not Thought Critical.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Platt, the wife of Senator Platt of New York, who is seriously ill at the Arlington Hotel, in this city, for some time past has been subjected to attacks involving the heart, and a few days ago was again taken with her old malady.

Upon inquiry to-night it was learned that her condition, though not believed to be critical, was worse than it was this morning.

BLOWN INTO THE RIVER.

Wind Carries Man, Woman, Horse, and Carriage from a Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 27.—While returning from a dance early this morning, Henry Noble and Miss Cynthia Davis of Milltown were blown, with their horse and carriage, from a bridge into a stream about 15 feet below. It was early in the morning when they started to drive to their homes, several miles away. Before they started they raised the carriage top to protect themselves from the wind, which was on their backs. The wind rocked and swayed the vehicle dangerously, but Milltown was nearly reached before the accident occurred.

As they were crossing the bridge the wind caught the carriage top like a parachute, lifting it in the air, and hurled the entire outfit into the stream below.

It was only after a hard fight against the numbing water that Mr. Noble finally succeeded in reaching the bank with his companion.

FAST TIME TO TEXAS.

Only two nights N. Y. to San Antonio and Galveston, via Iron Mountain Route. Office, 391 B'way.—Adv.

BULLER'S POSITION FULL OF DANGER

He Must Win or Risk Having His Communications Cut.

EXPERT INDICATES THE PERIL

Rumored in London that the Army Is in Full Retreat.

Asserted Also that the War Office Is Withholding News from the Front of the Gravest Import.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Spenser Wilkinson, whose articles on the war situation have attracted such attention here and abroad, wrote the following review of the situation last night, after the War Office had given out a telegram from Lord Roberts, dated at Cape Town Saturday, saying there was no change in the situation:

"The affair of Spion Kop appears very like a reverse at the decisive point of the decisive battle. According to Gen. Buller's telegram, Gen. Warren determined to take the hill because it commanded the enemy's other positions. Having taken it Tuesday night, he abandoned it Wednesday night, presumably because he was unable to hold it.

"The published words of Gen. Buller's telegram have the tone in which a reverse is announced. Whether the mishap can be made good it is impossible to say.

"A General attacking has, to some extent, the power of making his own decisive point. Gen. Warren may yet best the enemy by success at some other point, or he may retake Spion Kop and keep it; but, unless in one way or another the battle now going on can be won, there is no probability of Ladysmith being relieved.

"Gen. Buller's army, unless successful, will be in a critical position, for its retreat would be a difficult operation. The main Boer force is as near to any point on the railway as is Gen. Warren's wing of Buller's army, and the Boers have the advantage of speed. For this reason, as well as because of the importance of his purpose to relieve Gen. White, we may expect Gen. Buller to do his very utmost before giving up the attempt, and in this necessity lies the best hope of success.

"The American civil war showed how rifled firearms, by rendering assault difficult, produced battles lasting several days, and as since then the range and rate of fire have been greatly increased, the prolongation of the duration of battles was to be expected. But without a fuller knowledge than the telegrams as yet afford, it is not possible clearly to interpret the episodes of the unfinished fight.

"The report from Boer sources that Mafeking has been relieved is credible, for Col. Plumer has been persistently working in that direction, and there has been time since he was last heard of near Gaberones for him to cover the intervening distance. Moreover, the Boers have wisely been concentrating their forces at more decisive points, but it requires a report."

An eminent British General, reviewing the campaign, thus summed it up:

"First of all, we underestimated the enemy. Secondly, we knew nothing of the power of modern weapons when opposed to each other in the hands of tolerably equal forces. Thirdly, we deserted strategy to satisfy sentiment. By that I mean Ladysmith and Kimberley appealed to us, and we answered as quickly and as unthinkingly as does an electric receiver to a transmitter.

"We have learned many things, but, chiefly, we have learned that long-range guns and rifles minimize tremendously the advantage which formerly accrued to the aggressor. Yet I thoroughly believe, and I am not speaking without experience, that had any continental nation undertaken the same task with the same force, it would by this time have been wiped out. There are a lot of things which might have been learned had we watched your land fighting at Santiago. But we did not. As a result we did not have nippers to cut wire, and we knew nothing about Mausers. But the appreciation of our shortcomings only makes us the more determined. It may be six months, and it may be a year, but we shall achieve our object."

An important meeting of the Defense Committee of the Cabinet, at which Lord Salisbury presided, was held at the War Office this afternoon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, came to London purposely to attend, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave up other engagements for the same reason. Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the forces, was also present.

In connection with this meeting the rumor was reiterated that the War Office is concealing the gravest kind of news from the Upper Tugela River. The reports even go so far as to say the forces of Gen. Buller are in full retreat. It is impossible to confirm or deny the reports, as the officials maintain silence. They say they have nothing for publication. But it is evident from the War Office announcements that the casualties reported by Gen. Buller occurred in Gen. Lyttleton's brigade, which apparently was not engaged at Spion Kop, and that there has been severe fighting not yet reported.

RUMOR OF WARREN'S DEFEAT.

Berlin Has an Unconfirmed Report That the British Have Suffered Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Some of the papers here claim to have a telegram from Pretoria saying that Gen. Warren was enticed into Spion Kop, where the Boers fell upon him; that seventeen of his cannon were

captured, and that Buller's hasty retreat over the Tugela River alone can save him.

The alleged Pretoria telegram adds that the British losses were 800 men killed and 1,500 wounded. The dispatch comes through Brussels and does not receive much credit in this city.

It was also said in this city to-day that the officials of the German Foreign Office had received information confirming the reports that the division of Gen. Buller's army commanded by Gen. Warren had been crushed by the Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The War Office has no news of the catastrophe to Gen. Buller's forces reported from Berlin and discredits the story. Neither has the War Office any explanation—at least for publication—of the abandonment of Spion Kop, and there are no advices in this connection from independent sources. The disposition to-day is to regard the evacuation as not so serious as at first thought, and commentators are abusing the military authorities, both at the front and at home, for publishing hasty accounts of an incomplete, half-understood operation, thus alternately thrilling and depressing the nation.

There is no mention here of the reports circulated in the United States that Gen. Clery has been defeated by the Boers. The last heard of Gen. Clery was that he was participating in Gen. Warren's movements.

The War Office announces that the casualties reported by Gen. Buller yesterday occurred in the battalions of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade, which, so far as known at the War Office, was not engaged in the capture or defense of Spion Kop. It appears, therefore, that they are additional to the considerable casualties which Gen. Buller has reported as having occurred at Spion Kop.

BETHUNE'S MEN SURPRISED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A special dispatch from Colenso, dated Wednesday, Jan. 24, says that Commandant Lucas Meyer's commando surprised and surrounded a strong body of Gen. Bethune's troops, killing or wounding twenty-three and capturing fifteen.

HAS MAFEKING BEEN RELIEVED?

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Jan. 26.—It is reported on good Transvaal authority that Mafeking was relieved Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mafeking was invested on Oct. 15 by the Boers of the South African Republic. Gen. Cronje was in personal command of the forces until called to command the army which repulsed the expedition under Gen. Lord Methuen sent to relieve Kimberley.

Col. Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, who had been Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Dragoon Guards since 1897, has commanded the British force at Mafeking. It consists of about 2,000 men, comprising a battalion of the Lancashire Regiment, the First Battalion of the Munster Fusiliers, with about 1,000 volunteers enrolled in South Africa. A number of sorties have been made by the garrison, which has acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the siege.

Mafeking is about 160 miles north of Kimberley. It was recently reported that Col. Plumer, with a force of between 1,000 and 2,000 rough riders, was near the beleaguered garrison. The relief, however, has been accomplished by the withdrawal of the burgher force for use against Methuen.

BOERS TELL OF HARD FIGHTING.

BOER CAMP, Modder Spruit, Upper Tugela River, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The British are now endeavoring to force with 40,000 troops the Spion Kop route to Ladysmith. The firing on Gen. Botha's position yesterday was terrific. The grass was fired, rocks dislodged, and trenches pierced, but the battle was practically one-sided, the Federals only firing thirty shots. A ball from a shell landed in Gen. Botha's pocket.

The only Boer casualties were some horses wounded. The firing ceased at dark, but was resumed this morning in the vicinity of Ladysmith and here, but up to noon it lacked vigor.

GALLANTRY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—From the field of party strife and military criticism it is a relief to turn to an extract from a letter of an officer at the front, who writes:

"An orderly was bringing some water to a wounded man lying on the ground near me, shot through the abdomen. He could hardly speak, owing to the dryness of his mouth; but he said:

"'Take it to my pal first. He's worse hit than me.'"

After reading this one can understand that Gen. Buller did not slop over when he wired: "The men are splendid."

DR. LEYDS ARRIVES AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The North German Gazette this afternoon says that Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, who has arrived here for the celebration of the Emperor's birthday, was received by Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day.

The Lokal-Anzeiger publishes a report of an interview with Dr. Leyds, in which he is quoted as saying his presence in Berlin has nothing to do with politics, but is due merely to the invitation to the diplomatic dinner which he had received from the Imperial Chancellor. He proposed to remain some days, but had no political designs.

Regarding mediation, Dr. Leyds said the Boers had no occasion to appeal to any one. Everything was going splendidly. As to the conclusion of peace, his personal opinion was that Great Britain would have to return a large portion of the territory she had seized from the Boers, and the Federal Republics would, of course, obtain every guarantee that not a hair of the heads of their kinsmen would suffer.

No words, he continued, need be wasted about the absolute independence of the two republics.

Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Kimberley, Dr. Leyds continued, were simply prisons, with the sole difference that the British had to consume their own provisions.

SALISBURY TO STAY IN POWER.

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LONDON, Jan. 27.—Though criticism of the Government and its methods of handling the war is unabated, it is safe to say that when Parliament meets, Tuesday next, nothing serious will result. There will be the usual motions of censure with, perhaps, more than usually impassioned denunciations of the various departments of the Administration, especially the War and Colonial Offices. But such is the patriotism of the average Englishman and such is the strength of the Conservative organization that it will be surprising if Lord Salisbury's majority is even appreciably weakened.

This mere tally of votes, however, must not be construed as a real index of national feeling, for many a man will go to the Government lobby who, outside, has privately declared some one ought to be hanged for maladministration, and that if Lord Salisbury did not disassociate himself from the system or culprits responsible for the national humiliation, he must eventually take the consequences. The inner circles of the Government are perfectly well aware of such an eventuality, but they have no fears for the immediate future, implicitly believing in a successful climax of the war and trusting it will offset the initial blunders.

Another cogent reason for prophesying that the session will be barren of changes affecting the balance of power is that the Opposition, apparently, is hopelessly divided. Nothing showed this better than Mr. John Morley's speech at Forfar Jan. 24, when, for the first time, he publicly sneered at Lord Rosebery, who numbers among his devoted adherents such brilliant Liberals as Mr. H. H. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. Lord Rosebery's magnificent speech this week and the speeches which he has recently delivered have been convincing men of all parties of his exceptional breadth of mind, patriotism, and ability to face a national crisis sanely, and perhaps it is not stretching the bow to say he, to-day, commands British confidence to a greater extent than Lord Salisbury. Yet it is impossible for the Liberals to unite on him and, as The Saturday Review says, "he is so admirable out of office that no one would risk putting him in."

With Mr. Morley so bitterly opposed to the Rosebery section of the Liberals and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman such a non-committal nonentity that his own party press scarcely ever refers to him, the Liberals have no leader upon whom to unite, even should they cohese sufficiently to make a determined attempt to oust the Government, so it is probable the Opposition's tactics will be of the guerrilla order, contenting themselves with putting up Sir Charles Dilke and others to criticise individual points, and while not directly challenging a vote upon the morality of the war and the Government's waging of it for fear of incurring the accusation of being unpatriotic, achieving the same end by vigorous academic criticism of the antebellum diplomacy, bringing up the Jameson raid skeleton and demanding the production of the withheld correspondence, which was referred to by Mr. B. F. Hawksley, counsel for Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in the letters recently published by the Independance Belge.

This line of policy, however, will not prevent the Irish members and most of the Advanced Liberals from bringing to vote most sweeping measures of censure. But the Liberal leaders of all sections are likely to abstain from supporting the war itself, which has now been in progress over three months, and the British position is worse than when Parliament was hastily assembled to grant supplies.

From the English point of view, there is not a cloud on the sky of international relations. The war is far too engrossing to permit people to pause and consider the effect on Great Britain of the apparent change of régime in China, while Congressional action on the Nicaragua Canal or the proposed increase in the armament of the United States scarcely causes a ripple of interest. The Foreign Office, apparently, has not the slightest belief that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in danger of violation, and so far has taken no steps in the matter.

Neither do the pro-Boer or other meetings in the United States any longer attract serious attention or comment, for the majority of the British have made up their minds that the United States is friendly to them, and they put aside any manifestations to the contrary as due to local political causes which cannot be taken as in any way representing National opinion.

BRITISH CABINET DEFENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Joseph Chamberlain, who expected to attend the banquet of the Birmingham jewelers and silversmiths this evening, was unable to be present owing to a holding of a meeting of the Defense Committee. His place was taken by the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, Under Secretary of State for the Home Office, and J. Austen Chamberlain, Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

The former, replying to a toast to "Her Majesty's Ministers," deplored the attitude of the press in regard to the war in South Africa. He said there had been no muddle in its conduct; and the facts, when known, would show there had been no war in which more foresight, skill, and care had been displayed by the Government than the present one. The reverses, he declared, only increased the determination to prosecute the work to the end. The war involved the question whether Great Britain should maintain her position or sink into an insignificant third rate power.

J. Austen Chamberlain, in the course of his remarks, said that if Great Britain had shirked her responsibility, the price paid would have been the loss in the near future of South Africa and her separation in the not remote future from those great branches of the Anglo-Saxon stock whose loyalty—which is due to their confidence in Great Britain's power to see right done her subjects in every portion of the world—was so dear to Great Britain.

PROF. SMITH WRITES A LETTER.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Prof. Goldwin Smith writes to The Speaker one of the most misleading letters which could possibly be put before the British public. It commences with saying:

"I suppose the donors of the Maine thought they were paying a compliment to America in calling it by that name, but really they were pricking the American conscience, as there are few things more certain than that the Maine was blown up by the ignition of the coal in her bunkers. The same accident has happened to three American vessels since, one of them commanded by the same Captain of the Maine, though in these cases the vessels were saved. Nothing is more certain than that the Maine was not blown up by the Spaniards."

There is more in the same strain, including, as proof of his contention, the remark that "No more now is heard of the monument which was to be erected to the crew of the Maine."

MORE VOLUNTEERS DEPART.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 27.—The second detachment of the second Canadian contingent to South Africa embarked on the Pomeranian to-day, marching through the city on their way to the transport. After inspection, they were addressed by Lieut. Gov. P. M. B. Daly and Mayor Hamilton, who wished them godspeed. The line of march was crowded with people, who cheered the departing troops.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The last detachment of the infantry section of the London volunteers, numbering 134 men, were entrained this morning for Southampton, where they will embark to-day for Africa. The route from Wellington Barracks to Nine-Elms Station was thronged with cheering spectators, but not in the same degree as on previous occasions, so the order of march was undisturbed.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs accompanied the troops to Southampton. The battery section and ammunition column, completing the regiment, will leave on Feb. 3.

Only a very few of the regulars are left in England, and these are bitterly disappointed because they are unable to get out to South Africa. The shipment of raw yeomanry to South Africa and keeping these men home has given rise to further sharp criticism in military circles.

The War Office has decided to embody two additional militia battalions and another battery of artillery.

Lord Dunraven, who is Chairman of the committee having in charge the raising of a force of mounted sharpshooters for service with the Yeomanry in South Africa, has appealed to the public for subscriptions in aid of that object. He says he already has 400 applicants, whose shooting records are high, and many of whom have had experience in the bush.

The amount needed is £20,000, of which £2,000 has already been subscribed.

Natives of India Avow Loyalty.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.—A monster meeting of Hindus and Mohammedans in the Town Hall here to-day passed a resolution expressing unswerving loyalty and attachment to the throne and deciding to offer prayers for the victory of the British in all places of worship. The meeting also subscribed 63,000 rupees toward the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the widows and families of the victims of the South African war.

Macrum Prepares to Sail.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria, left here this morning for Cherbourg, intending to sail to-day from that port for New York on the American Line steamer St. Paul.

Cargo of the Beatrice Sold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The American shippers whose goods were on the British ship Beatrice, seized off the African coast by British warships, have had news to the effect that the vessel was released six weeks ago, and that the goods which were landed at East London have in large part been sold. Therefore it is believed that this incident is closed.

The Pro-Boer Mass Meeting.

Arrangements for the pro-Boer mass meeting to be held to-morrow evening in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, have been completed by the Executive Committee of the General Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa. Several labor societies have announced their intention to be represented. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will furnish music. Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen will preside. The list of speakers includes ex-Congressman George M. Van Voorhis, Congressman William Astor Chanler, Robert B. Roosevelt, Augustus Van Wyck, United States Senators Turner of Washington and Mason of Illinois, Congressmen De Armond and Cochran of Missouri and Bailey of Texas, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, William L. Brown, and Judge Thomas W. Pittman.

John Hays Hammond on the War.

John Hays Hammond of the Outlander Reform Committee repeated his account of the events which led up to the Boer war before an enthusiastic audience of 200 members of the Southern Society. In the course of his remarks he explained the topographical difficulties with which the British have to contend at the present stage of the conflict. He added: "I am of the opinion that when they have been forced back on to their lands, as they will no doubt be as soon as the English cease thinking in their complacent way that they can whip anybody, the Boers will begin to be homesick and long for the seclusion of their farms, and after one or two reverses will give up and go home."

To Withdraw Her Divorce Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Arthur K. Lee and wife of New York arrived at the Palmer House last night. They came to Chicago to have withdrawn a suit for divorce began Oct. 4 by the wife.

GOEBEL GAINS ONE POINT

Test Vote in the Kentucky Legislature in His Favor.

TAYLOR ADHERENT UNSEATED

Republicans Admit They Have Received a Setback, but Insist that They Will Fight It Out.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 27.—The first actual test of strength between the Republican and Democratic forces in the Goebel-Taylor contest came to-day, and by the admission of the Republican leaders, proved a victory for Goebel. The Democrats claim the result of to-day's struggle as decisive, with the Republicans, although admitting a defeat, declare that they will fight to the finish, and have still strong hopes of retaining Gov. Taylor in his seat. The fight to-day came on the vote of the House in the contest brought by H. S. Van Meter of Fayette County for the seat heretofore held by Henry S. Berry. Both sides realized that the test of real strength would be made on this issue, and every effort was made to get out the largest possible vote.

There were before the contest 50 Democrats, including Speaker Trimble, in the House and 41 Republicans. The latter claimed confidently that they would be able to swing at least 50 votes, with excellent chances of two or three additional. The Democrats claimed to be certain of 52 votes. The vote in favor of Van Meter was 51 to 45. Hayes (Rep.) and Sledge (Dem.) were absent. Berry had no vote because of his personal interest in the contest. Speaker Trimble did not vote.

As soon as the session began, W. A. Burkamp, Chairman of the committee which had heard the evidence in the contest, rose to speak in behalf of the adoption of the majority report, which he had presented yesterday. Under special rules of the House, adopted yesterday, each side was to have no less than twenty nor more than fifty minutes for argument, and the member presenting a report to have thirty minutes to speak for his cause. Mr. Burkamp made an elaborate legal argument in support of Mr. Berry, as did Representative G. A. Holland in behalf of Van Meter. Representative Lafferty of Harrison County rose to explain the vote he intended to cast.

Mr. Lafferty is a Democrat, and it was accordingly understood that if he felt called upon to explain anything it was because he intended to side with Mr. Berry. He was allowed the floor, and said that it had been reported that he was to vote in defense of Mr. Berry. He intended, he said, to vote in defense of himself and his ideas of what was proper.

"I just want to read a legal decision," said Mr. Lafferty, producing a pamphlet, "which I am surprised that at least one side of this contest has not brought into evidence. I don't see how, after reading this decision, any man can vote against Mr. Berry."

A dozen Democrats were on their feet with protests that, inasmuch as the main question was then before the House, which was the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for that of the majority, Mr. Lafferty was out of order. The Chair ruled against Mr. Lafferty, who sat down with the remark: "I only wanted to explain my vote, but if the House don't want to hear my explanation, I don't care."

Mr. Burkamp then rose to take his thirty minutes allowed to him under the rules, as having presented the majority report. He announced that he wished to divide his time with Representative Slack, the House leader of the Republican minority. The Speaker ruled that he could divide his time with nobody, the rules providing that the member presenting the report should have thirty minutes, and that he only should have it.

The vote on the motion to substitute the minority report in favor of Mr. Van Meter for the majority report in favor of Mr. Berry then began. As the call proceeded Representative Baird, who was considered doubtful by both sides, declined to vote. Cochran was the first Democrat to vote for Berry. Egbert followed him, then came Grider, Lafferty, Orr, Hinton, and Willingham. When the call was finished the vote was 46 to 46, several members not voting.

Egbert changed his vote, making it 47 to 45 in favor of Van Meter. On the call for absentees, Baird sided with Van Meter, Democratic cheers greeting him as he announced his vote. Three more Democrats who had not responded to the roll call voted for the minority report, and the clerk announced the total 51 to 45. The majority report as amended by the minority report was then adopted, and Mr. Van Meter was declared a member of the House.

E. G. Sebree, the Republican campaign manager said to-night:

"They knocked us out. There is no doubt about that. I felt sure of 50 votes, of course including Hayes, and counted on 10 Democratic votes for Berry. However, this is not the vote for Governor, although the seating of Van Meter increases the odds against us. I presume the Democrats will decide the other contests now pending as this one has been decided. We will fight it out to the end, however. The people may be sure of that."

The Democratic leaders, without exception, claim that the seating of Van Meter foreshadows accurately the seating of Goebel.

The House now stands 60 Democrats, including Van Meter and Speaker Trimble, and 40 Republicans, the Senate 26 Democrats and 12 Republicans. The Democrats on a vote in the Gubernatorial contest can have but a possible maximum of 24, as Goebel will have no vote, and Senator Hill, a Goebel man, is incapacitated by illness and has never qualified. Both sides admit the Senate to be very evenly divided. Seventy votes are necessary on joint ballot to seat Goebel as Governor.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IS EXPLAINED.

Col. Whallen Tells Why He Paid Money to a Legislator.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—The trial of State Senator S. B. Harrell, charged by Col. John H. Whallen with securing money under false pretenses, was begun here to-day. The case grew out of Harrell's charge made at Frankfort that Whallen paid him $4,500 to vote against Goebel in the contest now before the Legislature.

Col. Whallen, the first witness, told of his meetings with Harrell in this city. Harrell, he said, wanted $10,000 to stop the contest, saying he had a letter that would damage Goebel. Whallen said he and Harrell agreed that the latter was to get $5,000 to stop the contest. Col. Whallen agreed to this after informing Harrell that he was not bribing him to vote, but simply paying him to produce valuable evidence.

According to Whallen, Harrell said he had accepted $500 from Goebel's managers and had the promise of the superintendency of the Hopkinsville asylum. Whallen said he gave Harrell $500 and $4,500 was deposited in a box at the Louisville Trust Company's vaults. Then, the witness continued, an agreement was signed by himself, Harrell, and two witnesses, which read in part as follows:

"In consideration of $5,000 I agree and bind myself to stop the contest in the Legislature between Goebel and Taylor, $500 of which is to be paid in cash that I may be able to return the $500 they paid to me on contract.

"In consideration of the $5,000, I agree and bind myself at the proper time to make a full statement of contract with Goebel's managers. Should I fail to make the exposure or stop the contest, I agree to return the $500 in cash and lay no claim to the remaining $4,500."

C. H. Ryan and Frank Dugan, who signed the alleged agreement as witnesses, then gave testimony corroborating Whallen's account of what occurred at the meeting with Harrell.

INSURANCE MEN ARE AT ODDS.

Differ as to Whether Agents Are Changing Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Edward O'Brien, general attorney of the New York Life Company, said to-day:

"There is absolutely no truth in the reports that our agents here are leaving us to go with the Equitable. Of that whole number I know of but one who is going into the service of the Equitable."

Walter M. Hodge, Inspector of Agencies of the Equitable Company, said:

"I am signing contracts every day with insurance men. I do not care whether they come from the New York Life or some other company, as long as they are good men. I have already signed contracts with some of the New York Life's men, and would not be surprised if more came to us, but I do not care to give any names now."

MR. CARNEGIE GUEST OF THE LOTOS CLUB

Sees a Great Future for Steel Industry of the United States.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE CHARITY

Believes in Helping Those Who Help Themselves—Tribute of President Lawrence.

Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening at the Lotos Club. Over 200 members of the club and guests were present, the President of the club, Frank R. Lawrence, presiding. Those who sat at the guests' table included, besides Mr. Carnegie, Seth Low, Abram S. Hewitt, W. Bourke Cockran, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Mr. Thomas R. Slicer, John Kendrick Bangs, William H. McElroy, Howard R. Butler, and Chester S. Lord.

The menu cards at Lotos Club dinners are always beautifully decorated and appropriate in design, but that of last evening's dinner was even more elaborate than usual. The term "card" can hardly be applied to it, for it consisted of eight large pages.

The cover was decorated with a thistle in colors, while on the inside page, printed on thick Japanese paper, was an excellent portrait of the guest of the evening, surrounded by a design of bluebells and heather, and with the arms of Scotland and the United States and other appropriate designs. The following quotation from Mr. Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" appeared to the right of the portrait:

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability and underlies all progress."

After dinner the Chairman rose and in the course of an introductory speech said: "The Lotos Club approaches the completion of its thirtieth year. It is now old enough to be ranked among the permanent institutions of New York. From its beginning its members have found it good to dine sometimes together, usually in honor of some guest of distinction, often a man illustrious in some department of art or science, yet at times to greet one of our own members who has endeared himself either to us or to mankind in general.

HIS CLAIMS TO ESTEEM.

"To-night we give greeting to a fellow-member who has many claims upon our esteem. Were Mr. Carnegie only the author of his very delightful books, there would be a sufficient tie between him and ourselves to justify the present occasion; but he has devoted himself of recent years to purposes so worthy and so beneficial to mankind that we forget his lesser deeds, and we hail him to-night as a philanthropist and as a public benefactor. [Loud applause.]

"Here in this country, where most men are earnestly engaged in the pursuit after wealth, this gentleman is just as earnestly engaged in distributing it. This task has some advantages, for he will not find the competition excessive, and he is certain of ultimate success. [Laughter and applause.]

"Through means of his providing, art galleries, museums, and free public libraries have sprung up on almost every hand. Through these gifts he is doing incalculable benefit in diffusing knowledge, and placing within the reach of men and women the means to help themselves.

"How highly the world should honor every such man! And what an answer is furnished by the career of Andrew Carnegie to the argument which we constantly hear about the dangers to the public good, resulting from the encroachments of wealth!

"Every New Yorker, every man of the present generation, who has walked the streets of this city as a boy, knows the great pile of brownstone which stands on the east side of the city, with its simple yet splendid dedication, 'To Science and Art.' There is no more noble monument in all the land.

"From Cooper Union thousands of young men have gone forth in every direction, and, taking advantage of the training there acquired, have become skilled in many of the arts and industries which are building up our country.

"It is fortunate for New York, fortunate for our whole people, fortunate for the advancement of industrial skill and knowledge, that when the work of the Cooper Union required to be enlarged, Andrew Carnegie was ready, out of his boundless liberality, to supply the means, and many as are his claims upon public gratitude, no, in this city, can pay him no higher compliment than to assure him that henceforth, in the minds of the people of New York, at least, his name will be forever linked with that of Peter Cooper." [Loud applause.]

MR. CARNEGIE'S REPLY.

On rising to reply, Mr. Carnegie was greeted with prolonged cheering. He spoke as follows: "There is a certain school of modern painters who regard the painting of a portrait as the production of a high work of art; but the last thing they desire is to make a likeness. I must regard your Chairman as one of the leaders of that small but powerful school.

"It is fortunate that the recipients of such honor as you confer upon me to-night are quite aware that the altogether too flattering compliments paid are to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. I quite understand this. The recipients should also understand that they are paid after dinner. It makes such a difference.

"I made an address to a Baptist society last week at the request of a young multimillionaire, the son of the richest man in the world. He shuns delights and lives laborious days and labors among his poorer and therefore more fortunate associates for their good. My views on the uses of wealth were given, but the newspapers published detached scraps, which gave a very false impression of what those views were.

"I was speaking of the best uses which individuals could make of their surplus wealth, what we may call private charity, and I expressed the opinion, which I repeat, that the truly helpless, those who live by begging or by alms, the idiotic, the confirmed drunkard, and the class generally known as the submerged tenth, should be the care of the State and not of the individual. Being human they should be housed, fed, clothed, educated, and bathed, but they should be isolated and not permitted to marry.

"When I speak of this subject I am reminded of the first article I ever wrote. I said in that article that $900 out of every $1,000 that was spent on private charity had better be thrown into the sea. The editor who used my article said to me, 'Better make it $950,' and so it appeared that way.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARITY.

"Years ago I distributed charity indiscriminately, and in doing so committed perhaps the greatest evil I have committed in my life. Let a multi-millionaire take his millions to the slums and call the people together, saying: 'There is a wrong distribution of wealth in the world; you have not got your share; I give to each one of you his share in my millions.'

"Let that be done in the morning, and let the millionaire return at night to see what good his action has done, and he will find not happiness but pandemonium. Let him distribute another million every day for a month, and at the end of that time what ought we to say to him? We ought to say, 'Go on your knees and crawl for pardon. You have done more harm in a month than you can ever undo in all your life.'

"The name of philanthropist is a dubious one to apply to any one, Mr. Chairman. I didn't quite like it when you applied it to me. It usually means a man who has more money than sense. Now my sympathies go out to those who help themselves. I am not looking for popularity.

"My preference for free libraries as a means of helping the swimming, not the 'submerged,' tenth is that libraries give nothing for nothing. In order to get benefit from them a man must help himself, must read and study. You cannot boost a man up a ladder if he does not do a little of the climbing himself. It is only pouring water into a sieve to give money to those who have no desire to improve their condition.

"Reference has sometimes been made to the share I have in the work of insuring for our country supremacy in steel, a supremacy which obviously carries with it future supremacy in so many different departments of industry, for steel is the great foundation article, on which so many other articles rest.

"The cheapest steel means before long the cheapest ships, as it to-day means the cheapest agricultural instruments, bicycles, motor cars, wire, nails, and the thousand and one things of which steel is the chief part.

SHIPBUILDING CENTRE HERE.

"It goes without saying that we are to stop exporting steel in crude forms, and more and more to export it in manufactured finished articles, from needles to ships. As Historian Green says, 'the future home of the English-speaking race is to be found not on the banks of the Tweed or the Thames, but on those of the Hudson and the Mississippi.' So I predict that the future seat of shipbuilding is to be found not on the shores of Britain, but upon our Atlantic seaboard.

"I see nothing to prevent this country of ours from being the chief source of the supply of steel and the articles made from steel for the rest of the less-favored world. Our supplies of the raw materials—ironstone, coal, limestone—are superior to those of any other nation in any known part of the globe, and we have in the American workingman which our stimulating climate and our free schools and I hope, our free lbraries produce, a workman superior to any other that has appeared upon the earth—more intelligent, quicker, more versatile, more progressive and more fairminded, more industrious, more sober, and, let me add, altogether more of a self-respecting man than any other nation has been favored with.

"I wish, however, to disclaim a great part of the credit which has been placed to my account. I was fortunate enough to travel a great deal in early life, and when I visited my uncle in the Highlands of Scotland I had an opportunity to see what was being done in Great Britain in steel manufacture. We were then twenty years behind the times. I saw what the Briton had done, and I said to myself that what the Britton could do the American workman could do better. I have often told my friends over there that one American is worth two British workmen, as workmen—and he is.

"Sometimes reference has been made to the books which I have inflicted on a long-suffering public. This I can say for them: I have never written one word that I did not believe to be true. I have never supported a cause I did not believe to be right. The most valuable citizen is not the man who follows public opinion, but the man who, when all are mad, dares to speak of the sacred blessings of peace.

"One thing I may claim. You have had many more distinguished guests than myself at this club, but you never had one who was more resolved to lend his life that you will never have cause to regret your action in making me your honored guest to-night."

Mr. Carnegie's address had been frequently interrupted by applause, and when he concluded he received an ovation, the guests rising to their feet and cheering for a considerable space of time.

BOURKE COCKRAN SPEAKS.

The Chairman then introduced W. Bourke Cockran, who made an eloquent address, in the course of which he said: "Your President dwelt on the distribution of wealth as though it was more credit to a man than the acquisition of wealth. This suggested to me the propriety of saying something less about the individual millionaire than about the class he represents. The millionaire has ceased to be an isolated individual, and is rapidly developing into a class. Nobody is less popular in the community than he and nobody is more envied.

"Mr. Carnegie alone among the millionaire class seems to have properly gauged the functions of the millionaire, and to have acted upon his discoveries. As a matter of fact, if we exclude the fortunes made by the capitalization of pulls, [loud laughter,] I don't think any millionaire makes his fortune except by giving the public the value of it.

"I am not sure that to get 5, 6, or 7 per cent. for his money is not the best form of activity for the millionaire. He cannot increase the product of his capital except by employing more labor, and either increasing wages or sustaining them.

"There is no better philanthropy than to increase the rate of wages. And it is not so pleasant for the millionaire to do this. It is not so pleasant as to play the grand seigneur. Some millionaires are taking an interest in education, but I don't think many of them know much about it. It is like the parson who started saloons. He made doubtful cocktails, and I think it would have been better for him to stick to his own work. It is not at all a bad thing for the community for a man to succeed in his occupation and to stick to it.

"The feature of the civilization of the nineteenth century is the development of mechanics. That means the use of coal and iron and the improvement in the lot of the laborer. A man who understands the laborers who work for him, and the relation of capital to labor, is the greatest benefactor of his kind.

SEES A CENTURY OF PEACE.

"I believe we are now witnessing the last expiring effort of barbarism to lift its head again. The coming century will be a century of peace and good will. Men will come to realize that the words of the Master are true: that next to loving the Creator comes the love of man to man. Peace makes for the prosperity of a nation, and all nations will participate in the universal prosperity that will come in the era of universal peace."

Seth Low followed Mr. Cockran. He referred to Mr. Carnegie's fortune as the greatest that was ever gained in legitimate business, and said that in profiting himself he had profited an infinite number of others. "The greatest of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions," Mr. Low added, "are the numerous and splendid libraries he has established. A library is like the sun—it gives light. It has this character of all-wise giving—it gives light not to the giver but to the user."

Dr. MacArthur was the next speaker. He said that he and Mr. Carnegie had one point in common. "We both," said Dr. MacArthur, "come from good, Highland Scotch mothers. As I remember the love that existed between this man and his mother, I must attribute his success to the good influence, the high ideals, and the lofty example of that Highland Scotch mother."

Short speeches were made by William H. McElroy, George W. Smalley, the Rev. Mr. Thomas R. Slicer, and Charles Stewart Smith. The last-named speaker said that he considered that a large share of the inspiration that Mr. Carnegie had received had come from Mrs. Carnegie, and he proposed that a toast to her be drunk.

The toast was drunk standing. A. Henry Savage Landor was to be the last speaker, but the toast to Mrs. Carnegie seemed to finish the evening's proceedings suitably, and he asked the guests to excuse him. The dinner came to an end soon after midnight.

IRON PRICES ARE SLASHED.

Carnegie and Jones & Laughlins in a War of Prices.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Post will say to-morrow:

"Slashing of prices has been started by two of the largest steel and iron concerns in the country. The cuts are affecting two of the products, and there is danger of others being disturbed. It started with one class of material, and a second has followed in sympathy. The firms to the contest for business are the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and Jones & Laughlins, Limited. The products thus far sought to be put on the market are tank and boiler plates.

"One month ago tank plates sold at $62.50 a ton. Now they are selling at $45, a cut of $17.50. Boiler plates readily brought $62.50, and after the decline on tank material started it has reached the fifty-two-dollar mark. It is possible that it will ultimately follow closely in the footsteps of the tank product.

"As yet no efforts have been made looking to a re-establishment of prices, and as both are determined, with plenty of financial and other facilities, the near future will be watched with interest in iron and steel circles."

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Mothers who see Our Baby Dresses

Are impressed with the tasteful designs and the dainty way in which even the most inexpensive are made—the result of manufacturing in large quantities by modern machinery and the most approved methods.

This little Dress, for instance, made of fine nainsook with narrow tucks and feather stitching between, finished with hemstitched ruffle, hemstitched hem on skirt, can be sold for

85c.

Long Slips { Also 40c., 63c., 75c., 98c. & $1.10.

Short Dresses { 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., 95c. & $1.00.

Entirely hand-made Long Slips for $1.55, and Short Dresses for $1.20—to the finest and most elaborate.

60-62 West 23d St.

BIG DRY DOCK FOR BROOKLYN.

The Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday with a capital stock of $550,000. It is designed to be an enlargement of the Morse Iron Works, located at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. E. P. Morse, a Director of the latter, and one of the incorporators of the new corporation, said last night:

"The company has options on a large strip of land from First Avenue to the channel, along the water front at Bay Ridge. The company proposes to build a dry dock 800 feet long. That will be the largest private dry dock on the Atlantic Coast, and will accommodate a vessel of any size. It will be built in sections, two or three of which will be finished by next November, and will be used for smaller craft.

"A two-story brick machine shop, 600 feet in length, will also be built for the repairing and overhauling of ships. As for shipbuilding, that may come later.

"The contracts for the work will probably be signed within the next two weeks."

Ohio Electric Road Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The Columbus, London and Springfield Railway was incorporated to-day by John G. Webb, John M. Good, Hart F. Fisher, Emmet Tompkins, and Fletcher S. Penfield, with a capital stock of $1,600,000. The company, besides operating a passenger and freight electric road, will have its own telegraph service, and will furnish electricity for power, light, and heating to the towns along the route. It is intended to make the service equal to steam roads.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—A. H. Potter, United States Army; ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, Texas; State Attorney F. S. Monett, Columbus, Ohio; Josiah Quincy, Boston.

HOLLAND—A. Henry Savage Lander, London.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. Spencer Borden, Fall River, Mass.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy.

MURRAY HILL—Major J. W. Dillenbach, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Senator Joseph Simon, Oregon.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Solomon, S., & B., Wilmington, N. C.; B. Solomon, notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, hosiery and underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Cohn, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Horne & Stewart Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. S. Baker, dress goods, 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear, 115 Worth Street.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grunsfeld, notions and furnishing goods, 151 Greene Street; Hotel Savoy.

Loeb, H., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. Loeb, linens; Hoffman House.

Gutterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. Gutterman, 51 Franklin Street.

August, A. & L., Fort Worth, Texas; A. August, clothing; Pabst Hotel.

Olds & King, Portland, Oregon; A. J. Liban, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Lerche, carpets and upholstery goods, 415 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:40 A. M.—414 East Ninth Street; Max W. Mundle; damage, $200.

5 A. M.—70 James Street; Rosardo Sacanda; damage slight.

5:30 A. M.—1,477 Second Avenue; Edlemuchs Brothers; damage, $50.

7:25 A. M.—337 West Thirtieth Street; William Seisson; damage, $50.

8 A. M.—790 Park Avenue; Christopher Evers; damage, $10.

8:45 A. M.—49 Christopher Street; Mrs. Ward; damage, $10.

10:35 A. M.—523 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; W. H. Southworth; damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—1,823 Madison Avenue; Louis Lotsch; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—330 East Fortieth Street; James Badue; damage, $65.

12:30 P. M.—400 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Charles Kaiser; damage, $1,300.

2:20 P. M.—669 First Aven

RAPID TRANSIT BOND SITUATION

Surety Companies or Individual Bondsmen Ready to Act.

CAPITAL BACKS MR. McDONALD

His Attitude Toward Guaranteeing Corporations—His Counsel and President Orr Make Statements.

The bonding problem which Contractor John B. McDonald has had to meet, and which has necessitated his asking President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission for the extra ten days specified in the resolution of the board, was practically settled yesterday, it was stated, and it only remains, it is further said, for the new construction company which Mr. McDonald proposes to form to take over the work on the tunnel to choose between two propositions. These propositions, according to the statements of the contractor's advisers, are, the one, the acceptance of the terms proposed by the surety companies; the other, the question of the members individually going on the contractor's bond for the amount required. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. McDonald's counsel, yesterday intimated that the latter is the probable course. President Orr and others closely connected with the contractor also intimated that this plan might be adopted.

The surety companies have denied all along that there were any differences between them and Mr. McDonald on the question of a rate, yet Mr. McDonald has stated unequivocally that he thought the rate proposed by the companies, 1 per cent., too high for such a large contract. The companies have stated that they wanted Mr. McDonald to ally himself with some responsible financiers who would be able to guarantee them above the amount they can become surety for, and they intimated yesterday that in the formation of the construction company he had done just that, and that, therefore, many of the difficulties had been removed.

MR. McDONALD'S ATTITUDE.

According to the statements of counsel, now that the surety companies have become satisfied and are willing to act, Mr. McDonald is not so ready to accept their aid as he was before. It has occurred to the members of the proposed company, it is asserted, that they are entirely able to furnish individual bonds for the amount required that would be beyond cavil and that by this means a saving of $50,000 a year could be made by them from the outset. Mr. Nicoll said yesterday that this question was being very seriously considered, and had been talked about at a meeting of the members of the proposed syndicate yesterday. No definite arrangement has been made, he said, and there will be other meetings before it is finally settled.

Mr. Nicoll also stated yesterday that the contract will be taken by Mr. McDonald individually. Later, he said, it will be turned over to the proposed construction company, with the consent of the Rapid Transit Commission, and no hitch in this regard is expected on account of the standing of the men interested.

MR. ORR ON THE COMPANY.

President Orr said yesterday that the Rapid Transit Commission would accept individual bonds that were satisfactory, and that the members at no time had made any stipulation that surety companies would have to furnish the security. "What further I know about the formation of the company or its personnel," Mr. Orr said, "I am not at liberty now to state. I know only the names of two or three persons who will be connected with it, and these, as well as the others I have heard spoken of, are men of the soundest financial standing. I cannot give their names now. I apprehend no trouble whatever regarding the subsequent question of the assignment or transfer of the contract from Mr. McDonald to the company."

On the same subject Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission said:

"The formation of a construction or other company by the contractor is the contractor's own business until he shall have his arrangements complete. When he is ready to make the cash deposit of $1,000,000 and to give the bonds the Rapid Transit Board will execute and deliver the contract. If then he desires to have the contract transferred to a company, the board will no doubt then require from him proper evidence as to the character and responsibility of the company. Meantime he is not bound to consult either the board or its counsel about the formation of the company. If the proposed company be organized on lines satisfactory to the board, I assume that the board would approve a transfer of the contract to such a company upon its assuming the obligations of the contract."

MR. NICOLL'S STATEMENT.

"The question of whether the members of the company will personally furnish the surety or whether the surety companies will be asked to act, is one that is being gravely considered, and there was much talk about it at a meeting of the members to-day," said Mr. Nicoll. "We have no desire to make a mystery of any of our movements, and it will not be long before we will be in a position to talk freely about our plans.

"Of one thing the public can be assured. Mr. McDonald will get the contract and will be able to furnish the necessary bonds within the required time. This is a pretty big thing and needs careful handling, and any one interested in it feels that he wants to be protected. I can say that there is nothing in the story of any surety company that there is a slice of the contract. Under the new conditions they are willing to help the contractor in every way. It only remains for us to choose the method of giving the bonds and the contract will have been completed. We expect to have the construction company incorporated next week."

At the office of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of which Andrew Freedman is Vice President, it was said yesterday by a financier who had attended the conferences between the members of the proposed company and the surety company representatives that the men behind Mr. McDonald were amply able to give bonds without recourse to surety companies, but that it was possible they would rather let the surety companies go on the bonds than assume all the risk themselves.

HENRY B. PLATT'S DENIAL.

Henry B. Platt of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland denied that his company had asked for any share of the contract to build the tunnel. He said that his company was already on Mr. McDonald's bond for $400,000 for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir, and the officers had perfect confidence in him.

"The work of building and operating this road," he said, "is a great undertaking, and the possible death of the contractor while the work is in progress makes the problem a different one from the mere building of a public work.

"It is not true that any stockholder of this company desires to become a member of the construction company. We are in the bond business for legitimate profits, and there are all we wish. It is true that we have consulted with other companies in reference to Mr. McDonald's bond, because we naturally wish to know who our companions are, should we decide to become one of the surety companies."

President Lyman of the American Surety Company said that his company wished to know exactly who were interested with Mr. McDonald before it would go on his bond for such a large amount. He said that he expected no trouble in the matter finally.

SAYS TROUBLE IS OVERCOME.

It was said yesterday by an official of a surety company who has been present at all the conferences between John B. McDonald and the representatives of the surety companies that the difficulties in the way of the execution of the construction bond had been surmounted and that the bond would be ready for filing with the commission before the end of the week.

According to this official, those present at the final conference included Mr. McDonald and the lawyers representing the various interests, together with John R. Bland, President of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore; Thomas F. Goodrich, Vice President of the National Surety Company; James Bond, President of the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore, and a representative of the Lawyers' Surety Company, of which Joel B. Erhardt is President.

"The newspapers have been misinformed on some points," said this official. "The question which has led to some delay in the execution of the bond was not one regarding the rate of compensation to be paid to the surety companies. There is now no disagreement whatever upon that point. The companies have fixed a rate which, I believe, is conceded to be reasonable by Mr. McDonald and the men who are backing him, and it is settled that his bond is to be guaranteed by the surety companies.

BIG MEN IN THE COMPANY.

"In order to afford the guarantees which the surety companies required, Mr. McDonald has obtained the support of some of the leading financiers of New York, who are to form a construction company, with a capital of $5,000,000. The incorporation papers will be filed early next week, and this company will become jointly responsible with Mr. McDonald to the surety companies for the execution ow the contract. Mr. McDonald himself will be a stockholder in the construction company."

The rapid transit amendment providing for the issuance of parts of the $35,000,000 in bonds for the construction of the tunnel by the Board of Estimate and the Controller without recourse to the Municipal Assembly, reached the Mayor yesterday. The bill was passed by the Legislature on Thursday, following the urgency message of the Governor. Mayor Van Wyck at once announced that there would be a public hearing on the matter at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, which is the earliest time under the law that it can be had, the law requiring that a hearing be advertised for at least two days. As the Mayor approved the measure before it was sent to Albany, it is reported that he will accept it for the city, and that it will be returned to Albany on Wednesday afternoon. The Governor will at once sign it.

Controller Coler expressed the opinion yesterday that this act will remove every shadow of doubt about legal form and regularity from the rapid transit bonds, and that they will sell in such lots as may be selected, for a large premium. His estimate of the premium is about $2,000,000, so that the city will not have to pay interest on more than $33,000,000 of bonds for the construction of the road.

WORK ON THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Consul at Berne Reports Progress on the Undertaking.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A report to the State Department from Consul Frankenthal, at Berne, records the progress of one of the greatest engineering enterprises of the century, which was begun Nov. 13, 1898, when the first blow was struck on the Simplon Tunnel. This tunnel will be twelve and a half miles long—the longest in the world—is to be completed in five and a half years, and is to cost $13,413,500. It will be the third tunnel connecting Italy with outlying countries by rail, and will save forty-three and a half miles between Paris and Milan.

There are many engineering features of this great undertaking, briefly referred to in the Consul's report, which make it of extraordinary interest to civil engineers. All of these were the inventions of Engineer Brandt, who died a year after the beginning of the work. Up to the date of the report—Dec 12 last—two and one-fifth miles of the tunnel had been completed.

LEARY REPORTS FROM GUAM.

Says Typhoid Epidemic Is Waning, Work Is Progressing, and Thanksgiving Service Was a Success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The latest official news received here regarding the condition of affairs in Guam, the mid-Pacific possession of the United States, is contained in a report just received by the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. Leary, U. S. N., Governor of Guam. The report is dated Government House, Agana, Guam, L. I., Dec. 7, 1899, and is as follows:

"During the past week the epidemic of typhoid fever ashore seems to be waning, and I am pleased to report that nearly all of our men now in the hospital are doing well, and that there have been no deaths in the command since the three already reported, but unfortunately at this important period the Yosemite's ice machine is again out of commission, and the sick are crying for ice.

"We have been able to secure an additional force of native laborers to work on the sewer ditches, and the work is progressing favorably, as is that on the evaporating plant.

"I will take this opportunity to commend Lieut. Leopold for the excellent services that he has performed at this station, for his zeal, ability, and energy, and especially for his courageous determination to overcome obstacles and utilize all possible resources available or procurable for a successful termination of the difficult task assigned to him.

"The Thanksgiving Day service on shore at the Roman Catholic church was a great success, and was attended by a larger congregation than has ever gathered together before in this island. The entire assemblage seemed to evince a sincere, earnest, and devout interest in their first American Thanksgiving Day service, and reports from other villages assure me that the day was properly respected throughout the island, all of which is most gratifying to us as being representative of their cordial and faithful acceptance of the radical change of government.

"It is a pleasure to report that in response to my General Order No. 5, more than 200 people have already enlisted in the ranks of domestic and civil reformation, a small army of children are jubilant, and the wedding bells are yet a-ringing."

OLD HULK RECALLS A TRAGEDY.

Removal of New York Steamer Wreck Revives Memories of Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 27.—For nearly twenty-five years the wreck of the iron steamship City of Waco, sunk just outside the entrance to the jetties at this port, has been a menace to navigation, lying, as she did, in thirty-five feet of water, and directly in the track of vessels. After repeated appeals to the Government, the Engineer's Department was granted authority for the removal of the obstruction, and a contract was made to blow up the wreck and to leave a clear space of thirty-five feet of water over the debris.

The work was completed to-day, the remnants of the iron hull having been blown to pieces, and all that remains to be done is the removal of a few pieces of the machinery sticking out of the mud at the bottom of the Gulf.

The removal of the wreck recalls one of the most heartrending tragedies ever occurring upon the Mexican Gulf Coast, the destruction of a large steamer with all on board within plain view of a seaport, and in the midst of a fleet of fifteen steam and sailing vessels.

The City of Waco, owned by the New York and Texas Steamship Company, generally known as the Mallory Line, arrived on her last voyage from New York on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 8, 1875, and came to anchor in the outer roads, as there was a strong southeast gale prevailing and a high sea running, which rendered it impossible for her to pass the bar at that time, but it was decided to make the attempt the next morning.

The gale increased after nightfall, being accompanied with thunder and lightning. About midnight the steamer suddenly broke into a mass of flame, and although the cries of those on board could be heard by the near-by vessels such a heavy sea was running as to render it impossible to launch a boat and no help could be given. The flames continued to eat into the ship until she burned to the water's edge and sank at her anchors.

SAILORS BLOWN OUT TO SEA.

On a Burning Ship, Wind Makes Them the Sport of the Waves.

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 27.—The terrific northwest gale, the heaviest blow for nearly a year, came very near claiming the lives of five Rockland seamen to-day, whose vessel, the schooner Helen, Capt. Hutchins, after losing both her fore and main sail through their catching fire from the burning cargo of lime, began to drift seaward.

Fortunately a friendly tug was near, and with the assistance of the life-saving crews of the Orleans and Old Harbor stations the five men were taken off, all badly frostbitten, while the schooner also was saved.

The crew had a terrible experience yesterday afternoon and last night, and this forenoon battling with the fire and the mighty seas that were breaking over the little schooner, threatened with the great accumulation of ice to sink her.

Killed While Boarding a Train.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—An unknown man, probably thirty-seven years of age, was killed while attempting to board a moving coal train on the Lehigh Valley Road at West Portal this afternoon. His head and one leg were cut off. On papers found in the man's clothing was found the name "Henry Fenders."

EAST RIVER TUNNEL PLAN

Councilmen on the Delay to Long Island Road's Application.

Members of the Railroad Committee with Which It Has Slumbered Hold Different Views.

The public hearing on the application of the Long Island Railroad Company for its tunnel under the East River will be heard in the Council Chamber to-morrow at 2 P. M., after about ten months of waiting on the part of the company, a delay which various members of the Council committee with which the application has slumbered interpret differently.

A great many people interested in rapid transit development have often wondered why the Long Island Company's application has been buried out of sight for so long a time, especially since the Atlantic Avenue Commission reported favorably upon the project, of which the tunnel under the East River to Cortlandt Street Ferry is an important link. A legislative bill bearing upon the commission's report was subsequently passed, but since then the Municipal Assembly up to a short time ago had apparently forgotten the subject.

The application for a franchise was sent in due course to the Municipal Assembly and referred to the proper committee. There it rested. For months there was considerable gossip around the City Hall concerning the delay, which, however, amounted to nothing. There seemed to be no political reason for the delay, and recently, since the new board was organized, mysterious hints have been thrown out from various quarters of a "hold-up" of the Long Island Company's franchise.

Renewed interest was given the project last week, when President Baldwin of the Long Island Company stated it was the intention of the company to begin building the tunnel simultaneously with the one to be built in Manhattan, providing the company could get the franchise it has been waiting for so long. Last Friday a notice was issued of the hearing to-morrow.

Members of the Council Railroad Committee who were seen yesterday expressed variously divergent views on the matter. One or two of them seemed to know little or nothing about the tunnel, and one man thought he had voted for some such sort of a scheme several months ago, but he could not tell what happened then, and since that time he had forgotten all about it, he said, believing it dead.

Councilman Cassidy, a member of the committee from Queens, said: "We had one hearing nearly a year ago, and then another application was made three weeks ago. The first application died a natural death. It was among about twenty others of a similar character, but these seemed to be paper affairs, and we had no assurance from the representative of the companies that they wanted a franchise for a bona fide scheme.

"We believed that these people desired to simply secure a valuable franchise to hold until they had a chance to sell out at a profit to some company really intending to build. Therefore these applications remained in committee.

"What I believe to be the Long Island Railroad Company's application appeared before us under the name of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railroad Company. Mr. Baldwin is President of both companies. Now, if the Long Island people want a franchise, why don't they ask under their own name in order to give the application a substantial flavor.

"I understand their last application is made under the same title. Personally I feel that if the city can satisfy itself that the application is genuine and can get from the Long Island Company adequate compensation, the franchise ought to be given to it.

"As the application bears directly upon the depression, or the company's tracks as reported by the Atlantic Avenue Commission, I do not think that if the city grants a franchise it ought to pay one-half the cost for the depression of the tracks, as the bill provides. Considering the value of the franchise, the road ought to relieve the city of that expense.

"The bill as passed gives the company the right to use the street above the tunnel when built, and they can go ahead and use the street for trolleys if they like. A railroad company ought to pay for all these things. The Long Island Road has received valuable franchises which it has never paid for. They run their cars over the bridge to-day and don't pay a cent. I regard that privilege as a franchise. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company gets a rental for that, but the city gets none.

"It would be a great boon for the company to get into Manhattan. It is easy to see what it would be to have a terminal in this borough which doubtless would connect in time with the trunk lines centring in this city and in New Jersey, but I for one want to see the Long Island people show their hand.

"If they want this privilege, let them come out and say directly that it is for the company. We do not want any paper projects thrown at us with the real backers hiding in the dark. There has been no such thing as a 'hold-up' in the sense in which that is meant."

Councilman William J. Hyland, who lives up in the Bronx said he knew very little about the proposed Long Island tunnel, but he would be willing to vote for it, providing the people of Brooklyn want it and really need it. "I am more interested in rapid transit up this way," said he.

"Come to think of it, there was an application up a year ago in committee from the Long Island Railroad Company. I am sure, and feel sure I voted for it when it was brought up. I do not know what became of it, though. I guess it died a natural death.

"Do I know why? No, except that there was no one to take a sufficiently deep interest in the application. The Brooklyn members ought to know. I was instrumental in calling this last hearing. Harry Hart said they wanted a hearing, and I said 'Go ahead, Harry.' I suppose the Brooklyn League has been writing letters about the tunnel. At this meeting six or eight months ago I don't know who voted for or against the franchise."

Councilman Harry C. Hart appeared to have the dullest possible idea of the matter, and was reluctant to discuss it. He declared in answer to a question that the application had been discussed by the committee 'several' times. Asked what took place at the meetings when the application came up for discussion, he excused himself from answering on the ground that he was too busy," and also required time for reflection.

"What has been the cause of the delay in reporting on the petition, if it has been discussed several times?" queried his interlocutor.

"A question of law, I fancy," replied Mr. Hart, hesitatingly.

He would not say what this question of law was, and declined to talk any further.

Councilman Martin Conly candidly declared that the application had never been considered by the committee.

"What became of it after it was referred?" Mr. Conly was asked.

"It died, just died, like a good many other things that were left over from the old Board of Aldermen," he said.

"Do you mean that it did not come up for consideration at any time?"

"That is what I mean. It never came up once—just died."

"You presumably knew it was understood that the company was prepared to undertake the work forthwith. Were you in favor of the tunnel plan or opposed to it?"

"I didn't know whether they were ready to go on with it or not. Didn't know a thing about it, and don't know anything about it now. I never gave it thought, for, as I told you, it never came up for consideration. It died—just died."

MYSTERY IN PRIEST'S DEATH.

It Is Thought Father Sullivan was Murdered in Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—An aspect of mystery surrounds the death of the Rev. Father James Sullivan, whose dead body was found early this morning by the janitor in the rear of the residence of Vicar General Hickey, which is back of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the police are of the opinion that a murder was committed.

Father Sullivan was pastor of the Catholic church at Liberty, Adams County, Ill. He came to this city yesterday, and left the St. Nicholas Hotel about 6 o'clock in the evening. Accompanied by John W. O'Brien, an acquaintance, he walked as far as the Jefferson House, one block north of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where they parted. That was the last seen of him alive. His hat, overcoat, and coat were lying on the ground beside the body when found. There was no money, but a silver watch was found in his pocket. In one pocket was a ticket issued by a Quincy pawnbroker for a gold watch.

The mother and brother of the dead priest reside at Worcester, Mass. where the remains will be shipped.

COLLEGE BOYS CAUSE A RIOT.

Serious Trouble at Ninth Regiment Armory Over a Baseball Game—Attempt Made to Seize Arms.

The indoor baseball game played last evening between teams from the College of the City of New York and the Ninth Regiment at the armory in West Fourteenth Street ended in a riot.

The college boys and their adherents were not satisfied with the decision of the umpire in the second half of the fifth inning. The first protest was made to the umpire direct. This had no effect, and some of the college boys started in to make things lively. Their first move was to threaten the umpire. This was followed by a more serious demonstration, when a crowd of the students rushed to one end of the drill floor and tried to break open the cases in which the guns are kept. The protests against the umpire's decision had excited the students to such an extent that a crowd of those who had been sitting in the galleries rushed down to the drill floor and joined with the others in the attempted raid on the guns.

Meanwhile members of the Ninth Regiment, under the direction of an armorer, had gathered near the guns and were doing their best to prevent the students from breaking open the cases. Some one called the nearest policemen, who by persuasion and threats of arrest succeeded in clearing the armory.

A group of college boys stood on the street in front of the building for some time waiting for the umpire who had incurred their displeasure. The man was taken out of one of the other doors by the police, however, and escaped the threatened trouble.

At the time of the outbreak the score stood 11 to 9 in favor of the regiment team. The college boys up to that inning had held the score a tie, and the protest was against the decision of the umpire's which admitted 2 runs against them.

The only serious damage done as a result of the trouble was the wrecking of the large blackboard on which the score was posted.

The umpires, against whom the college boys became incensed were Messers. Lichtenstein and Jenks. As a result of the trouble orders will be issued by Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment that the members shall not play with outside teams in future.

GAINS A DAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Department Increases Capacity of Sodom and Carmel Reservoirs.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Jan. 27.—The storage capacity of the Sodom and Carmel reservoirs for supplying New York City with water will be increased 300,000,000 gallons during the coming Summer by improvements which have been ordered by Commissioner Dalton, upon plans drawn by Chief Engineer Birdsall, at comparatively small expense.

It is proposed to raise the lip of the Sodom dam two feet by an iron work, supplemented by wood. This is the largest dam in the system and drains ninety square miles. Its normal capacity, aside from storage, is 30,000,000 gallons daily, and the gates are left open for this amount of water to escape. The elevation of the Carmel reservoir will be even greater. This is the second largest reservoir in the Croton system. During the two months of the extremely dry Summer 100,000,000 gallons were drawn from it daily, and there still remained another month's supply at the same rate when the heavy draught was stopped.

The material for the improvements has been ordered and the increased storage capacity will be ready for next Summer's use.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply said last night that the proposed improvement of the Sodom and Carmel reservoirs would add 300,000,000 gallons to the supply, which is approximately the amount of water consumed in one day. There was nothing extraordinary about the use of planks made fast to the sills of the dams, Mr. Birdsall said, as the practice was followed nearly every year. By its use, the department is able to compound the water which falls early in the Spring, and while the supply will not be materially increased the fact that the city is able to hold enough for one day's needs is important, and might obviate considerable trouble.

Awards for Reservoir Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Jan. 27.—The Commissioners for the appraisal of additional lands taken for double reservoir No. 1 at Brewsters for the New York water supply system have just made their report. Eighty parcels of land were taken, the claims aggregating $369,350. The Commissioners allowed $162,597.03. The fees of witnesses were $8,088.95, and of Abram J. Miller and Frederic S. Barnum, who appeared as counsel for all the claimants, $5,342.79. For mineral rights $940 was awarded. The Commissioners appointed to make awards for lands taken for the Gleneida reservoir have filed their fifth and last report. The total amount awarded claimants was $400,490.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, JR., DEAD.

Younger Son of Chicago's Millionaire Packer Stricken with Congestion of the Lungs in California.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 27.—News has been received of the sudden death of Phil D. Armour, Jr., at Montecito, near Santa Barbara. Young Armour was ill but twenty-four hours, and his death was due to congestion of the lungs. He was thirty-one years of age. He left Chicago three weeks ago in excellent health. Young Mr. Armour left Pasadena the first of last week, and had been at Montecito about ten days.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The news of the death of Philip D. Armour, Jr., at Montecito, Cal., came as a complete surprise, as it was known that when he left for the Pacific Coast he was in the best of health. A telegram from a member of the party that accompanied young Mr. Armour from Chicago when he went to California to join his father conveyed the information to J. Ogden Armour, a brother.

It is undetermined whether the remains will be shipped to Chicago or interred in California, where the senior Armour has decided to live permanently.

Philip D. Armour, Jr., with his wife and two children, Philip D. III. and Lester, aged seven and five, respectively, went to California three weeks ago, the double purpose of the visit being apprehension for the health of Mr. Armour's oldest child, and a desire to be near Philip D. Armour, Sr., who had preceded them with his wife a fortnight or more.

P. D. Armour, Jr., was born in Milwaukee, but when a small child came with his parents to Chicago. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, and later Yale, but after two years left the university and traveled extensively in Europe. Soon after his return from Europe, and when he was barely of age, he married May, the daughter of John T. Lester.

Mr. Armour was a member of the Chicago, the Calumet, the Athletic, and the Wheaton Golf Clubs. He was one of the three members of the firm of Armour & Co., the other two being his father and his brother, J. Ogden Armour. He was not an athlete, but always had reasonably good health, and his sudden death will cause a great surprise to all who knew him.

Schooner E. M. J. Beatty Wrecked.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The schooner E. M. J. Beatty, Capt. Charles Grigg, bound to New Jersey with a cargo of stone, ran on a reef off Calves Island during a dense fog Thursday night and remained hard aground until she was pounded to pieces in the heavy gale of yesterday. The crew of four men were rescued by Howard E. Bell, who keeps a life-saving station on Calves Island.

Sudden Death from Heart Disease.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Daniel Sullivan, a well-known citizen of Flemington Junction, was found dead in bed this morning. County Physician Cramer decided that Mr. Sullivan's death was caused by heart disease.

Roberts's Successor to be Chosen.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 27.—In compliance with the revised statutes of the State of Utah, Gov. Wells has issued a proclamation calling an election to be held on Monday, April 2 next, for the purpose of electing a Representative in the Fifty-sixth Congress, to fill the vacancy now existing

Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks!

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks!

A Million in Merchandise! New, bright and dependable, and underpriced to a degree unprecedented in the history of our notable sales of Manufacturers' Stocks. This remarkable sale means a complete reversal of present trade conditions. In the face of a rising market we name lower prices than ever. As types of the prices now prevailing in all of our 65 great departments for this sale we submit the following:

Fine Fur Collarettes.

Fur collarettes with long tabs and tails, also round collarettes with large storm collars and combination yokes. Just the sort of a garment for January, February and March weather.

Lot 1—Collarettes consisting of Electric and Electric and Chinchilla Combination, Black Marten, Gray Fox and Nearseal, Nearseal and Astrachan, Nearseal and Krimmer, Nearseal and Black Marten, Genuine Seal and Persian, Nearseal and Persian, Krimmer and Moufflon, Nearseal and Moufflon. There are garments in this lot that sell as high as $15.00; we offer the choice until sold at 7.65

Lot 2—Beautiful Combination Collarettes of Nearseal and Krimmer, Nearseal and Black Marten, Natural Lynx and Nearseal, Sable Fox and Nearseal, Genuine Krimmer, Nearseal and Persian Lamb, Moufflon and Krimmer, Nearseal and Moufflon, Alaska Sable, etc. Many garments in this lot worth $25.00; choice of the entire lot, 11.95

Lot 3—Collarettes, embracing Mink and Nearseal Combination, Nearseal and Persian Combination, Blue Lynx and Nearseal Combination, Genuine Alaska Sable, Nearseal and Red Fox Combination, Alaska Sable and Persian, Alaska Sable and Nearseal Combination, Genuine Beaver, Persian Lamb, Mink and Persian Combination, Mink and Seal Combination, Sable Fox and Nearseal. Many garments among this lot worth as high as $35.00; choice of the entire lot, 14.75

Sale of Fine Fur Coats.

Persian Lamb Coats, $65.00—Best Leipzig Dye, value $100, to be closed out at 65.00

Genuine Alaska Seal Jackets, value of which is $175, at 115.00

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Ladies' Dress Skirts

from the stock of one of New York's greatest manufacturers, purchased at about 50c. on the dollar and offered as follows:

9.98 —Ladies' Black Broadcloth, with taffeta, appliqued panel front and back, like cut, of extra quality materials, nearsilk lining, velvet binding, newest shape, box plait or saddle back and open front; a large purchase at a low price only is the means of our offering this $15 value at such a price, 9.98

8.98 —Ladies' Skirts of finest quality black camel's hair cloth, box plait back and open panel front, appliqued with taffeta silk and braid, like cut, lined with nearsilk and velvet bound, real value $12.00; our price, 8.98

Ladies' Dress Skirts, of fine black broadcloth or black serge cheviot, box plaited back and panel front, open on side, back and front handsomely appliqued with taffeta silk and braid, lined with percaline and velvet bound; a rare bargain at 6.98

Ladies' Dress Skirts of Gray Homespun Cheviots, box-plaited back, taffeta appliqued front only, lined with best quality percaline and velvet bound; regularly sold for $6.98; to-morrow only 4.98

Ladies' Skirts of Oxford gray, bluish gray, black and brown homespun cheviot, box-plaited back, panel side stitched and trimmed with large steeline buttons, percale lined, velvet bound; our usual price is $5.98; for this sale, 4.49

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

INDIAN WAR PENSION BILL

The Senate Committee Acts Favorably on the Measure.

SURVIVORS OF EARLY WARS

Widows of Those Who Fought the Red Men Will Participate—Cost to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A number of wars, the very names of which are unknown to many Americans, are recalled by the action of the Senate Committee on Pensions in favorably reporting a bill to grant pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars from 1817 to 1842 inclusive. The first name on the list, the Seminole war, is of course well known, but the names that follow are those of the Fevre River war of 1827, the Sac and Fox war of 1831, the Sabine war of 1836-7, the Cayuse war of 1847-8, the Texas and New Mexico war of 1849-56, the California war of 1851-2, the Utah war of 1850-3, and the Oregon and Washington Territory wars from 1851 to 1856. The Seminole wars in Florida from 1842 to 1858 are also included.

The bill, which was introduced by Senator McBride, pensions everybody who served thirty days in any of these wars and was honorably discharged, and also pensions widows. Senator Gallinger has reported an amendment to the McBride bill annulling all contracts heretofore made between the veterans of these wars and pension attorneys or claim agents.

A former Pension Commissioner was once asked for an opinion as to the cost to the Government of the passage of such a bill. He estimated it at $730,656 for the first year and figured that the average pensionable period would be seven and two-thirds years.

There are, it is said, only 5 survivors of the Seminole war of 1817, and 120 widows. Of the Lafevre war, there remain but 14 survivors and 107 widows. Of the Sabine war, there remain but 221 survivors and 155 widows. Of the Cayuse war, there are 144 survivors and 82 widows. Of the Texas and New Mexico Indian wars, there still survive 1,448, with 890 widows. Of the California Indian war, there still survive 476 and 230 widows. Of the Indian wars of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, prior to 1856, there still survive 2,390 and 1,340 widows.

The committee in its report says: "The latest of these wars occurred forty years ago, and the estimated age of the survivors is fixed at sixty-five years, while estimated age of the Seminole survivors is ninety-four years.

"To the inestimable services of these pioneer men and soldiers we deem it unnecessary to refer. History recognizes the results they have achieved. In the South and West they endured the greatest privations, sacrifices, and sufferings. We owe to them largely, if not entirely, the acquisition of the vast empire of the Pacific Northwest.

"It having been the policy of the Government and the uniform course of legislation that service pensions should be granted at the expiration of forty years following the wars for which such pensions have been granted, it will be seen that this period has now been reached as to all the wars mentioned in the present bill, while as to some over seventy-seven years have elapsed since the war. Most of these old survivors are in needy circumstances, while all are in old age, and, as estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions, the average pensionable period cannot extend beyond about seven years hence."

WIFE WANTS A SEPARATION.

Mrs. White of Boston, Who Married Employer's Son, Seeks Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Lucy White, the wife of R. H. White, Jr., has applied to the Probate Court for a separate maintenance, accusing her husband of neglect to support her, of abusing her, and of paying too much attention to other women. Mr. White, the respondent, is the son of R. H. White, the dry goods merchant, and he married his wife five years ago, when she was a saleswoman in his father's establishment. The marriage enraged Mr. White senior, and it was several years before the young couple received the parental blessing.

Mrs. Bartlett, the bride's mother, was also opposed to the match, and she, it is said, has never welcomed her son-in-law to her home.

Young Mrs. White is living with friends in Roslyndale, and has been with them since her separation from Mr. White some five weeks ago. These friends had learned of the abusive treatment which Mrs. White claims was shown her by her husband and wished to have her remain with them. Her friends say that her husband has neglected her, has been away from home a great deal, and has made female acquaintances, which last-named fact was the formal cause for the legal proceedings.

ANTI-BRYAN PLOT IN KINGS.

Hugh McLaughlin, Mr. Brewster Thinks, Wants Hill or Van Wyck to Head Ticket.

Eugene V. Brewster, one of the leaders of the Chicago Platform Democracy in Brooklyn, declared yesterday that that borough was the headquarters of a conspiracy to deprive William Jennings Bryan of the Democratic nomination for President. Mr. Brewster alleges that Hugh McLaughlin wants to have either ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck or ex-Senator David B. Hill head the Democratic ticket. The conspiracy against Mr. Bryan, Mr. Brewster says, has ramifications in every State in the Union.

"I have told Mr. Bryan of the situation in Kings County," said Mr. Brewster, "and have asked him to come over here to the Academy of Music to speak. I hardly think he will, because he does not wish to make more than one speech in New York now. I know, of course, that he takes no part in local politics, but here is a bit of National politics.

"I don't know whether Mr. McLaughlin wants to nominate Hill or Van Wyck for President, but I do know that Gorman is behind the National movement to defeat Mr. Bryan. Perhaps he wants the nomination himself. There is also an elemeift trying to bring Grover Cleveland to the front again."

MURDERER CLIFFORD'S CASE.

Gov. Voorhees Refuses to Lay It Again Before the Court of Pardons.

Charles J. Peshall, the Jersey City lawyer who secured the second stay granted to Edward Clifford, who killed Assistant Division Superintendent William G. Wattson, at Weehawken, on March 5, 1896, yesterday sent to Gov. Voorhees a telegram asking that Clifford's case be again laid before the Court of Pardons. In support of his request, Mr. Peshall said he had a petition signed by all the members of the Legislature, asking that Clifford's sentence be commuted.

Gov. Voorhees sent this reply: "The matter has been finally disposed of, and further agitation can only result in raising in the prisoner's mind false hopes which are sure to end in disappointment.

"FOSTER M. VOORHEES."

When Clifford was resentenced to be hanged on Feb. 9 his counsel applied for a writ of certiorari, on the ground that the insanity proceedings had in the case should have been before a jury and not before Judge Lippincott. The argument will be heard this week. Should the writ be denied counsel will take an appeal. This will act as a stay.

Travelers' Sound Money League.

President H. W. Dearborn will issue a call within a few days for a convention of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League. The present plan is to hold the convention in this city the latter part of February, and to have speeches delivered by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia, Edward Lauterbach, and others. Since the campaign of 1896 the league has been incorporated and reorganized. Among the members of its Advisory Committee are Senator Hanna, J. H. Manley of Maine, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Edward Lauterbach, and Col. A. A. Pope of Boston.

INSANE MOTHER TRIES MURDER.

Four Policemen Necessary to Save Her Children's Lives.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—In a fit of insanity to-day, caused, it is believed, by too close attention to church duties, Mrs. Anna Kudzen attempted to murder her husband and six children, and was only subdued after a terrible struggle, in which Kudzen had one eye destroyed and a policeman named Peters was severely scalded with a kettle of boiling water which the frenzied woman threw at him.

Kudzen was awakened by the screams of his children and saw his wife standing near their beds holding a potato masher in one hand. Kudzen asked her what she was doing.

"Never mind," she replied. "The Lord has told me to kill them all."

Kudzen immediately seized her and sent his children for assistance, but it took the combined strength of Kudzen and four police officers to subdue the woman. One of the children was slightly scalded by the water thrown at the officer.

Insurance Agent Found Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 27.—Fred Lee, a prominent insurance agent of this State, was found dead in the river here early to-day. He probably was murdered. The affair is a mystery.

AUTHORITIES IN CUBA CLASH.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—The Discusion says the order of Gov. Gen. Wood instructing military commanders not to interfere in the functions of civil authorities except in extreme cases virtually gives Gen. Emilio Nunez, the Civil Governor of Havana, and not Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, power in the matter of the budget.

Gen. Nunez says the matter of the budget is only one instance of what will result from his undefined prerogatives. If Gen. Ludlow be empowered to use his own discretion as to whether or not he shall attend to certain matters himself, the position of Gen. Nunez as Civil Governor, it is asserted, will become farcical.

La Lucha is very indignant over the recent letter from Gen. Ludlow to THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the status of the American military authorities in Cuba and his own case in particular. The paper calls the letter insulting and declares that if Gen. Ludlow were not Military Governor of Havana La Lucha would not tolerate his action.

SMALLPOX IN PATERSON.

Woman Says She Contracted the Disease in New York.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Anna Santi, twenty-eight years old, was taken to the isolation hospital to-day suffering from smallpox. She came here ten days ago from New York, where she worked as a scrubwoman. She says she contracted the disease while living in Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Reception to Archbishop Corrigan.

The Seton Circle, an organization of

MR. PAYN NOT TALKATIVE

Sees Chairman Odell, but Refuses to Discuss the Situation.

Mr. Odell Hopes the Controversy Will Be Settled at a Caucus of Senators on Tuesday.

Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, it was said yesterday, realizes that he has to go, and at last believes that his successor will be named by Gov. Roosevelt to-morrow night and will be confirmed by the Senate at an early day. Mr. Payn was not in a talkative mood when he visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He refused to talk with reporters, except to admit that he had seen Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Odell intimated early in the day that he would give out a statement to the press, and shortly before going up town to a dinner with Leader Charles Hess last night said:

"I had a pleasant interview with Mr. Payn. I do not understand that he will resign or withdraw. I am hopeful that the controversy will be satisfactorily settled and within party lines at a caucus of Republican Senators, which I am informed will be held on Tuesday.

"The nomination of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse will, I understand, be sent to the Senate on Monday. I do not know whether there are enough votes to confirm his nomination, nor will I know until I go to Albany, possibly on Monday. But I believe Mr. Hendricks will be confirmed."

Mr. Odell declined to say anything about the attitude of the organization in the matter. It is understood, and neither Mr. Odell nor Mr. Payn will affirm or deny it, that Mr. Payn asserted that he could control at least six votes in the Republican caucus just so long as he wanted them.

Senator Platt did not come over from Washington yesterday on account, it was said, of the illness of his wife. Some of Mr. Payn's friends intimated that the Senator did not care for another interview with Mr. Payn just at this time. Mr. Payn left the Grand Union Hotel in the early afternoon, ostensibly for Albany, but it was intimated that he might have gone to Washington.

Le Grand C. Tibbits, ex-Senator from Rensselaer, and one of the few Republicans who voted against the confirmation of Mr. Payn three years ago, suggested that the organization had sacrificed Mr. Payn because Senator Platt feared that his retention in office would materially strengthen the hands of ex-Gov. F. S. Black, who, in many quarters, is strongly suspected of a desire to depose Mr. Platt as leader of the State organization.

No matter how the controversy results politicians believe it will be the cause of serious factional differences in the Republican Party.

COLORED REPUBLICANS DINE.

Edward Lauterbach Comments on Their Loyalty—Boom for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

The Young Men's Colored Republican Association of the Borough of Manhattan gave a dinner last night in the West Side Lyceum, Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, to the colored Republican workers of the city. About 100 guests sat down at 9:30 o'clock, and the speaking began about an hour later. W. H. Butler, President of the association, presided, and Charles W. Anderson acted as toastmaster.

Edward Lauterbach, who was warmly welcomed, was the first speaker. So far as he was concerned, he said, he would never forget the unselfish loyalty of the colored men of the Republican Party. They at all times stood by him. While he was Chairman of the County Committee he was often at odds with Mayor Strong and the City Government. There was maladministration by men who called themselves Republicans, but who were the greatest enemies the Republican Party had ever known in this city. It was then that the loyalty of the colored Republicans was shown, and they never asked for anything in return.

Because of their patriotism and sincere Republicanism, it had become the fashion to say they were Republicans because they couldn't help it. He would say, however, that they were Republicans because more than any other people in New York or elsewhere they were especially Americans. They needed not to be naturalized. Many of them could trace their Americanism back to Revolutionary times. He called on them to show their party loyalty by helping to reelect President McKinley. Mr. Lauterbach's remarks were often loudly applauded.

Letters of regret were read from Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Secretary of War Elihu Root, and Charles A. Dana. On motion of George E. Wilbean, Jr., who represented the Brooklyn colored Republicans, a resolution was unanimously adopted heartily indorsing Mr. Woodruff for the Vice Presidency. Speaker Wilbean spoke of Mr. Woodruff's "incorruptible patriotism" and integrity of his private character.

Other speakers were Judson W. Lyons, Senator Elsberg, Job E. Hedges, Assemblymen Henry and Gherardi Davis, George R. Maltchester, Henry Burrell, Aldermen Matthews, Ordman, and Parsons, Bishop W. B. Derrick, and T. Thomas Fortune.

McCARREN TIRES OF INQUIRY.

Senator May Resign from Committee Now Trying Mr. Coffey.

Democratic politicians in Brooklyn were much interested yesterday in a report that Senator P. H. McCarren had become tired of serving on the special committee of the County Committee, which is hearing the charges against Senator Coffey, and intended to resign. Mr. McCarren, it was said, does not fancy the alleged farcical manner in which the inquiry is being conducted.

One of Senator McCarren's associates in Willoughby Street said yesterday afternoon that he did not know that the Senator contemplated resigning from the committee.

"I don't think he would get out merely because some people were trying to make a farce out of the affair," he continued. "Such action would in effect look like a moral victory for the Coffey people. If the Senator does resign, however, it will be because he is very busy in Albany and cannot find time to attend the sessions of the committee."

Socialist-Labor Party Convention.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 27.—A National Convention of Socialist-Labor Party representatives began a session in the Common Council Chamber in this city to-day. Fifty delegates from various parts of the United States were called to order by Henry L. Slobodin, who is the National Secretary of the party. Temporary organization was effected by the election of Frank A. Sherman of Rochester as Chairman and Richard Kitchelt of Buffalo as Secretary. The following Committee on Rules to govern the convention was appointed: Messrs. Katz of New Jersey, Fenner of Massachusetts, Gerber of New York, Edlin of California, and Crowell of Missouri.

Strike in a Montana Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 27.—A. M. Holter of Helena, Vice President of the recently organized Frisco Consolidated Mining Company, which corporation owns the principal mines of the Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) region, has received telegraphic advices from Manager McDonald of a rich strike made while drifting from the 1,000-foot level of the Helena-Frisco Mine. The magnitude of the strike may be regarded as almost phenomenal.

Factory to Move to End a Strike.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The strike at the Temple Glove Factory at Jamaica Plain, which began several weeks ago, is still on, and to-day Louis Weisner, junior member of the firm, said that the plant would in all probability move to Gloversville, N. Y., before March 1. About sixty girl opertaives are out.

Labor Troubles in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—During the first nine months of last year, 78,300 persons in the German Empire engaged in strikes, the majority of the troubles occurring during the Summer months. Detailed statements of these strikes are furnished in a report to the State Department by Consul Worman, at Munich.

TRYING NEW AIR MOTORS.

Unsatisfactory Power System on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets to be Abandoned.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is experimenting with new air motors for use on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street lines. The experiment will continue for several months in the hopes that a thoroughly satisfactory system may be found eventually. Ever since the present air motors have been in use there has been more or less trouble. The "chuck-chuck" and "swish-swish" of the starting and stopping of the motors has been an annoyance to pedestrians and horses at street crossings. The dirty trail of oil left along the tracks has helped to aggravate the feeling that has arisen against the cars in use. The worst drawback, however, is the fact that many times the line has been compelled to go back to the old horse-car system of transportation.

President H. H. Vreeland, in speaking yesterday of the tests being made, said:

"When we put the air motors on the line we did not lay rails for the new cars. Because of an accident to the machinery supplying the power, we have been running the horse cars on the lines for two days. We have been experimenting with what is known as the 'Hardy' motor, since Thursday. To give this motor a thorough test, new rails, specially adapted, will be laid. The horse-car rails are not suited for the use of air motors. To the fact that we did not relay the rails when we began to use the air motors, but merely changed the wheels on the cars, the jarring sensation experienced by the passengers on the line is probably due."

PLAN TO INCREASE MARRIAGES.

Jersey City Company Will Pay $250 to a Couple After Certain Rules Have Been Complied With.

A new matrimonial business scheme that has been introduced from Germany, where it is said to have failed to succeed, has been started in Jersey City, at 47 Montgomery Street, after the principals had taken legal advice that it was not against the laws of that State. By paying an initiation fee of $30 a man or a woman may, if a thousand initiation fees have been paid in, get $250 on their marriage.

Charles A. McGuire and Franklin B. Packard are, respectively, the President and Secretary of what is called the Mutual Home Aid Association, which has got up the scheme, but their home addresses do not appear in either the Jersey City or the New York City Directory. The association was opened about two weeks ago, and the principals are said by the people in the building to have come from New York.

The principals say there are thousands of people in this country who are kept from entering the state of matrimony by lack of means, and it is their purpose to reach them and remove the great obstacle from their path. Their circulars, which bear blank applications for membership, say that "the association is not an insurance company into which a person must pay his money for perhaps years and only hope to get something out of it for other persons after he is dead. Nor is it a beneficial society, in which a member must wait until he is sick to obtain a benefit. It is far in advance of all these inasmuch as it pays its certificate holders the benefit when they enter that state which all look forward to—marriage."

No matter how anxious and in how great a hurry a couple may be to get married, they will have to exercise their patience until 1,000 membership certificates of what is called a circle, at $30 each, are sold by the association. If the circle is complete, couples may begin marrying, and the association will then proceed to assess the members 20 cents each to pay itself for its trouble.

The promoters will also retain $50 out of the $250. Should, however, a circle not be completed within a reasonable time, the promoters promise to refund the initiation fees to the members.

VICTIM BAGS NO SWINDLERS.

Rittenberg Travels Far, but Vainly Looks for "Green-Goods" Men.

William F. Rittenberg, a lumberman, whose home is in Valentine, Mich., yesterday gave up his search for "green goods" men who had obtained $600 from him on a promise to send him bills worth $3,000 by express, and returned home after vainly seeking for a chance to shoot the swindlers.

Rittenberg, while in a logging camp last Fall, received a "green goods" circular, telling the usual tale of plates, which had been stolen from the Government, and within a few days he decided that this opportunity was to be preferred to the swinging of an axe in a lumber camp. When he reached this city on Dec. 10 he registered at the Yonkers Hotel in Yonkers as "O. Zaumseil" in accordance with the instructions.

One of the "green goods" operators, who described himself as J. B. Hoffman of 124 Bond Avenue, Baltimore, soon called, and after showing a sample of the bills, took Rittenberg by a circuitous route to a house in Greenpoint, where the lumberman paid over $600. The counterfeit money was placed in a valise, he said, and it was agreed that it would be safer if expressed to Michigan. The contented Rittenberg then started home, and soon received a letter and a batch of alleged newspaper clippings, which stated that the valise had been confiscated by United States Secret Service agents, while on its way to the express office.

At the suggestion of a friend, Rittenberg returned to this city, and reported his troubles to the police, and then to the Federal authorities. The swindlers not being located, Rittenberg started out himself with a revolver, saying: "I'll catch them fellows myself." For two weeks he has been hunting for them in the saloons on Sixth Avenue and along the Bowery.

Becoming discouraged yesterday, he concluded to go back to the timber district of Michigan.

GOV. GEN. WOOD AT SANTIAGO.

Observes Signs of Improvement on His Tour of Inspection.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 27.—Gov. Gen. Wood, Gen. Chaffee, and Col. Black arrived at noon after an overland trip from Manzanillo. Gen. Demetrio Castillo headed a party of Cubans who went by special train to San Luis and rode from there fifteen miles on horseback to meet Gen. Wood. A thousand persons were gathered at the station to meet the Governor General's party.

A peculiar feature of the antagonism of the Cuban patriots toward the Americans is displayed in the effort of the Cuban Club to excel the Americans in the demonstration in honor of Gen. Wood. To-night a reception and banquet, the most elaborate ever given here, occurred.

Gen. Wood says he observed numerous signs of improvement on the plantations and in the mines along the route of his trip. The party will leave for Guantanamo and the north coast Tuesday morning.

Swarthmore Alumni Dine.

The second annual dinner of the New York Swarthmore Association was held in the Hotel St. Denis last evening. One Hundred alumni of Swarthmore College sat around the tables, which were decorated with red roses and the college and National colors. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., presided. The speakers and toasts were: "Swarthmore Memories," ex-President Edward H. Magill; "Swarthmore in the Vigor of Youth—Her Responsibilities," President William W. Birdsall; "Thoughts of Yesterday," Amy Willets; "Odds and Ends," Elizabeth H. Cocke Thayer; "The New Century," George R. Ellsler; "College Fraternities," Lila K. Willets.

Five Altars for a Chicago Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Church of Notre Dame, (French,) one of the most beautiful edifices in this city, has contracted for five marble altars of the famous stone of Carrare, Italy. The new altars will cost $50,000, and will be dedicated on Easter Sunday. The beautiful stained glass windows in this church are said to be unsurpassed by any church in this country. Other improvements in the church will bring the total outlay up to $100,000. Not one cent of debt will be incurred by these changes, as the parish fund is one of the strongest in this city.

PUERTO RICO MAY SUFFER

American Interests Protest Against Removal of Tariff.

TOBACCO MEN TAKE THE LEAD

It Is Said the President Has Changed His Mind About Free Trade for the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It was only a few days ago that Representative Payne of New York introduced a bill providing for the extension to Puerto Rico of the advantages of free trade with the United States, and reciprocal freedom of trade in the other direction, and declared that the bill was to be passed. This was in accord with the recommendations of the President and the understanding that unless free trade was given to the people of Puerto Rico they must at once suffer many inconveniences resulting from the transfer of authority from Spain to the United States, the loss of Spain's trade, and the failure to secure equivalent advantages from the United States.

There was a great howl of indignation from the protectionist part of the Republican Party. Remonstrances from every interest that feared a reduction of profits were made, and a particular objection was lodged here from the seed-leaf tobacco growers of Connecticut. The resistance to the free trade proposition took form in the proposed amendment offered by Senator Platt of Connecticut to the Puerto Rico bill already introduced in the Senate, by the terms of which the Puerto Ricans are to pay 80 per cent. of the United States tariff and enjoy a 20 per cent. reduction on all goods dutiable sent to the United States.

The Republicans have not yet adjusted themselves to the change that appears to have come over them, but some of the papers of that party, presumably well informed, assert that the President himself has changed his mind, and that he will consent to the application of a tariff against Puerto Rico that will save the interests that feel a menace in the proposition for Puerto Rican free trade.

The abandonment of the free trade proposition, which Puerto Ricans say is vital to them, is not to be accomplished by direct methods, but upon the declaration that the announcement of a free trade plan for Puerto Rico might be taken as an admission that Puerto Rico has become a part of the United States, and is therefore entitled to be treated with on terms of advantage like those to be enjoyed by any State or Territory. The Constitutional shield thus interposed against all our new possessions is to be made broad enough to justify Congress in refusing Puerto Rico the opportunity to thrive.

Mention has been made of the fact that in the caucus of Democrats of the Senate it was suggested by a Democrat that the opposition take the ground that the recommendation of the President be pushed by the Democrats with all the power they could muster. It was also mentioned that this suggestion met with no expression of favor. Democrats still entertain the idea that upon this proposition there could be no ground for dispute, and that the chance was one not to be ignored by a party divided on most other questions. It is apparent to many Democrats that free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico is to be prevented in the interests of certain American producers who might have their profits slightly curtailed if the plan was adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

Senate Committee on the Island Discusses the Foraker Bill and Makes Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico has decided, so far as it can decide, that the island whose affairs it has under its particular care shall be known as Porto Rico, and not Puerto Rico, as fixed by a recent Executive order. The question came up to-day in the meeting of the committee in connection with the Foraker bill providing a form of government for the island, and the decision upon the spelling of the name was unanimous.

The committee went over the bill in detail, deciding upon many changes in phraseology and some alteration in the general provisions of the measure. Probably one of the most important changes was to strike out the word "constitution" wherever it appeared in the original print of the bill, which extended the provisions of the Constitution as well as of the laws of the United States to the island. The change was made because of the opinion generally expressed by the members of the committee that our Constitution is not suited to the Puerto Rican people. The opinion was also quite general that the extension of the Constitution was not necessary. Some of the Senators expressed the opinion that the natives of the island were not yet prepared for jury trials.

Another important amendment provided for the retirement of Puerto Rican coins, and the substitution for them of coins of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to redeem the silver coin known as the peso, and all other silver and copper Puerto Rican coins now in circulation at the present rate of 60 cents in the money of the United States for one peso, this rate to be applied in the exchange of all other coins. No coins but those of the United States are to be legal tender in Puerto Rico for more than three months after the passage of this act.

Another provision authorizes the President to appoint an officer of the army to be Governor of the island, notwithstanding any present laws to the contrary, but the appointment of such officer is made optional with the President. All laws enacted by the Puerto Rican Legislature are to be reported to Congress, which reserves the right to annul them if considered necessary.

The provisions of the bill relating to the questions of the tariff, the Federal courts, the internal revenue, and a Delegate in the Congress of the United States were passed over until a full attendance of members of the committee could be secured, one or two of the members being absent during a greater part of the day. There was, however, more or less discussion of the provisions relating to all these subjects, and especially to that giving free trade to the island with the United States proper.

The consensus of opinion of the members present seemed to be favorable to a slight duty, amounting to 25 or 30 per cent., on articles imported into the United States from other countries. It was decided to amend the provision relating to a Congressional Delegate so as to require that if the provision is left in the bill, the Delegate shall read and write the English language.

The provision for the election of members of the lower house of the Puerto Rican Legislature was left unchanged, but there was considerable discussion of an amendment suggested by Senator Fairbanks abolishing the Legislature and putting the Government entirely in the hands of a council to be appointed by the President of the United States, this council to consist of twelve members, and only five of them to be residents of the island.

The committee will probably meet again Wednesday to complete the bill.

Puerto Rican Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The War Department gave out for publication to-day the following summary of imports and exports of merchandise in the Island of Puerto Rico during the month of July, 1899. The total value of merchandise imported for the month was $864,205. Articles of food and animals amounted to $391,509, or 46 per cent. of the total imports. Manufactured articles to the value of $336,158, or 39 per cent. of the total imports. Merchandise to the value of $789,739 was exported from the several ports in the island during said month. Products of agriculture amounted to $622,019, or 79 per cent. of the total; manufactures to $144,526, or 18 per cent. of the total.

AMNESTY FOR THE FILIPINOS.

It Is Said When Otis Gives the Word the Government Will Be Ready to Grant Pardon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—An amnesty proclamation will be issued to the Filipinos whenever Gen. Otis reports that the situation in the islands justifies such action, which it is now believed he will soon do. This proclamation will grant amnesty to all who will lay down their arms and return to their homes within a specified time, and will notify all others that they will be treated as outlaws.

This policy was suggested at the Cabinet meetings about two months ago, when it was reported that the insurrection was practically at an end. It was then said that a policy of treating all insurgents in arms as brigands was considered, but that Gen. Otis reported that the time was not yet up. It is now believed, however, that the rebellion is practically put down, and that a few more aggressive movements like those of the past few days will see the end of Aguinaldo's so-called army.

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PRAISE FOR NAVAL FIGHTERS.

Men in Watson's Fleet Commended—The Admiral Reports Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Admiral Watson cables the department to-day of the part taken by the navy in Kobbe's campaign, and says, "Capt. Rodgers commends Moore of the Helena, Gilpin of the Mariveles, Moale, Cook, Yuenzli, Castleman, and Cadet Evans for services rendered during the expedition."

The Admiral also reports the following deaths in the fleet: Lawrence Orson Adams, apprentice, of the Solace; W. P. Walker, ordinary seaman, of the Wheeling; Henry Thomas, landsman, of the Bennington; James Franklin, ordinary seaman, of the Castine, and P. C. Fenaney, private marine, of the New Orleans.

NAVY TAKES COALING STATION.

Admiral Watson Occupies Isabella and Establishes a Garrison.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Admiral Watson reports this morning that he has taken possession of Isabella coaling station and established a marine garrison there under command of Lieut. Long. A short time ago, feeling the need of a coaling station for the use of the smaller vessels in the Philippine Archipelago in the southern islands remote from Manila, Admiral Watson dispatched a vessel to look into the conditions at Zamboanga, where the Spaniards had maintained a garrison and a small coaling station for many years. It was found upon investigation, however, that the harbor at that point was not suitable for naval vessels, owing to shallow water, and attention being directed elsewhere, a small but perfectly protected and deep harbor was found on Basilan Island, where the Spaniards had already established a coaling station. The navy took possession of this, garrisoned the place, and is taking steps to add to its coal supply.

The Solace sailed to-day from Manila for San Francisco, and on the way she will touch at the new coaling station, as well as at Iloilo, Cebu, and Guam, and thence, returning to Yokohama, will strike across the Pacific for San Francisco. She will carry the bodies of Capt. Nichols, who died while in command of the Monadnock, and Capt. Ingate of the Marine Corps, who died at Guam from a surgical operation.

Socks for Men in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—A consignment of cotton socks destined to clothe the feet of United States troops now in Manila have reached here from Philadelphia, and will be forwarded to the Philippines by the next transport going out. The consignment filled two freight cars.

DENTISTS FOR THE ARMY.

Effort Is Being Made to Appoint One for Each Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A strong effort is being made to open the army to dental surgeons, and a bill has been prepared for introduction in Congress authorizing the appointment of such surgeons with the rank of Major, so as to allow one for each regiment. Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Surgeon Gen. Sternberg disapprove the proposed legislation.

A similar move is being made to have veterinary surgeons incorporated into the regular establishment as commissioned officers, but, like the dental surgeon scheme, the plan is said to lack the favor and support of the military authorities.

Successful Test of New Naval Gun.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A new fourteen-pounder sem-automatic rapid-fire gun, made by the Vickers-Maxim Company for the United States Navy Department, was tested this week in the presence of the United States Naval Attaché, Lieut. Commander Colwell, and the Admiralty officials. Twelve rounds were fired satisfactorily and 2,500 feet initial velocity was secured with seventeen tons pressure. The weapon will now be shipped to the United States.

Gen. Stanton Buried in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The body of Gen. Thomas H. Stanton arrived here today over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Omaha. Four troops of cavalry and a battery of siege guns from Fort Myer escorted the body to Arlington Cemetery, where the interment was with full military honors. A large number of army officers, relatives, and friends were in the funeral procession.

Gen. Greely Not So Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Gen. Greely was reported this morning as being not quite so well. He is suffering from a cold contracted several days ago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John B. Bennet, Seventh Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wint, Sixth Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., at such time as may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Harry H. Stout, Ordnance Department, will make three visits during each of the months of February, March, and April, to the works of the California Powder Company, Pinole, Cal., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of smokeless powder.

The following named officers, recently appointed with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, are assigned to regiments, as herein after specified, and will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty temporarily and for instruction until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippine Islands. They will be assigned to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon their arrival at Manila will proceed to join their respective regiments and will be assigned to companies by their regimental commanders: Second Lieut. William B. Baker, to the Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank A. Awl, to the Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, now on sick leave of absence at Piqua, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place for treatment therein.

Navy.

E. T. Pollock is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Alliance.

C. D. Stearns is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Saratoga.

J. H. Rowen is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Helena.

H. H. Hough is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Manila.

M. E. Reed is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the New Orleans.

H. H. Christy is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Amphitrite.

A. L. Willard is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Manilas.

Commander H. Webster is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering Jan. 29, and is ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at the William R. Trigg Company Works, Richmond, Va., Feb. 3.

Lieut. G. W. Logan is detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Dolphin.

Lieut. G. P. Blow is ordered to duty at the League Island Navy Yard, in the office of the Captain of the yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The flagship New York has arrived at La Guayra.

The Texas was ordered from New York to San Juan.

The Montgomery has sailed from Montevideo for Ensenada.

Admiral Kautz has been ordered to hold the cruiser Philadelphia at San Diego until further instructions from the Navy Department. The vessel was expected to leave for Mare Island to-day.

DR. PARKHURST ON SALOONS

Sunday Beer Selling, He Says, Should Be Made Legal.

Better, He Declares, than Unenforced Law, and a Weapon Against Tammany Spoliation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in a talk at his home last night on the moral and political conditions in New York, expressed himself to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES as in favor of permitting the sale of beer during certain hours on Sunday.

"I believe," he said, "that it would be better if it were provided by law that saloons should be open for certain hours on Sunday, and that they should be allowed to sell beer as well as soft drinks; but I would not include the privilege of selling either whisky or any other distilled liquor in such a statute.

"There would be three chief advantages, which would be derived from allowing the saloons to remain open part of the day each Sunday.

"In the first place, it is not so degrading to public morals to have an imperfect law on the statute books, provided it is enforced, as it is to have a more perfect law that is absolutely ignored.

"In the second place, just so much opportunity would be taken away for traffic between the police and the lawbreakers.

"In the third place, it would secure us the undivided support of the German population, and the direct benefit of such a gain is due to the fact that a combination between native Americans, Germans, and Hebrews ought to enable us to gain a steady victory over Tammany.

"I don't suppose that so long as the present administration is in power any such law would be enforced, or, for that matter, any excise law. Tammany is naturally opposed to any such scheme, because a legal provision for the Sunday opening of saloons would tend to destroy its revenues, and the revenues of Tammany Hall are its only raison d'etre. Tammany cannot afford to favor such a plan.

"Restricted Sunday opening would surely weaken the Tammany organization, and would go a long way toward securing another city administration.

"You cannot make Tammany enforce any excise law. You cannot compel that set of freebooters to enforce the excise laws any more than you can compel a burglar to give up his stealing. Tammany would no more favor the Sunday opening of saloons than it would favor the licensing of disorderly women.

"This effort which is now being made to clean up Harlem cannot succeed. The method is ill-advised. The only way to clean up Harlem is to change the administration. Tammany would drive the women off the streets and into houses, because it would make more if they were not on the streets. "You cannot change a single spot on the leopard, and the only thing to do is to kill the leopard—or, if you prefer, the tiger.

"A law with limited provisions and strictly enforced is infinitely better than the most rigorous statute, either enforced laxly or not administered at all. An unenforced law tends to deprave the public conscience.

"The only remedy lies in a change of the city administration. Any such cleaning up as that crusade on the lower east side is of little value. I told the Society for the Prevention of Crime that if the Police Commissioners would give me fifty picked men I could clean up that district in a few weeks, but Tammany does not want it cleaned up. However, I have no method for dealing with these evils. What I am after is to stop the turning of these evils into revenue producers for Tammany Hall by means of unenforced laws."

TRIED TO BURN DRUG STORE.

Authorities Say Five Indiana Men Conspired to Commit Arson.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 27.—Dr. J. C. Casto and four of his clerks were arrested to-day for a conspiracy to burn and blow up his drug store this morning. The fire was discovered in its incipiency, and after it was extinguished dynamite and powder were found to be placed where they would work the most destruction. Not less than thirty lives were endangered.

Long fuses were attached to barrels of oil. Ingenious connection between the place where the fire was started and the oil paints and the like in a stairway had been made. Holes had been cut through the floor to make draughts. From thirty to forty pounds of dynamite was found, and gunpowder was in a number of places.

Schooner Industry Ashore.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 27.—The schoner Industry is ashore on the rocks at Cockenoes Island, near the entrance to Norwalk Harbor, pounding badly, and probably will be a total wreck. She was abandoned by her crew during the gale of yesterday, while bound from Bridgeport for Harlem River. Capt. John Merritt and a seaman named Meyers, who comprised the crew of the vessel, had a narrow escape from death, being taken from the schooner in an exhausted condition by the lighthouse tender Cardenia. Owing to the high sea which was running to-day, it was impossible to approach the vessel, but she is in a very bad position, and it is thought she will go to pieces.

Wind Does Damage in Monticello.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A windstorm with the fierceness of a genuine hurricane prevailed in this section yesterday afternoon and last night doing considerable damage to buildings. At the new Catholic Church of Monticello, which was erected last Summer at a cost of $30,000, two plate glass windows measuring 18 by 30 feet were blown in and demolished and many valuable altar pieces were broken. The windows alone cost about a thousand dollars. Many small buildings in the path of the storm were blown down and many chimneys blown from the houses.

The Charles F. Atwood Founders.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27.—The sand schooner Charles F. Atwood of Lynn foundered off Milk Island Bar, inside of Thatcher's Island, this forenoon. Her crew abandoned her last night and succeeded in reaching Rockport.

State Engineer's Canal Conference.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—There waited on the Governor to-day State Engineer Bond and the division engineers, assistants, and levelers employed on canal work, who have been in conference with their chief for the last two days. The conference was held to forward plans for harmonious work in case the State is called upon to deal with a canal improvement. The State Engineer has decided to recommend that a system of unit prices shall prevail for receiving bids for canal work, as suggested in the report of the Canal Commission.

Finds Her Missing Husband.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Fred Reed of Boonton, N. J., having tried in vain to find her husband with the aid of the police, came here and discovered the missing man near this city to-day. He returned home with her. He disappeared several weeks ago.

Fire Burns Since July, 1898.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27.—The bed of an old dry pond at Mongaup Valley, Sullivan County, which has been burning since July, 1898, is attracting attention, and all efforts to extinguish the flames are ineffectual. The fire was started by unknown parties in an accumulation of sawdust and tanbark.

Struck by a Train and Lives.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27.—Edward Jackson, while driving a team across the Erie track here to-night, was struck by a fast train. He was hurled a considerable distance, but clung to the reins, and was but slightly injured. The wagon was demolished and the horse had to be shot.

Oberammergau Passion Play Roles.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The rôles for the Passion Play at Oberammergau have now been awarded, the character of the Holy Mother to be represented by Anna Flunger and that of Christ by Anton Lang. Edward Lang remains as the musical director.

B. Altman & Co.

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 29th.

Upholstery Dep't. (THIRD FLOOR.)

125 Pairs Lamballe and Reversible Satin Derby Portieres,
Formerly $11.75 and $12.50, at $8.75

Irish Point Lace Curtains (White), 3½ yards long,
Value $3.90 to $5.50 per pair, at $2.75 & 3.75

Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Curtains with Lace Insertion and Edge (3 yards long),
Value $2.50 to $4.90 per pair, at $1.50, 2.10 & 2.75

Furs and Fur Garments. SECOND FLOOR.

THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK OFFERED AT CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICES, COMPRISING—

Collarettes of Persian, Mink, Chinchilla and Electric Coney. Neckpieces of Mink, Stone Marten and Blue Fox. Muffs of Stone Marten, Blue Fox, Brown Fox, Alaska Sable and Chinchilla.

FUR LINED CAPES, WRAPS AND LONG COATS, ALASKA SEAL AND PERSIAN LAMB COATS, PLAIN AND TRIMMED BABY LAMB COATS AND ETONS; RUGS, ROBES, MATS, ETC.

—ALSO—

ALASKA SEAL COATS, $190.00
Formerly $265.00

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

When Whiskies Galore Are Put Upon the Market Daily

the consumer has but to stand the great mass of them aside Hold fast to the old reliable that has held "first place" for so many years. You cannot make a mistake.

OLD CROW RYE

is the same last year, this year, and the next. We pay the distiller more for it than is paid for any other on earth, and it's the best. We sell it in its purity. Buy only from reliable houses

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

BLAZE IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING

Firemen Have to Break Down the Doors Before They Can Enter—Damage About $25,000.

Fire and water did damage to the extent of $25,000 in the eight-story brick and granite fire-proof building, 15 to 19 West Fourth Street and 263 to 271 Mercer Street last night. The fire was discovered by Policeman Upham of the Mercer Street Station, who happened to be at Mercer and Fourth Streets, when he heard glass falling. He looked up and saw flames leaping from the top story of the building.

When the firemen, under Chief Croker, arrived at the scene they found it necessary to break down the massive doors before they could enter the structure. After forty-five minutes' work the flames were extinguished.

The floor where the fire occurred is occupied by the Brooklyn Waist Company. The seventh floor is occupied by J. Frederick Lenhard, hat and cap leathers. Other tenants are Steinberg Brothers, pantaloons; M. Goldberg, Waring Hat Company, Charles Lyford & Son, Tenny & Dixon, and Levitt & Shonberg.

When the fire was discovered there was no one in the building. Chief Croker believes the flames had been spreading for some time. He says that when his men reached the top floor they found the floor so hot that it was with difficulty they were able to remain in the place.

REGISTER HOWE'S BIRTHDAY.

Comments on Fee System to Employes Who Remember Him.

Register James R. Howe of Brooklyn yesterday received a basket of flowers, a gold matchbox, and a leather cigar case from the employes of his office. The day was the sixty-first anniversary of his birth.

In accepting the gifts Mr. Howe said, among other things: "I hope you will pile up the fees that they may be such an object lesson that no one will dare hereafter to go into office and take as his emoluments fees which in a year amount to as much as the average man can earn in a lifetime."

$25,000 Fire in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 27.—Fire of mysterious origin last night gutted the two-story brick bakery of William G. Kairer at 116 Line Street, causing a loss of about $25,000, with $15,000 insurance. The business was started about 20 years ago by William Kairer, who was murdered by Theodore Lambert, a colored burglar.

MR. FALLOWS'S TEACHERS' BILL

Explains the Provisions of His Measure for the Settlement of the Salary Question.

In speaking of the teachers' bill, which he introduced at Albany last week, Assemblyman E. H. Fallows said yesterday:

"The endless friction in our schools, I am convinced, is due more to the absence of some satisfactory system of paying teachers' salaries than to anything else. If they could be determined once for all on a satisfactory basis, with the assurance of steady yearly promotions for merit, there would be little need for other changes in the law. The uncertainty as to teachers' salaries and the complete control of a political Board of Estimate over them are clearly shown in the budget for 1900. The Ahearn law was never intended as a local schedule. It was supposed that the city officials would allow money enough for regular yearly increments. Unfortunately they did not do so. It is with this condition that my bill is concerned, although I differ with the Ahearn law as to the salaries to be paid after the fixed periods of service. They should be much higher.

"Now, there are various ways of remedying this condition by legislation. One is to enact the schedule in effect in September, as Mr. Ahearn's amendment would do. The other way is the one I have followed in my bill. It provides the following minima, which are considerably higher than those suggested by Senator Ahearn: No teacher shall receive less than $600 and no male teacher less than $800. After ten and fifteen years of service no woman teacher shall receive less than $1,080 and $1,320, respectively. Men after twelve years' service shall receive not less than $2,400. No Vice Principal, first assistant, or head of department serving as such shall receive less than $1,440, while men in those positions shall be paid not less than $2,500. These rates are also to be the minima for Principals of schools of less than twelve classes. Between the minimum salary of all teachers there shall be a regular yearly increase until the highest minimum is reached.

"The teachers come up for trial of merit in the seventh and twelfth years. This would guarantee fitness on the part of the teachers, but would not subject

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

As Governor of his State, George E. Lounsbury of Connecticut hasn't had much of a chance to attain prominence. He now proposes to secure a little bit of a niche in the Temple of Fame. To that end he contemplates calling a National convention of two delegates from each State to meet in New Haven some time in March or April to decide upon a National flower, which shall be recommended to Congress for adoption. A city florist has kept track of what has been done in this direction by the various States, under the lead of New York, and there seems a wide divergence of opinion as to which flower may take a place alongside the lily of France, the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland. Largely through the efforts of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, New York's school children, at a vote taken on Arbor Day in 1891, decided for the rose as against the goldenrod, a typical American flower. This was done after a vote the year previous which showed no majority for any one blossom, though the goldenrod had a slight lead among the more than 125 varieties voted for. Since then Iowa has declared in favor of the rose, North Dakota for the wild rose, while Georgia has said the Cherokee rose of its hedges is its favorite. Alabama, Nebraska, and Oregon have declared for the goldenrod. These two flowers are the leaders in the race for popularity. Other States, either by vote of school children, popular vote, or legislation, have made choices for State flower which serve to indicate how they would vote on a ballot for a National flower. The choices, according to the tabulator referred to, are these: Maine, pine cone and tassel; Vermont, red clover; Rhode Island, violet; Massachusetts, mayflower, (trailing arbutus;) Delaware, peach; Minnesota, moccasin; Michigan, apple; Montana, bitter root; Colorado, columbine; Idaho, syringa; Kansas, sunflower; Oklahoma Territory, mistletoe; Utah, sago lily; Nevada, sage brush; New Mexico, cactus; California, poppy; Washington, rhododendron, and in Illinois, where a vote was taken as to a choice, there was almost an equal division between the rose and the violet, the former being a slight choice. Florists rather favor the adoption of the American Beauty rose, as an essentially American production and one that will grow in any State of the Union, as well as because of its intrinsic beauty.

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"Tom" McManus, once a welcome model at many of the studios in this city, has turned up in a Connecticut poorhouse, a complete physical wreck from pulmonary disease. McManus was once a well-known character down-town, particularly in the vicinity of Harper Brothers' publishing house, for he was for a long time a model for Edwin A. Abbey and C. S. Reinhart when they were engaged as illustrators on the publications of that firm. He also posed for Gilbert Gaul for some of his military figures, and was pretty well known about the studios of figure painters, for McManus was of splendid physique and apt at his work. He served a term in the army, another in the navy, and while in the latter service acquired the seeds of the disease that will soon cause his death. Broken in health, he drifted to his native State, where he is now a public charge, unable to work and waiting for the end.

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"It seems as if the Government were making a mistake in retiring our army and navy officers early in their sixties," said E. J. McKay, a Pittsburg railroad man while chatting at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. "Business men are considered to be in their prime at that age, and our Judges are often at their best at ages that would retire them from active life if they were in the army or navy. Only last week I had occasion to go to Waynesburg, in Greene County, Penn., to transact some business with the President of the Farmers and Drovers' National Bank there. He is E. M. Sayers, and is not only the active manager of the bank, but a practicing attorney as well. He told me he was ninety years old, though I never should have suspected it, for he is more active than some men I know at not much more than half his age. Greene County, by the way, is just now the centre of a boom of the sort that characterized the oil region some thirty years ago. Vast deposits of oil, natural gas, and coal have been uncovered, and there are at least two railroads that are getting ready to break into that district, toward the development of which nothing has ever been done, as no one has suspected how rich it was in natural resources. A tinplate mill and a big brick kiln are to be built there at once, and the veteran Mr. Sayers is as active in planning for the development of the territory as any resident of the district. Nothing goes on in that section that he is not conversant with, and he knows more than a lot of the professional 'scouts' who are there spying out the land for their employers. Yet, according to our National bureau theories, he should have retired from active life twenty-six years ago. Bah!"

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While ice is in the river and there is no chance for them to cast their hooks, the contingent that fish the waters of the Hudson whenever the weather permits, wander over to the river banks and watch the construction of a new fishing house. It is about opposite the foot of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a frame building of two stories that was about half inclosed on Saturday. From the river front of the house there is to be built a wide fishing platform that will give those having the privileges of the house a chance to cast as often as they may wish. The Hudson River Bass Fishing Club is the name of the organization erecting the house, and a jolly lot of old fishermen they are. During the season when bass are running they spend all their spare time trying to land the striped beauties of the salt water. Many of them have hair whiter than any snow we have seen here this Winter; men who have a sufficient income to keep them in comfort, and with no greater cause for worry than the run of the fish, the quality of the bait, and the value of tackle. Such of the members as are not of this class are younger and well-to-do Germans, who are both persistent and successful fishermen.

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Wanderers on the lower Bowery find in the windows of one of the saloons there a collection that divides interest among the denizens with the shows of the pawn brokers. Admirers of the collection are young fellows of the Bowery type whose chief end and ambition in life is to figure as a "champeen middleweight" prize fighter. It is to this class that the crafty saloon keeper caters. So he has arranged in his window a lot of boxing gloves appropriately labeled as having been worn by "Jim" Corbett, "Kid McCoy," Peter Maher, "Jim" Jeffries, "Mysterious Billie Smith," and a host of other "heroes" of the prize ring. They are a badly battered and shapeless lot of gloves, but the gamins of that section gaze at and gloat over them as fondly as does a collector of a different stamp over some precious bit of blackletter.

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Windstorms such as prevailed on Thursday and Friday raise the mischief with the big stand of the billposters and cost some one a lot of money. All about town yesterday there were evidences of the havoc wrought. The wind had stripped costly posters from the boards—which, by the way, are generally galvanized iron nowadays—and left but scant remains of the gorgeous sheets that were pasted up perhaps a week ago. Most of these sheets were the costly lithographs of the theatres and patent medicine or tobacco men, and each costs several cents to print, without counting the cost of the rent of the stands and the posting. "Take it far and near," said one of the men who was superintending the mending of the ravages of the wind, "it has cost advertisers considerably more than $1,000 in this city, without counting the cost to the people who have bills posted in Brooklyn. Such a storm as we have just had is worse than any but the most driving of rainstorms. If there is but a corner of one of the bills that is not properly pasted down, the gusts of wind catch it, keep pulling away at it until one of the sheet gets torn from its fastening, and finally, before you can say 'Jack Robinson,' the whole stand is gone, and new sheets all through are the only things that will mend the damage. With all the companies and theatres he has in his control, the largest sufferer from the storm will be Charles Frohman. Several of his attractions are fixtures at his theatres, and the bills that were up before the storm would have done him until the runs of the plays were ended. Now we will have to get new paper to take the place of that torn down, which will cost him a good bit and make a material hole in his profits. The Tobacco Trust is probably the next largest sufferer in this way from the storm."

The Silk Department

offers for to-morrow, Monday, these very special inducements:

Black Silks. 50 pieces of All-Silk BLACK TAFFETAS, 20 inches wide, a strong, firm quality that we recommend highly for wear; you cannot buy it anywhere at the present time in 100-piece lots at the price at which we will offer it to-morrow at retail, per yard 59c

25 pieces of BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, all silk and of a superior quality, 21 inches wide, with a soft, mellow finish. We secured this quantity at a price that enables us to offer you the best satin ever retailed at, per yard 1.00

500 yards of BLACK FIGURED CREPE DE CHINE and PLAIN BLACK SATIN CREPE, 24 inches wide, never offered for less than $1.50 per yard; here to-morrow, special at 98c

450 yards of BLACK CORDED TAFFETA, 27 inches wide, four different sized cords, of a heavy, rich quality that is worth fully $1.50 per yard; on sale to-morrow, special at 98c

Colored Silks. 75 pieces of PLAIN COLOR SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, in all the most looked-for shades, 21 inches wide and very lustrous; highly recommended for wear; an ideal fabric for a new spring gown; doubly so at Monday's price, per yard 88c

White Goods.

The last Monday of our Big Annual White Goods Sale will be made memorable by these remarkable offerings:

All-linen MOMIE TRAY COVERS, worth 10c. each, at . . . 5c

FRINGED DRESSER SCARFS, worth 25c., at 12½c

Extra wide SHEETING, 2¼ and 2½ yds. wide, in white or brown, worth 25c., at 18c

Fine quality of COTTON BATTING, worth 12c. per roll, at . . 9c

All-linen DOUBLE DAMASK, bleached, extra fine, 72 inches wide, worth $1.00, at 75c

LONG CLOTH, 36 inches wide, worth 10c. per yard, at . . . 6c

English PERCALE, best quality, worth 12½c. per yard, at . . 10c

SEERSUCKER GINGHAMS, worth 10c. a yard, at 7½c

FRENCH HAIR CLOTH, already shrunk, worth 19c., at . . 10c

Extra wide FACING or SKIRT STIFFENING, worth 25c. a yard, at 15c

Silk-finished PERCALINE of the highest grade, worth 25c. a yard, on sale at 18c

Odd lots of SHEETS, for single and double beds, at the special closing price of, each, 25c. and 33c

Extra heavy OUTING FLANNEL, in the new spring styles, worth 12c. a yard, on sale at 8½c

BED COMFORTERS, full size, spring weight, worth $1.50, at . 98c

BED PILLOWS, filled with feathers and covered with a good quality of ticking, worth 75c. each, on sale at 55c

These prices are less than present wholesale prices.

Women's Black and Colored Skirts.

We will clean out all our black and colored skirts, in heavy and medium weights, lined and unlined styles, at these greatly reduced prices:

WOMEN'S WARM FLANNEL SKIRTS, made with ruffle around bottom; worth $1.25 each; on sale to-morrow at the reduced price of 75c

Women's QUILTED SKIRTS, velveteen bound, worth $1.95, reduced now to 1.25

Any black or colored SKIRT in stock, lined or unlined, garments that formerly sold at as high as $1.65, including women's flannel or sateen quilted skirts, now offered at just 1.00

ONE LOT OF WOMEN'S BLACK OR FANCY COLORED SKIRTS, slightly mussed by handling, made of fine mercerized sateen, in a variety of handsome styles, that formerly sold at retail from $2.35 up—some at $4.95—now offered at the specially reduced price of 1.75

100 DOZEN WOMEN'S PRINT WRAPPERS, of a heavy quality, in navy blue and black figures; 3½ yards skirt and lined waist; the kind that you've always paid $1.25 for here and elsewhere; to be closed out at 79c

China and Glassware.

We are selling fine China and Glassware these days for less money than the inferior kinds will cost you elsewhere, as will be seen by these random selections from our big stock:

DINNER SETS of best English porcelain, 100 pieces, nicely decorated, everywhere sold at $8.50; here for to-morrow at . 5.50

DINNER SETS of thin English porcelain, 115 pieces, handsomely decorated; imported to sell at $15.00; here to-morrow, very special at 10.00

TEA SETS of Lanternier Limoges China, 56 pieces, in the newest shapes, richly decorated and traced with coin gold; imported to sell at $10.00 and $12.00; on sale to-morrow at the very special price of 4.75

CUPS AND SAUCERS of fine imported china, handsomely decorated and gold stippled; regularly sold at 25c. each; your choice to-morrow at 10c

CUSPIDORES of the best English porcelain, richly decorated, large size, new shape; regularly sold at 45c. each; your choice to-morrow at 25c

WATER TUMBLERS of the best crystal glass, large size; regularly sold at 25c. per doz.; special to-morrow, per dozen . . 15c

PUNCH BOWL, with foot, new design, of the best crystal glass; regularly sold at $2.75 each; very special for to-morrow at 1.25

Men's Mackintosh Coats

Our Mackintosh business has grown to such proportions that we deem it good business policy to separate it from the Men's Clothing and Women's Clothing Departments it was formerly an adjunct of, and inaugurate a separate and distinct store, in charge of a Mackintosh expert, who will devote his entire time and attention to still further develop our Mackintosh business. You will find the Mackintosh store on the second floor, section 26, near elevators, commodiously housed and supplied with every desirable style of rain-proof coat known to the trade. For Monday "special" we offer as follows:

MEN'S MACKINTOSH COATS of strictly all-wool French tricot, navy blue or black; English box coat or detachable cape styles; made with double-sewed and cemented seams, at 3.95

MEN'S ENGLISH COVERT CLOTH MACKINTOSHES, well lined, made with sewed and cemented seams, velvet collars, box coat styles, in tan or light shades, at 2.95

Watches.

For Monday we offer two good timekeepers at these very moderate prices:

AN AMERICAN WATCH FOR 95c.—Only Yankee brains and skill could produce a watch that would keep good time and admit of being sold at such a price. This watch has a second-hand and is stem wound and stem set. We guarantee it for one year from the date of purchase.

LADIES' WATCHES, 14-karat gold filled, open-face style, with handsomely embossed case which is guaranteed for 25 years, fitted with a fine American movement; formerly sold at $7.50; on sale to-morrow at the very special price of 4.75

Silver-Mounted Toilet Goods.

Real ebony and ebonoid Toilet Articles, handsomely silver mounted and forming striking combinations in black and white, are all the rage just now. We have them in great variety and sell them for less money than they can be had elsewhere. Here are some of our prices:

REAL EBONY HAIR BRUSHES, with genuine bristles, mounted with sterling silver; worth fully $1.50; on sale to-morrow at 75c

EBONOID MANICURE SETS, consisting of 4 pieces—tray, polisher, file and cuticle, sterling silver mounted; worth fully $1.50 per set; on sale to-morrow at 59c

EBONOID MANICURE PIECES—file, cuticle, buttonhook, eraser and seal—all sterling silver mounted; worth 25c. each; your choice to-morrow at 9c

EBONOID MILITARY BRUSHES, full size, sterling silver mounted, with genuine bristles; formerly sold at $1.75 per pair; on sale to-morrow at 75c

Also special offer for to-morrow

POMPADOUR SIDE COMBS, of imitation shell, with quill top; extra heavy quality and well worth 48c. per pair; on sale to-morrow at 25c

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL, COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1900.

A Sale of Shirts

that Will Eclipse Anything Yet Attempted in Shirt Values.

Last year we sold just about at this time a lot of shirts, and we got into trouble about them because we said plainly whose shirts they were. We have got the lot again—the annual clean-up of the factory—but only upon promise NOT to mention the maker's name. Our own labels are sewed over the original shirt labels of every shirt, but *after* you buy them there's nothing to prevent *you* from ripping them off again, and then you'll see one of America's foremost brands. Perhaps you are clever enough at guessing to know it anyhow. However, all we are permitted to print is the fact that we will offer for sale, beginning with Monday,

1,000 Dozen Men's Fine Shirts,

white as well as colored, perfectly laundered, without a flaw or blemish, colored shirts having attached link cuffs, white shirts being in open or closed front styles, the lowest priced one in the lot being worth $1.50 each, at . . . . . 65c. each

It is not Half Price, it's less than Half Price now. All sizes, all sleeve lengths.

Another Wonderful Neckwear Sale.

And, What Is Most Remarkable---the Goods Are, Without Exception, the Latest "Advance" Spring Styles of 1900.

It's a long story—we'll make it as short as we can. A prominent firm of neckwear makers—one that makes a specialty of Cravats for the exclusive trade of New York—dissolved partnership, each partner expecting to continue in business for his own account. This prevents us from naming them. In order to realize quickly on their assets they sold us, for cash, of course,

All Their Finest Neckwear, Made Up for the Coming Spring, at Less Than the Cost of the Silks Used.

Much of the Neckwear was made to order for some of New York's swellest retailers, and you'll see their names on boxes and ties. Now you can buy them for a song, for we'll sell the entire immense lot at prices that will astonish you. Just see here:

One lot of MEN'S TECKS, 4-IN-HANDS, BOWS, SHIELD BOWS and STRING TIES—a superb assortment of styles and colors, will be sold for, each 12½c

One lot of MEN'S AND BOYS' TECKS, PUFFS, 4-IN-HANDS and IMPERIALS, worth all of 50c., will be sold for 19c

One lot of MEN'S TECKS, PUFFS, ENGLISH SQUARES, 4-IN-HANDS and IMPERIALS, worth up to $1.50, will be sold for 35c

One lot of MEN'S WIDE-END TIES and BOWS, in newest and richest styles, worth 50c. and 75c., will be sold for 25c

Neckwear sales will come and neckwear sales will go, but we doubt if ever there will be another chance like this.

Ten Thousand Dozen Collars and Cuffs

for Men, Women and Boys, every one of them pure linen and of very best make, will go on sale Monday *at 1-3 of Real Values.*

Of course there *is* something the matter with them, but that something *you* care very little about. The shapes are all right—every new correct style being liberally represented, and not a passe collar or cuff in the lot. They are new, clean and perfect goods. The workmanship is all that can be desired. What's wrong? The stamping. They are stamped wrong, and stamped imperfectly. That's all. It's nothing you care about—yet it was cause sufficient for the goods to be rejected, and so here they are, an enormous lot of 10,000 dozen collars and cuffs to be sold at prices, as we said, just ⅓ of their real worth.

Collars, worth 15c. and 20c. each, for . . . . . *5c. each.*

Cuffs, worth 25c., for . . . . . *9c. pair.*

All sizes, from 12 to 20. No restrictions of any kind; you can buy as few or as many as you want.

In the Cloak Department.

We offer for to-morrow

100 Kersey Jackets, in tan, castor, brown and blue: former selling prices were $7.00 to $10.00 each; to-morrow's price for a choice 3.75

We offer for to-morrow

100 Kersey Jackets, in tan, castor, brown, royal navy and gray and black; former selling prices were from $11.50 to $15.00; to-morrow's price for a choice will be but . . . 6.75

We offer for to-morrow

100 Kersey Jackets, in tan, castor, brown, gray and black; former selling prices were from $16.50 to $26.50; to-morrow's price 9.75

We offer for to-morrow

$30 Velour Jackets at 17.50

$40 Velour Jackets at 27.50

We offer for to-morrow

Golf Capes, made of imported shawls, either plain with hood, or with plaid ruffle and fringe, the real value of which is $7.50, at 4.90

We offer for to-morrow

Plush Capes, with elaborate embroidery edging of fur, lined with silk rhadame, 30 inches long and with full sweep; former selling price was $12.50; to-morrow's price will be but 7.90

We offer for to-morrow

200 Homespun Skirts, with taffeta applique scroll work and Watteau plaited back, in Oxford, light, medium and dark gray, blue and brown, at 2.90

We offer for to-morrow

French Flannel Waists, in all the fashionable dark and delicate tints, a strictly tailor-made and up-to-date $3.00 waist, at 1.90

Also Taffeta Silk Waists, with elaborate and new style of tuckings, new style back and scalloped front, full $6.00 value, at 4.50

Clearance Prices on Fine Furs.

A winterless winter has left us with a large stock of fine Furs still unsold, which we do not wish to carry over till next season. This is why we make these remarkable reductions:

ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETTES, of the best quality, made with rolling storm collar and lined with colored satin; regularly worth $6; reduced for to-morrow to 3.95

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, with 8 natural tails well made and well shaped; sold early in the season for $10 apiece; reduced for to-morrow to 5.90

ANIMAL SCARFS, of silver fox and blue lynx, with natural heads, claws and tails; actually worth $17.50, and sold for that throughout the season; reduced for to-morrow to 11.75

FUR COLLARETTES, in fancy tab or plain circular effects, combination dark and light hues, also in many solid, dark colorings; two lots, as follows:

Lot 1—Collarettes that formerly sold for $10 and $12, now reduced in price to 7.50

Lot 2—Collarettes that formerly sold for $15, $18 and $20, now reduced in price to . . . 11.75

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, fully worth $30, now reduced to 19.75

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, fully worth $40, now reduced to 29.75

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, Persian lamb trimmed, now reduced in price to 35.00

Pings and Pinner Gloves for 50c

This is the last chance you will have to buy P. & P. GLOVES at a cut price—at such a deeply cut price—so don't miss it. The lot represents all that's left of last week's great sale—Ladies' Kid Gloves that are really worth 75c. and up to $1.25 and are sold for half a dollar simply because they have been used for samples.

Wines and Liquors.

"Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake."—I Timothy, v. 23.

Be careful, however, to see that the wines or liquors are good—such as these, for instance—and that you do not pay more for them than you can buy them for here:

PRINCE, an American Wine, regularly fermented by the same process as all French Champagnes, per case 12.00

ST. JULIEN, a fine California Claret, per doz. . 2.60

RIESLING, type of light Rhine Wine, per doz. . 2.95

PONTET CANET, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case . . . 6.00

NIERSTEINER, imported Rhine Wine, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Diedesheim, A. R., per case 5.50

SAUTERNE, BORDEAUX, a high class California Sauterne, equal to many imported Haut Sauternes, per dozen quarts 3.75

PENNSYLVANIA WHISKEY, per gal., including jug 1.85

MARYLAND RYE WHISKEY, per gal., including jug 2.00

JAMES E. PEPPER WHISKEY, per gal. . 2.50

MONTICELLO and GUCKENHEIMER RYE, per gallon 3.00

OLD CABINET RYE, per gallon . . . 4.00

The Hayes Dental Ass'n,

Incorporated.

Balcony, Main Floor.

Parlors—Elaborate and private; skilled specialists; "lowest prices:" the best guaranteed—plate, crown and bridge work at half the usual prices; full set of Teeth 8.00

NO RELIABLE Plate can be made for less money. Consultation free.

E. P. HAYES, D. D. S., Mgr.

Dress Goods.

To-morrow's special offerings should prove unusually attractive, as they are all of unusual merit, both as to quality and price. See for yourself:

225 pieces of EMBROIDERED POLKA DOT HENRIETTAS, the largest stock of this scarce and fashionable fabric owned by any one house in this city—an immense variety, including all the choice popular colors, from the most delicate evening tints to the sober every day shades, for tea gowns, waists and children's dresses, on sale to-morrow at, per yard . . . 1.50, 1.25 and 95c

NOVELTIES, TWO-TONED POPLINS AND CHEVIOTS, the balance of our stock from this season's selling, the original prices of which ranged from $1.25 to $2.25 per yard, to be cleared out at, per yard 59c

25 pieces of BLACK CREPON, in a new and effective weave that promises to be popular, will go on sale to-morrow, for one day only, at, per yard 59c

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will place on sale to-morrow, for the first time, about 300 pieces of SILK AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL CHALLIES, in the newest and choicest of spring styles. You'll be pleased with the goods themselves, and you'll find the prices very reasonable, too.

Housefurnishing Goods.

If you are practicing economy this year a study of the following list will prove interesting and profitable reading:

IRONING BOARDS, the folding style, made of hardwood, fully 4½ ft. long and very strong, on sale to-morrow at . . 65c

CLOTHES HORSE, 4 feet high, strongly made and durable, the folding style, on sale to-morrow at 30c

PASTRY BOARDS, made of good, clear lumber, with cleated ends, size 16x22 inches, now on sale at 15c

CURTAIN STRETCHER, the latest improved make, of hardwood, with retinned pins, very special for to-morrow at . . 70c

SKIRT BOARDS, smoothly finished, full size; to-morrow's special price for the 4½ ft. size 15c

RATTAN CARPET BEATERS, strongly made, at . . . 3c

COTTON-BRAIDED CLOTHES LINE, 90 feet in length, at 10c

UMBRELLA STANDS, made of heavy japanned tin, handsomely decorated in floral designs, special to-morrow at . 1.00

AMMONIA for housecleaning purposes, of a good quality and full 13 degree test, per bottle 3c

St. Louis Genuine Granite Enamel Ware at 33 1-3 per cent. off!

The fame of this GRANITE WARE is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was the first made, and it is the best ware of the kind ever made. None of the many imitations has ever equalled it for finish, appearance or durability. WE KEEP NO SECONDS. Remember that, please.

That Special Clearance Sale of Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c.,

full particulars of which were announced in our advertisement in the evening papers of Thursday of last week, will be continued to-morrow, and all the original offerings hold good. If you miss them, you'll miss "Red-Hot Bargains!"

The Wall-Paper Dept.

will place on sale to-morrow a large assortment of advance spring styles of fine Wall Papers, comprising all the latest and newest designs, suitable for parlors, halls, bedrooms, &c., at these very low prices:

WALL PAPERS, in handsome designs—greens, reds and blues—burlap effects, tapestry stripes, &c., the kinds that will sell elsewhere at 50c. and 60c. per roll; on sale to-morrow at 35c

WALL PAPERS for halls and dining-rooms, with elegantly blended borders to match, in all the latest shades and designs; worth 30c. and 35c. per roll; on sale to-morrow at 20c

WALL PAPERS that are suitable for any and all apartments—the newest effects in stripes, floral and set figures; on sale to-morrow at per roll 12½c

WALL PAPERS that are appropriate for the papering of any room in your house—an unlimited quantity in a great variety of patterns and colorings; here to-morrow at, per roll 7c

Clearance Sale of Men's & Women's Winter Shoes.

The mild Winter weather has left us with far too many Winter-weight Shoes on hand, and our new Spring goods will soon be coming in. For this all-sufficient reason we have decided to close out these Shoes as quickly as possible regardless of cost or loss. Now's your chance! Look at the big cut in prices:

Men's $4.00 "FOOT MOULD" SHOES, made from box calf, wax calf, Vici kid, enamel or patent leather, with double soles, now reduced to 2.85

Men's $3.00 "FOOT MOULD" SHOES, of wax calf, box calf, Vici kid, enamel, patent leather and tan calf, with double soles, now reduced to 2.25

Men's $2.50 box calf LACE SHOES, with double welt soles, specially reduced to-morrow to 1.75

Women's $4.00 LACE SHOES, of smooth French calf, custom hand made, regular height and extra high cut, suitable for outdoor wear, sizes slightly broken, now reduced in price to . . . 2.50

Women's $3.00 SHOES, tan and black, in winter weight, several styles, in broken sizes, but a fit can be had in some style, now specially reduced to 1.75

The World's Pure Food Mart

sells only pure, nutritious food that nourishes and strengthens mind and body for the battle of life, and it also sells them for less money than even foods of inferior quality cost elsewhere. Here are some of our goods and prices, by way of comparison. It's not our fault if you do not benefit by them:

SUGAR—H. & E. Refined Granulated Sugar, 7 lbs. 25c
BACON—Armour's mild-cured lean strip Bacon, lb. 10c
COFFEE—Again we call your attention to our special high-grade Mocha and Java Coffee, distinguished for its full rich flavor and exquisite cup qualities, per 4 lbs., $1; per lb. 28c
Combination Java, a mild, full-flavored Coffee, per lb. 22c
TEA—Just received, large shipment 1900 crop choice Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan, India, and Ceylon, exceptional rich cup qualities, 60c. grades, special for this sale, per 5 lbs., $2; per lb. 43c
CANNED VEGETABLES—"Worthington," or Delaware Southern red ripe Tomatoes, New York State Sugar Corn, per doz., 90c.; per can. 8c
"Quinton Beauty" or "Trenton" brands, solid hand-picked, extra selected Jersey Tomatoes, "Lilac" or "Pleasant Mountain" brand, fancy Maine Corn, doz., $1.15; can. 10c
Hazel Brand Early June Peas, very sweet and tender, per doz., $1.40; per can. 12c
"Victor" or "Acorn" brand String Beans, or "Victory" brand Golden Wax Beans, per doz., 80c.; per can. 7c
"Belle of Salem" brand Baked Beans, or celebrated "American" brand Pork and Beans in tomato sauce, per doz., 90c.; per can. 8c
"Dolphin" or "Eagle" brands Marrow Squash, choice quality, per doz., 90c.; per can. 8c
Asparagus, "Gold Dust" brand, white, tender stalks, California packing, per doz., $2.70; per can. 23c
CANNED FRUITS—Anderson's "Favorite" brand Bartlett Pears, per doz., $1.65; per can. 14c
"Royal Red" brand choice California Apricots, packed in syrup, per doz., $1.75; per can. 15c
"Park" brand Green Gage or Egg Plums, "Popular" brand White Oxheart Cherries, in heavy syrup, per doz., $1.40; per can. 12c
Wyman's fancy Maine Blueberries, or "Dulcet" brand Red or Black Raspberries, very delicious, per doz., $1.25; per can. . . 11c
JAMS—Milford Brand Pure Fruit Jams, 1-lb. tin, per doz., $1.05; per can. 9c
SOUPS—Hazel Soups, quarts, carefully prepared, tastily seasoned, per doz., $2.40; per can. 22c
CEREALS—Granulated Hominy, or White Rolled Oat Flakes, per 10-lb. 25c
Hazel Breakfast Food, a delightful morning dish, per doz., $1.40; package. 12c
RICE—Choice Carolina Rice, 20 lbs. 1.00
PRUNES—Choice Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 10 lbs. 35c
COCOA—Absolutely pure bulk Cocoa, 2 lbs. 35c
SALMON—From Columbia River, "Merrimac" brand; flat can, per doz., $1.05; per can. 9c
SAUCE—Mason's A1 International Sauce, pints, per bottle. . . . 23c
PEARS—N. Y. State Preserved Pears, quart glass jars, per doz., $2.35; per jar. 20c
OLIVE OIL—"Beaumarchand" pure Olive Oil, quart bottles; per bottle. 45c
OLIVES—Fancy Queen Olives, "Kenwood" brand, per doz., $2.95; per bottle. 25c
SALAD DRESSING—Yacht Club Dressing, ½ pints, per dozen, $2.70; per bottle. 23c
CAPERS—Fancy Capers, "Nonpareilles," a dainty relish; per dozen, $2.10; per bottle. 18c
CATSUP—Hazel Tomato Catsup, made from choice extra selected ripe Jersey Tomatoes and seasoned with absolutely pure spices; pint bottles, per dozen, $2.00; per bottle. 17c
APPLE BUTTER—"Milford" brand choice Apple Butter, 5-lb. jars, per jar. 25c
VINEGAR—Strictly pure Apple Cider Vinegar, per jug. 25c
SYRUP—Hazel pure Rock Candy Syrup, excellent for colds or sore throats, half-gallon can. 35c
CRACKERS—H. & C. Cream Dessert, per 1-lb. pkge. 10c
Fancy Combination Mixed Crackers, per lb. 11c
STARCH—Hazel Genuine Gloss Starch, per 1-lb. pkge. 5c
SOAP—Kirk's White Cloud, large 10c. size; 100 cakes to box; per box, $4.67; per cake. 5c
Dobbin's Electric Soap, per cake. 3½c
Fairbank's "Mascot" Soap, 100 cakes to box; per box, $2.95; 10 cakes. 31c
WASHING POWDER—Fairbank's "Gold Dust" brand, 4-lb pkge. 14c

THE LOWELL OF THE SOUTH

Spartanburg and Its Great Cluster of Cotton Mills.

HOW THE INDUSTRY GREW

A County in Which More Than 400,000 Spindles and About 2,500 Looms Whirl Night and Day.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 27.—The further one goes in South Carolina, proceeding from Augusta, Ga., to Columbia and then northwestward, the more fascinating and astonishing become the evidences of industrial development and the promises of future commercial importance. Before you reach this "Lowell of the South," as Spartanburg County is called, you may have passed the great stacks of dozens of cotton mills, all smoking in proof of use, with the mills beside them aglow with light at night, to enable the second shifts of operatives to keep the supply of cotton goods pouring out of the mills without the slightest avoidable interruption.

Uninformed visitors from the North may be disposed to smile at the adoption of the description, "Lowell of the South." Lowell does not smile at it. For this is the great cotton manufacturing centre of the South, the county that has set the example which other counties are following with advantage and great profit. Augusta, Ga., talks with pride of her 200,000 spindles. Columbia, with scarce five years' experience in cotton manufacturing in real earnest, also boasts of 200,000 spindles and a promise of speedy increase; Spartanburg County calmly shows the record of twenty-four cotton mills, capitalized at $5,110,209, with 410,640 spindles and 12,454 looms, turning into cloth about 250,000 bales of cotton each year.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY.

Cotton manufacturing is not a new thing at Spartanburg. As long ago as 1812 the Buena Vista Mill was erected, and is said to have done a lively business, although it is related that its first pound of yarn sold for $3.50, and that 30 feet of it would not bear its own weight. The present Pelham Mill Company, incorporated in 1883, built its mill in 1880, started with 3,000 spindles, and has been increased in capacity until now it operates 11,000 spindles. A knitting mill was added in 1897, which now runs 70 machines on full time, making cheap and medium grade hosiery for women and children. This is one of the small concerns of the county. Its capital is but $150,000. The Clifton and Spartan Mills Companies have each $1,000,000 capital; the Pacolet, with three mills, has $700,000 capital; the Enoree Mill has a capital of $400,000, and there are several mills with more than $300,000 capital each.

Each mill is a history in itself of the progress of the industrial movement in South Carolina. But all of them acknowledge an influence, the wisdom and sagacity of a leader who pointed out the way with a confidence, foresight, energy, and ability that entitle him to the honor in which his memory is held. D. E. Converse, a Virginian, born in 1828, who lived in Three Rivers, Canada, during his boyhood, took a position in a cotton mill at Cohoes when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1854 he went to Lincolnton, N. C., where he was employed several months in a cotton mill, and in 1855 he reached Bivingsville, S. C., and bought an interest in a factory with 1,300 spindles and twenty-six looms. With A. H. Twitchell, born at New York Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., who served in the Confederate Army during the civil war, he in 1870 formed a partnership under the name of D. E Converse & Co.

These men became the managers and directors of the Clifton and Glendale Mills, the Glendale having 17,280 spindles and 518 looms, a pay roll of $60,000, 450 operatives, and consuming 7,500 bales of cotton each year. The Clifton Mill, an outgrowth of the Glendale Mill, incorporated in 1880 with a capital stock of $200,000, has become three mills, with $1,000,000 capital, 100,792 spindles, 3,250 looms, and with the Glendale mills is turning out 10,000,000 pounds annually of sheetings and drills for export. Mr. Converse died last October. Not, however, before he had endeared himself to a host of employees and to the community in which he had lived by the endowment of a noble institution, of which it will be a pleasure to say something later.

THE GREAT MILL AT SPARTANBURG.

Right in Spartanburg is one of the great concerns for converting cotton into cloth—the double mill of the Spartan Mills Company. Part of it is old; the newer half was built to keep up with the increased demand for South Carolina productions. Its million dollars of capital and its 74,000 spindles tell the story of development, as do all the other mills, and it is one of the establishments that relied upon steam and not upon water power to accomplish its work. Its newer building is one of the most substantial of all mills. About two miles from the centre of the town, out in the pleasant suburbs of Spartanburg, is the Arkwright Mill. Begun in 1896, and opening with 11,000 spindles and 347 looms, it is now running, or will soon run, 22,000 spindles and 700 looms. There are about 500 persons employed in the mill.

Aside from the two mills just mentioned, most of those attributed to Spartanburg, and really in the county of that name, are at greater or less distances from the town. It seems to be the intention of the mill managers to make each mill or group of mills the centre of a settlement and a community by itself. The Pacolet Mills, operated by the Spartan Mills Company, are three buildings, with water power, 57,000 spindles, 2,190 looms, and the ability to consume 50,000 bales of cotton each year. The Valley Falls Mill is a creation of the last season. Its factory is but six miles from town, on the Asheville branch of the Southern Railway, and with its 6,000 spindles it will eat up 3,000 bales of cotton each year in producing brown sheetings. The Pelham, Fairmont, Cowpens, Fingerville, and Arlington are other mills that would be described in similar language with the differences only in those of capacities in spindles and looms and in the consumption of the cotton grown all about in the county and beyond.

EFFECT ON POPULATION.

These great mills have made of a once diminutive but pleasant town a large and thriving one, with a future that must be full of comfort to those who choose to settle down here almost under the shadow of the hills of the Blue Ridge. In 1870 the population was 1,070. In 1890, after the development of cotton spinning and weaving had begun, it had increased to 5,500. Judging by the public school attendance, it is now considered a moderate estimate to put the population at 17,000. With the influx of builders, of mill operatives, of persons interested in the direction of new enterprises, all sorts of business have marched along, until now the number of wholesale houses is impressive, the increase in the number of churches and schools and of the quality of all such structures tell of the prosperity of the mills, running night and day, and of the share that the people of the town have in it.

The natural attractions, the scenery, the water supply, the health statistics, invite more comers from the mountain and the lowlands. The statement that more than 1,000 houses have been built in the last year ought to convey an idea of the activity prevailing in this bustling little city, with its quaint, old-fashioned, irregular public square, ornamented with a fine bronze statue in honor of Morgan, the patriotic rifleman of the Revolution. The stores are many and well stocked. Along the street are seen many mountaineers, the tall, athletic men of the type found in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, and you are told that there has been a greater infusion of them in recent years than before the industrial era set in. The schools are not only in good buildings, but are said to be as efficient as the best in the South.

CONVERSE COLLEGE.

A short drive from the centre of the town to the eastward brings the visitor to Converse College, an institution broadly established and liberally endowed by E. D. Converse, the gentleman whose enterprise encouraged and guided the recent development of the cotton manufacture in this part of South Carolina. Within certain limits it is an independent institution. It is Christian but not denominational, and the founder took great pains that his intentions should be carried out. The situation and grounds are superb. Upon the highest spot in Spartanburg, elevated 1,200 feet above the sea level, with fifty acres of ground about the establishment, and commanding a view of the near-by Blue Ridge that is exquisite, there are fine brick buildings costing $120,000, that are complete in every detail. The main building is 400 feet long and 190 feet deep, and contains 175 rooms. Then there is a chapel, and spacious wings increasing the capacity of the college, a gymnasium fitted up with all appliances that the students can use, and a climate that President Wilson, who directs the college, says is unsurpassed for healthfulness. The auditorium, in the southeast wing is one of the finest of assembly rooms, with a stage and powerful organ, opera seats, and no echo.

Mr. Converse would not permit Converse College to be called a frame college, but it is exclusively for girls. The Directors are cultivating a taste in the section for the highest class of music. Each Spring a musical festival is organized, when the auditorium is filled on several nights with patrons who come to hear the great chorus assembled to render standard music, assisted by an orchestra and a few of the very best soloists that can be engaged. The town has great pride in Converse College, both as an institution and as a manifestation of a new spirit of public interest in education that has not been characteristic of the South.

There is another educational institution in Spartanburg, older than Converse College, with a name familiar to the Southern Methodist Church. This is Wofford College, founded by the Rev. Benjamin Wofford, who died in 1850, four years before the college was opened. It has large and commodious buildings in ample grounds and has a record of 400 graduates since it was founded. It is controlled by the Methodist Church in South Carolina. At its head is Dr. James H. Carlisle, who is one of the few living signers of the Ordinance of Secession adopted at Charleston in 1860.

COMPANY STORES IN VOGUE.

As has been mentioned, most of the mills in Spartanburg County are away from Spartanburg, some at greater distances than others, but each placed as if it were desired to isolate the mill from old neighborhoods. While some of them have been located with reference to the water power to be obtained by going out of town, and others have been erected in the country to escape future town rates of taxation—an exemption for ten years invites all new enterprises—I am assured that there is another reason controlling most of the mill companies. In many cases the mill is the motive and only excuse for the being of a settlement. The mill operatives live in the house built and owned by the companies, pay rent to the companies for their use, and obtain pretty nearly everything they need in the way of clothing and food from the company store.

Where you find a mill out of town there you find the general store, in which the operative keeps an account with the mill, and so he lives. There are no other stores. I did not hear any report that the system was complained of as a hardship, or that the corporations charged rates greatly in excess of those made in town. But it was asserted as a fact that the mills near Spartanburg, which soon will be connected by the town with a trolley line of street cars, do not look with great favor upon the coming of the trolley. If the town stores compete with the mill stores the mills must pay more cash and get less labor for supplies. By isolation the operatives are considered to be kept out of reach of agitators and trouble makers, although the mill owners admit that they have had little trouble here, and that their employes are not born strikers.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN THE TOWN.

Public spirit is asserting itself in Spartanburg. J. C. Garlington, the proprietor of The Herald, who cherishes a worthy ambition for the town, predicts that it will not be long before the many evidences of awakening enterprise will be crystallized in improvements that will add to the comfort of a place greatly favored by nature. Hitherto there has been so much concentration of interest in the construction of mills that there has been little attention given to municipal improvemens. For the sake of business in its closely built-up main street, Spartanburg must soon have pavements. It is promising to be rich; it cannot afford to be wastefully economical. When prosperity has been sufficiently diffused, it is to be hoped that the people in the hotel business will rely less upon entertaining their guests with an infinite variety of slot machines making rag-time music, for a cent or a nickel and so contrive it that when the shivering Winter gust asks for steam in his cheerless room it shall not be necessary to wait until the laundry shuts up before steam is permitted to course its way through the radiators. And to compel guests to use lamps in order to be able to write in their rooms after dark is not keeping step to the march of Spartanburg's development in manufactures and in obvious propriety.

When you are in Spartanburg you cannot help getting the notion that Spartans may practice some of the rugged habits that inspired the man who gave the name to the place. The modern Spartanburger is not a Spartan in the historical or traditional sense. They turn up their coat-collars and shiver by the fire when the mercury drops to the freezing point. Perforce they are abstemious in their use of red liquor. But this is perforce. Of all other things that people everywhere else need and use, Spartanburg seems to have its share. When it comes to grog, that must be obtained, if it is used, at one of the dispensaries established under the rule of Gov. Tillman. As elsewhere in the State, the dispensary law is regarded as an impertinence and an encroachment upon personal liberty, while it is admitted that it has exercised a good purpose in keeping liquor out of the easy reach of the least educated and cultivated classes, and so has reduced the amount of drunkenness that once prevailed.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC HEAVY.

If railroad travel can be taken as any sort of an index of the business activity of a section, business is unquestionably active in and beyond Spartanburg in all directions. The trains of the Southern Railway, the main line of which runs through Spartanburg, reaching in its connections a vast area of Southern territory, which it gridirons in a most comprehensive manner, are constantly thronged with passengers, so that it is often difficult to find seats.

The demand for freight cars is incessant and increasing. The mills that run night and day demand that the goods they turn out shall be shipped promptly to market, and in the effort to gratify this demand every effort of the administration of the Southern is put forth to supply cars and keep them in motion. And it is an indication of the confidence of capital that it is preparing to embark in competition with the Southern to add to Spartanburg's present facilities. The farmers in the outlying country are sharing the prosperity incidental to an increase of the number of mills. Formerly they dealt with a distant market and paid commissions that now are saved and put into their own pockets. It is the story heard all through the Piedmont district. It is but a beginning, the seed time, say the wise. "What will the harvest be"

E. G. D.

TRIED TO BURN A THEATRE.

Building in Vancouver Occupied by Chinese Set Fire To.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 27.—Last night an attempt was made to burn down the Chinese theatre when there were probably 400 people in the building. The theatre is in the third story of a large boarding house. The fire was smoldering under the house, where a pile of kindling had been placed and lighted, but was discovered by Policeman Byers before any damage had been done.

The theatre had been closed for an hour and a half, but the Chinese in attendance were lying on the benches smoking. In the scores of rooms in the big boarding house there were at least 100 Chinamen sleeping. The police have been told that the cause of the fire was attempted revenge for the moving of the Chinese hospital to a dark alley from the site of the present boarding house. Chinatown is greatly excited.

SITE FOR WASHINGTON STATUE.

Paris Municipality Grants Good Place for American Women's Gift.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Washington Statue Association, the object of which is to present to France a statue of Washington, commemorative of the gratitude of the women of America for the aid rendered to their country in its infancy and hour of need by France, has just received a concession from the municipality of Paris of a site for the statue on the beautiful Place de Jena, at the intersection of the Avenue de Jena and the Avenue du Trocadero.

The monument will be thoroughly American, in that the statue was modeled in this country by American sculptors and has been cast in bronze by an American company. Moreover, the pedestal was designed by an American and will be executed in American granite.

The incident chosen is when Washington took command of the army at Cambridge, and he is represented with uplifted sword, invoking Divine aid.

The statue is equestrian, of bronze, and of heroic size, being about twenty-one feet in height. It is to be erected on a pedestal of granite fourteen feet in height.

It is designed to unveil the monument next July 3, the anniversary of the day on which Washington assumed command of the army. The statue has been fully paid for, but several thousand dollars are needed for the completion of the pedestal, and the expenses incident to the unveiling. The association hopes for the prompt co-operation of patriotic women of the United States in raising the additional amount required.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Method of Unseating Roberts Is Being Criticised.

SECRETARY GAGE TO REMAIN

Washington Hotels Unfavorably Affected by Mild Weather—Mr. Allison Tells a Lincoln Story.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Brigham Young Roberts, who came to the National capital with the support of 35,000 voters of Utah and with a majority of 5,600 over his opponent, has been sent back to Utah with an admonition to that State not to send any more polygamists to Congress. Now that the vote has been taken, and an immense vote was secured for the report of the majority of the Elections Committee, there are much more than eighty-one members of the House who admit in private conversation that the proposition of Representative Littlefield of Maine, to admit and then expel him, was the less brutal method to be followed. But there was a weight of sentiment, exerted by so many respected people all over the country, known to the Representatives of each district, that it became practically—from a political point of view—impossible to avoid the most direct way to exclusion.

After the speech of Mr. Littlefield, which continues to be talked about as one of great interest, force, and ability, there was a decided trend of opinion in the direction of admission first, upon the ground that it is an unsafe thing to do to permit one or two objectors to set aside an unquestionably fairly elected Representative, and that it would have been wiser and quite as conclusive against Roberts to admit and then expel him, as the test shows would have been done by much more than the two-thirds vote required. It has been curious to observe the workings of men's minds as this case has proceeded. There was rage first, upon the appearance of Roberts in the House. Then, as members listened to him and really began to think of the matter for themselves, the manly bearing of the applicant, his isolation, the reports of indignities offered by vulgar and brutal persons to his daughter, a young woman who stood by him alone all through his contest, appealed to the common sense of fairness, this feeling being at once dissipated when the suggestion was made that all the appeals to charitable feeling were but part of the Mormon plan to defy the National antipathy to Mormonism and polygamy and that reliance had been placed upon the success of just such tactics when Roberts was chosen to be the representative of the old, defiant Brigham Young spirit. Roberts's statement, following the vote of exclusion, carries an intimation that the postponement of the dispute may not be perpetual, but it is believed that Utah will not send another polygamist to be its Representative in Congress.

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Secretary Gage may be found in his office at the Treasury Department every day in the week except Sunday, from about 9 o'clock until after 4—usually some time after the last clerk is out of the building and on his way home. He has been astonished and amused to hear of surprise on the part of visitors, of course of that very large class that does not keep close track of Government and its personnel, because he has not complied with demands in a few newspapers, in large type, that "Mr. Gage Must Go." It cannot be ascertained from him or from the White House that there is any immediate or prospective intention to comply with that demand, whether made in small type or large. Intimations are made, from hostile sources that the Administration would gladly be relieved of his presence. They do not come from the President. It has not been possible to trace the reported hostility to him in the Cabinet to any member of it. There are Senators and Representatives who are sore about the publication of some letters that seemed to mix up business and politics rather indiscriminately, and one Senator has been heard to express his disgust because Mr. Gage uncovered the awkward correspondence. From the point of view of the Secretary, the publication of the embarrassing letters, which manifestly were not intended to be published, could not have been evaded, if he had desired to screen the imprudence of those who sent them. It is believed at the Treasury that the character, if not the contents, of the letters which have provoked so much comment, was known to those who have been promoting the attacks upon the Secretary, and that if they had been withheld there would have been a second demand for them that would have put the Secretary of the Treasury in a very serious predicament. Unless a more effective and damaging attack is to be made on Mr. Gage, it is safe to say that he will serve out his term.

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"Right here, where we are sitting," said an old resident of Washington, while in the new and elaborately decorated hall of the Arlington Hotel, "is where Secretary of State William L. Marcy lived. It was a plain brownstone-front building, very stylish in Marcy's day, and resorted to by the leading Democrats as to a shrine. Marcy exercised a profound influence over his associates, and in the Cabinet he was regarded as a man of statesmanlike qualities that never wavered or paled. In Marcy's day there was more talk about some other New York men who had served in Cabinets than there is now. Gen. John Armstrong, who was seventh Secretary of War, who suffered from public criticism about as much as Gen. Alger has since suffered, was often talked of in Jackson's time as the most unfortunate of Secretaries. It was he who invited the President and Cabinet out to Bladensburg to see the British beaten in 1814, and he was among the hurrying crowd that fled back to Washington to avoid being captured. His portrait in the War Department, painted by Huntington and presented by William B. Astor, I have been assured is an excellent one. Public clamor drove him out of the Cabinet about a week after the capture of Washington by the British forces. There was also much talk about Gen. Peter B. Porter, who was twelfth Secretary of War. He had fought against the British and the Indians, and had received a medal of gold from Congress. He had personal bravery, for he fought a duel with an officer of his army, who had intimated that Porter made money out of contracts. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, and when he died he was reputed to be worth half a million—a great fortune in 1844. A really great New York man, whose reputation should be kept alive, was Benjamin F. Butler, who had the blood of Cromwell in his veins. He left the Democratic Party in 1854, in consequence of his opposition to the Nebraska compromise, and died in Paris in 1858, without having won the enduring renown to which he is entitled."

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Long-tailed horses may be forced into fashion in Washington. There have been laws upon the books to prevent "docking," but it has been discovered that they are of little or no avail to prevent the practice of amputating horses' tails, and then bringing the horses into Washington in defiance of the legislation intended to check the practice, which humane observers consider cruel. While short-tailed horses do not seem to be so generally favored as formerly, the "docking" practice continues, and even in fly-time the beast is sometimes deprived of his only means of discouraging the pest that thrives here as it does along the Jersey shore in months of the year that would be pleasant but for its aggravating presence. The friends of long-tailed horses have hit upon a way of stopping amputation. They have asked for a law which will impose a penalty upon the owner or user of a horse with an amputated tail. Under this law it will not be possible for a person to take his horse out into Montgomery County to have him deprived of excessive tail and then to flaunt his mutilation in the faces of the helpless police. Owners of horses already docked must at once register their animals, or suffer a penalty for failure to do so. From statements made by the promoters of the bill it is believed that the fashion has so passed that as soon as the bill is a law it will be found that the docked horses registered are mostly once fine animals that have deteriorated and fallen from the service of stylish owners until they have landed between the shafts of cabs and carts. This inevitable relegation of horses trimmed to any fashion is regarded as having helped the decline of the cruel practice that the proposed law has undertaken to make criminal.

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Beautiful Winter weather is all very well, but some of the Washington hotelkeepers would be glad if it were not so general as it has been since Winter ought to have set in in the lake region. The season in Washington has been about what it usually is up to New Year's. But it is commonly the case that this section enjoys a monopoly of mild Winter weather long after people to the north of the mountains have had several snowstorms and incidental inconveniences. The snow, the bad walking, the damp that comes with melting intervals, send Northern unfortunates toward the South, and many of them stop at Washington on the way. This arrested flight tells upon the hotel registers, and as the travelers are usually persons of means who live by the way, they make good guests, requiring everything that money can buy of comfortable things. As the Winter has held off, the rush of these seekers for sunshine and a temperature somewhere near 70, have sent back to their homes. The hotels have missed them. The same thing is true of the Florida hotels, which have been tenanted up to this time chiefly by those who must have milder weather than that of this season in New York or Chicago. But the Washington hotels have not thought of closing. The business has not been much better than half as much as it was in December, 1898, but the coming of severe weather may yet make up in February for all losses this season. The throng of sightseers is about as large as ever. Capitol guides assert that the people who come here do not care as much for guides as formerly. Some of those who dispense with them miss a treat, for several of the Capitol men are entertaining enough to justify the small outlay that their services call for. Many residents have adopted the plan of turning their guests over to the guides. They cannot stand the same sights over and over again, and would prefer to pay the professional guide and lecturer rather than wander and talk themselves.

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Senator Allison, who was giving some reasons a few days ago for asking to be excused from making a dinner engagement, told a story that sometimes came to him to remind him of the danger of making dinner engagements and forgetting them. "When Henry Wilson was a Senator and Lincoln was President," said Senator Allison, "the two men, being very intimate, and Lincoln very much enjoying the friendship of Wilson, the President sent an invitation to dinner to Senator and Mrs. Wilson. I do not know whether the invitation was formally accepted or not. When the dinner night arrived President Lincoln and his guests waited at the White House until 8 o'clock, the dinner having been appointed for 7:30, which was late enough for Washington back in those days. Wilson was a forgetful man. That was notorious. He and his wife sat in their rooms until 9:30 o'clock, when Mr. Wilson remembered the dinner. 'Why, Becky,' he said, 'we ought to have gone to that dinner. But it is too late now.' Next day, or the day after that, Wilson was at the White House. President Lincoln mildly suggested that Wilson ought to have come, and told him that he had been waited for for half an hour after the appointed time. Wilson expressed his regret. 'Do you know, Mr. President,' he said, 'that Becky and I quite forgot it?' The President looked queerly at him. 'Oh!' said Wilson, anxious to make amends, 'it shall never happen again. The next time you invite us to the White House to dinner, I promise you we'll be there.'

"I do not know," said Senator Allison, "whether Wilson was ever invited again or not. I know that his experience ought to be a warning to forgetful men." E. G. D.

NEW WEATHER BUREAU SYSTEM.

Committee's Report on the Bill to Inaugurate a Merit System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The report of the House Committee on Agriculture on the bill to reorganize and improve the United States Weather Bureau states that this measure is designed to inaugurate an ideal merit system. The report says in part: "The aim is to make ability and industry the basis of promotion, and to prohibit the advancement of employes by means of political or other influence, which has proved so demoralizing to the public service.

"To briefly summarize the salient features of the proposed law, it may be said that it apportions appointments among Senators, Representatives and Delegates without regard to their political faith, and it provides that candidates shall be nominated under such conditions as will render it difficult if not impossible to effect the permanent appointment or the promotion of an unfit person. It prohibits the use of political or other influences to secure promotion or assignment. The bill is strictly in line with the most advanced ideas on civil service as espoused by many executive officers who have had wide experience in the public service."

To Occupy the Late Prof. Hazen's Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Prof. Alfred J. Henry, who for twenty years has been actively connected with the Weather Bureau service, has been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Henry A. Hazen. At present Prof. Henry is Chief of the Meteorological Division.

COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Statement of Extra Amount Needed Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Chairman Mercer of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, has received from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor a detailed statement of the additional amounts required for public buildings now under construction throughout the country, chiefly because of the large rise in building material. The list shows the present limit of cost and the proposed limit as follows:

City.	Present Limit.	Recommendation.
Altoona, Penn.	$125,000	$150,000
Bristol, Tenn.	50,000	60,000
Brunswick, Ga.	50,000	120,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,000,000	2,100,000
Elizabeth City, N. C.	50,000	83,000
Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, N. Y.	1,125,000	1,325,000
Elmira, N. Y.	185,000	215,000
Fitchburg, Mass.	100,000	125,000
Jamestown, N. Y.	75,000	95,000
Lawrence, Mass.	100,000	200,000
Newport, N. Y.	50,000	120,000
New Iberia, La.	50,000	60,000
Newport, Vt.	50,000	90,000
Norwich, Conn	100,000	120,000
Rome, N. Y.	50,000	85,000
Springfield, Mass.	20,000	27,000
Tampa, Fla.	250,000	350,000
Wilkesbarre, Penn.	125,000	220,000
Winston, N. C.	50,000	63,000
Newport News, Va.	100,000	220,000

This information was in answer to a request made a few days ago.

THE SCOTT CONTEST IS ARGUED.

Senate Elections Committee Takes Up the West Virginia Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day to hear arguments by counsel in the case of the remonstrance against permitting Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia to occupy his seat in the Senate. The principal objection to Mr. Scott urged by the protestants was based upon the contention that he received only 48 votes, or one less than a majority, and that he secured his election by causing the suspension of two members of the Legislature who were afterward given seats, thus reducing the membership from 97 to 95.

Much was also made of the circumstances that two of the members of the State Senate, by which he was elected, were officers in the volunteer army of the United States during the Spanish war. These Senators were named Getzendanner and Pierson. They were hold-overs, having been elected in 1896. Both accepted commissions in the Second West Virginia Regiment in the Summer of 1898, and, notwithstanding this circumstance, entered the Legislature in the Winter of 1898-9. They voted for Mr. Scott, and with their votes he received 48 votes, or a majority of one of the ninety-five members of the joint Assembly then occupying seats. The protestants claimed that by accepting commissions in the army, Getzendanner and Pierson, respectively, vacated their office as members of the State Senate. Without their votes Mr. Scott would have had 46 votes.

John H. Holt, for the protestants, devoted much of his time to consideration of the right of the Senate of the United States to investigate the qualifications of members of the State Senate, holding that, as a matter of self-preservation. The Federal Senate was bound to go behind the decisions of a State body. The qualifications of its own members were involved, and the Federal Senate could not afford to say that it would be bound by the conclusions of a State Legislature, however foolish they might be.

Ex-Senator Faulkner presented the case of Senator Scott.

House Time Given Over to Eulogies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House gave an hour to eulogies on the late Representative Baird of Louisiana, and beyond this transacted no business of importance.

New Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Among the House measures introduced to-day were:

By Mr. GLYNN, (Dem., N. Y.)—To protect labor against the competition of convict made goods; also to establish a $1.50 standard of wages for unskilled labor under the Government.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, (Rep., Mass.)—For a one cent per pound postage rate on books for libraries.

By Mr. ROBB, (Dem., Mo.)—To place wire and wire nails on the free list.

By Mr. KAHN, (Rep., Calif.,) by request—For a tunnel under San Francisco Bay, with openings on Yerba Buena Island, &c.

By Mr. DALZELL, (Rep., Penn.)—For a bronze statue to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

EX-TRUANTS OF NEW YORK.

They Become Steady, Industrious Boys—Respond Quickly to Personal Interest—To Save Juvenile Criminals.

"The best part of it," says Mrs. Alger, when she talks about her friends the boys, "is that the little chaps remember me." These are the little fellows she has picked up on the streets, hundreds of them, since she first became attendance officer, some years ago, the boys who went to the truant school which she organized and was in charge of for over a year, and many of whom have become honest, self-respecting little fellows, working or at school. There are others who have grown up in the time, but when they meet her on the street, young men of eighteen or nineteen, they know her immediately. "When I get home some nights," she goes on, "tired, and life seems hardly worth living, and I find a letter from some little fellow who has been bad, but is doing well now, it makes it all seem worth while again."

Mrs. M. E. R. Alger was the first woman attendance officer in New York to look after small truants. People said she could not do the work, but she had a warm personal interest in every little truant, and there are hundreds of urchins in the city whom she has steered into a steady business life.

This is one of the letters that came not long ago from one of "her boys." It was written from a small place up the State, and began:

"Dear Miss Alger: I am gald [glad] to write I am sound and safe in the village of Blank. I go to school steady. I will be in New York before this Winter is over. I am sorry I could not visit you before I rode away. Give my regard to all. Yours truly, Abr." The abbreviation stands for Abram.

He was one of the bad boys. He had never been in the country until last year, when Mrs. Alger took a host of her boys to Flushing on an outing. It was after that that she advised him to go to the country to get out of the way of temptation. She would try to get him a place. But in the meantime he found one himself, and his first thought was to tell Mrs. Alger that he had followed her advice.

"This compulsory education law is one of the most important we have," Mrs. Alger says. "If it was properly enforced, if there was school room enough for all the children and a truant school that would accommodate from 300 to 500 boys, we would not have any juvenile criminals. It only needs a short time in the school. Four weeks is as goods as six months. Keep the boys busy until they are fourteen, and then get them to work, and they will be all right and look out for their small brothers.

"Some of the boys are doing this now. The other day I said to one of them, who is a clever little fellow and has a responsible place in a big dry goods house:

"'How is your little brother? It's about time he was running away from school.'

"'I'd like to catch him running away,' answered the one-time truant and now steady business man. 'Why, I'd throw him out the window.'

"'He did run away,' another elder brother and ex-truant said of his younger brother, 'and Mis' Alger, I locked him in a room all one day.'

"The boys who have given up playing truant themselves realize the value of going to school now. The little feilluh in the dry goods house had never been on Broadway until he went up one day to get the position which had been promised him. He had been down to the Board of Health to get his permits to go to work, and went up to the store and looked at the beautiful things in the window, but he couldn't go in. It was too big. He wanted to know if he was really going to work inside that great big store. He was one of the bad boys, and he didn't have a coat or shoes to go to work in, but now he is a regular little dude. He is at the head of a department in the store, and you ask for him by name anywhere in the store and they know him. He goes to night school now. As soon as he got into business he realized the deficiencies in his education. He learned more of arithmetic, spelling, and writing in the twenty-seven weeks of night school than he had in the whole six years of his regular school days. He had something to work for, he knew why he should study, and he made the most of his time. He comes to see me now and then. The other night two other little fellows came with him. They had heard that I was going to leave my present residence, and thought I was going to leave the city, and came to see me before I went.

"There isn't a boy that can't be reached and saved, I believe, if there is only a little personal interest taken in him. It is that personal equation which means so much. In the case of some boys no one has taken an interest in them in all their lives, and when they feel that somebody really cares whether they do well or not and remembers them it will work wonders in them.

"The Principal of one of the schools came to visit the truant schools while I was there and inquired for one of the boys in his school. 'We can't have this,' he said. 'I can't have one of my boys down. I want my boys in school.' And it made a most wonderful difference to the boy. If it had been the teacher it would have been of importance, but to think that the Principal knew him by name and had thought about his being in the truant school. Such a thing will change the entire life of the boy. Some of the teachers take this personal interest in the boys. One of them will say to a boy who has been absent: 'I couldn't help thinking about you last night after I went home and wondering where you were.' That teacher doesn't have truants in her school. Every scholar knows that she is personally interested in him.

"Some of the boys are really bad, but I don't believe that there are any that can't be reclaimed if some one will only be interested enough to follow them up. It means so very little to them and so much to the boy. On one occasion I came across some boys who were having what they called a 'Dewey' bake. I saw them in a vacant lot through a fence. They had stolen potatoes and built a fire, and were cooking them. As I came up they dropped one little fellow over the fence, and he had picked up some potatoes from in front of a nearby store, and was throwing them over a fence to them. I find it hard to blame the little fellows for stealing when they are hungry, and things are spread out so temptingly before them.

"I took th'is boy to school, and the others followed, calling me names; nothing very bad, only rather impudent. 'Why do you do that?' I asked the eldest boy. 'Well, you can't arrest me,' he said. 'No,' I answered. 'I can't. You are too old, but I would like to talk to you. If you will go up to the school door I will tell you what you can do for me.' He followed to the school. 'If you will wait now until I come out I will tell you what you can do for me,' I repeated, and when I came out he was there, but he rather edged away as if he was afraid I would try to take him.

"'You can tell me,' I said, 'who the boys are who were with you in the lot, and where they live.'

"'I ain't goin' to tell,' he answered.

"'You needn't,' I said, 'I shall get them anyway, but I am going to trust you. You will have all day to-morrow to get them. I am going to give you this card—one of the prepared postals we have—and you can mail it to me, or you may come up to my house after 5 o'clock.' He came to the house with the card and the names in his hand. I told him to come in; that I would like to talk to him, and he did.

"His father and mother were dead, and he lived with a married sister, who didn't know what to do with him. He slept on the floor. That is nothing, however; many of the boys do that.

"'Don't you know that is all your own fault?' I said. 'You could go to work and earn nice money and get good clothes and go to Coney Island and have a good time.' Some of those trips have been the rewards I have given to the boys. I had at one time tickets on the boat that went around Staten Island and to Rockaway. The boys couldn't go alone, but they could go with mother or sister. This boy had tried to get work, and they wouldn't have him, he said. That was the truth, too. That's the way it is with a great many of the boys. I told him I would take him around to the rope factory and they would take him.

"We went to the factory, and they took him, and he staid three weeks. That showed what he could do. They don't usually work more than a week or two at first. He went to a carpet factory after that, and now he is in an iron foundry. I hadn't seen him until the second of this month, and I hardly knew him. 'I know you are one of my boys,' I said. He was at work and paying his board to his sister.

"Then there was the little fellow who wrote to me from the Tombs. He had been in bad company. I found him in a craps cellar. He said he was bad, and I couldn't do anything with him. He had been arrested eighteen times. For a long time he went straight. He came to report to me every week that he was getting along all right. Then one night he failed to come. The night before I had given him 25 cents to go to the theatre. But on his way home he met some of his old friends with a sheep. They had stolen it from the slaughter house, and when they met him they said that if he would help them carry it they would give him part. Then the police found them, and this boy had a bad record, and he was put in the Tombs and wrote me from there. He had been guilty every time before, and served short sentences, but this time he was arrested for grand larceny. I knew that he couldn't have gone to the theatre and afterward to the slaughter house way up town, and I went down to see the Judge, and sentence was suspended. He is doing well, a big fellow in his nineteenth year. The Judges have been more than kind in helping with the boys.

"I met a little fellow recently for whom I had found a position as messenger. He was a regular messenger two years, and now he is on the bicycle squad and gets $6 a week. 'How nice you look,' I said. 'This is a fine job, Mis' Alger,' he answered. He was suspended nine times from school. The little fellows walk way up town from Oliver Street now to report their progress, and some of them used to walk down town to the truant school from a long distance. There was a Christmas tree at one time at my house, and no boy could come unless he had a good card from his teacher to hang on the tree for me.

"One poor little fellow whom I found one day was covered with vermin. The teachers wouldn't have him in school, he said. I took him to an Italian barber nearby and had his hair cut, got some medicine for him, and took him home. His mother, poor woman, was a tired-out creature who didn't have strength to do anything for her children. The house was filthy. The baby was playing with the ashes, and the other children were in as bad condition as the one I had found. Her husband was dead and she tried to support the family by scrubbing in a saloon.

"'I am going to give you $1,' I said, 'and send you some soap. The dollar is more than you will earn scrubbing in one day, and you can stay at home and clean up, because I couldn't ask any one to come and see you here.' The boys had to have shoes, too, before they could go to school, but they are paying for them now with good tickets, and they are nearly paid for.

"It takes very little personal effort and interest, with the co-operation of the city and State, to save the boys, and the results mean a great deal for the future."

GRIDIRON CLUB AT DINNER.

Many Prominent Men Among the Organization's Guests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The fifteenth annual dinner of the Gridiron Club was given at the Arlington Hotel to-night, and, like its predecessors, was the most successful event of the season. The club is composed of forty Washington correspondents, who each year give a number of dinners and make the last Saturday evening in January a notable occasion, as it is the anniversary of the organization.

The menu was an exquisite affair, being a little volume bound in leather, each page having the name of a member together with his vignette set in a reduced front page of the paper he represents. It was designed as a souvenir of the fifteenth annual dinner. The initiation of two new members was made the text for a humorous address on imperialism. The club "expanded" for the new members, raised the President to the rank of Emperor and "crowned" him. Reports from colonial Governors and vassal States and the conferring of titles were rudely interrupted by "Uncle Sam," who seized the "crown" and drove the decorated "officials" from the room.

The speeches were especially good, Senator Depew and the Chinese Minister being at their best, while the remarks of Messrs. Frye, Bryan, Gorman, Chandler, Tillman, Hanna, and Beveridge were of the usual high order.

Among the guests were the following: Senator Frye, President of the Senate; William J. Bryan, Arthur P. Gorman, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister; Senators Depew, Beveridge, Burrows

BIRTHDAY OF THE KAISER

Generally Celebrated in Berlin, but Court Fetes Omitted.

Many Decorations and Promotions Conferred—Diplomatic and Reichstag Dinners.

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BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Excepting that it was lacking in Court fêtes, the Emperor's birthday to-day was kept in the usual way. Flags were displayed everywhere, and the papers published congratulatory articles, in which his Majesty was praised as the champion of peace, the promoter of civilization, and the vigorous helmsman of Germany's destinies. The Freuz Zeitung's house poet published his usual congratulatory ode. The Centre organs reminded the Emperor that the Jesuits were not yet recalled, and said he would earn the Catholics' lasting gratitude by signing the Jesuit recall.

The Emperor conferred many decorations and promotions. Count Posadowsky-Werner received the decoration of the Wilhelm Order; Dr. Schoenstedt, Prussian Minister of Justice, and Freiheer von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, and Dr. Studt, Minister of Public Instruction, and Count Hochberg, the Order of the Red Eagle, first class. Admiral Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Admiralty, received the first-class Order of the Red Eagle, with oak leaves.

Prince Guenther of Schwarzburg-Budolstadt and Hereditary Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig of Hesse were promoted to be Generals of Cavalry.

All the Ambassadors and Ministers, including United States Ambassador White, attended the dinner given this evening by Prince Hohenlohe. Dr. Leyds and the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, exchanged friendly greetings. The subject of the war in South Africa was not mentioned during the evening.

At the banquet of members of the Reichstag this evening in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's birth, Count von Ballestrem, the President, in proposing the health of the Emperor, described his Majesty and the Reichstag as the two representatives of German unity. The Reichstag, he said, constituted the support of the empire through the love and confidence of the people. In order that the two national forces might understand each other, the Emperor took his position on all questions, raising his banner aloft, visible to all men, where it might be observed and discussed with reflection. Count von Ballestrem pledged himself to promote as far as possible "the admirable intentions of the Kaiser, for whom we must always be grateful to Providence."

The birthday illumination was less general by half than in previous years. None of the public buildings, except that of the Reichstag, was illuminated, and the crowds on the streets were much smaller than on former occasions, owing to the rainstorm which prevailed.

Munich celebrated the Emperor's birthday by a banquet, in which all the Bavarian Princes shared. The heir to the throne, Prince Ludwig, toasted the Emperor, and spoke in favor of the naval increase.

The Court mourning has stopped projected festivities among the higher classes in Berlin. The Austrian Ambassador's big ball, arranged for the 29th, is off, and the same is the case with the balls which were to have been given by Count Schaffgotsch, Count Sierstorf, and Count Beraldingen, the two last named with American wives; Count Lerchenfeld and Admirals Tirpitz and Sendenbiran. All of these balls were to have been honored by the Emperor's presence.

M. CAMBON DUE HERE TO-DAY.

Delayed His Departure from France to Aid the Reciprocity Treaty.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, who is due to arrive in America to-morrow, delayed his departure from the date originally fixed in an effort to overcome the opposition to the French-American reciprocity treaty, and occupied much time in explaining its terms. But protests against it are coming to the Government from Chambers of Commerce all over France.

The Agricultural Committee of the Department of Seine et Oise denounces the measure as an economic peril, because, it is claimed, it would destroy the effects of the protection so laboriously acquired for French agriculture in the last few years. The Chamber of Commerce of Elboeuf bitterly complains that the Government has secured no benefits for French wool and wool products at a time when that industry is so tried by the lack of markets.

5,000 MEN FOR MADAGASCAR.

France Denies that They Are Sent in Fear of a British Attack.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Repeated affirmations by a large section of the French press that the British Jingoes and the Chamberlain clique in the Cabinet had determined to pick a quarrel with France in order to recover the prestige Great Britain has lost in Europe by her reverse in South Africa, and that Madagascar would be the first point of attack, have received what is regarded here as confirmation in the announcement that the Government has decided to dispatch 5,000 troops there and to form a fortified camp and arsenal at Diego Suarlez. The Government explains that this move has no special significance, but is merely a part of the already announced plan of fortifying the colonies. It is denied that it has any connection whatever with Great Britain.

English designs in Madagascar and her rumored intention to provoke war sooner or later is not merely a constant cry of "wolf" in Anglophobe papers, but is undoubtedly becoming an article of faith with the mass of the French people.

The composition of the body of troops destined for Madagascar marks an innovation in the system of reinforcing the colonies. Instead of sending French troops, Algerian and Soudanese sharpshooters have been forwarded.

WOMEN SPECULATORS POSTED.

Earl's Sister One of Two Declared Unreliable by London Brokers.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A sensation has been caused in society and Stock Exchange circles by the recent posting on the Stock Exchange of the names of two women, clients of well-known bankers. The brokers requested other brokers to communicate with them before carrying out any transactions with these women, who were declared to be unreliable. One of these is Lady Elizabeth Bertie, sister of the Earl of Lindsey, one of the oldest peers in England, while the other is a Mrs. Manby, whose antecedents are little known.

It appears they speculated heavily, especially in Rands, and when the slump came they were unable to meet their losses. Mrs. Manby is said to be the instigator of the business. Neither of the women had any large amount of money, but they were dazzled by the prospects of making a fortune easily, and succeeded in getting introduced to some brokers who, on the strength of the ancient name of Lindsey, gave them a free hand, without making any investigation. The subsequent action of posting their clients' names has given rise to considerable criticism, as it is an unprecedented action, and in the Street the brokers are almost as much blamed as the women for allowing matters to reach such a stage.

The Louvre in Danger of Fire.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A discussion in the Chamber of Deputies has revealed the fact that the Louvre is in perpetual danger of fire. The building adjoins the Ministry of the Colonies, where fourteen fires occurred last year. M. Redon, the architect of the Louvre, shares the apprehension, and as a result of the debate better measures of protection will be taken.

Fire at a Peruvian Seaport.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 27.—A big fire occurred to-day at Ilo, a seaport town of Peru, about sixty-five miles southwest of Moquegua. The Custom House, Post Office, and many other buildings have already been destroyed, and the fire is not yet under control.

Germany's Great Naval Programme.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Herr Eugen Richter says that the expenses of the navy from 1901 to 1920 will amount to 5,773,000,000 marks.

CARDINAL RICHARD EXPLAINS.

His Visit to the Assumptionists in Paris Misconstrued—The Incident Regretted in Rome.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The private secretary of the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, says the Prelate's reply to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, on the subject of the comments on the Cardinal's visit to the Assumptionist Fathers after the Correctional Tribunal had pronounced the dissolution of the order, was very simple. The Cardinal said he had no thought that his action had political significance. He simply wished to sympathize with the fathers on passing through a painful event. He did not wish to protest against the verdict, and the words attributed to the Cardinal, the secretary added, were a garbled summary without official character.

A special dispatch to the Temps from Rome says:

"According to information from the best sources, the Vatican, though regretting the conviction of the Assumptionists, would have preferred that Cardinal Richard had not made the visit, by which the enemies of religion might profit. Had Pope Leo been consulted, Cardinal Richard would not have made the visit, which was kind, but not politic."

The Rome correspondent of the Figaro says the news of the visit of Cardinal Richard to the condemned Assumptionist Fathers is badly received at the Vatican, where it is considered quite inopportune. The Pope would have preferred a more reserved attitude. He has always condemned any conflict when the interests of religion were not at stake, it is declared, and it is certain that all demonstrations hostile to the republic on the part of certain high clericals in France will only cause his Holiness displeasure.

The Echo de Paris says it is informed that the Government has decided to suspend Cardinal Richard's stipend for three months and that similar measures will be taken against a number of Archbishops, Bishops, and priests in Paris who have written to the Assumptionist Fathers letters of congratulation and encouragement.

THE EXPANSION OF BUSINESS.

Period Not So Far Advanced Here as in Other Countries.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Reviewing the business of 1899, The Times says:

"The fact that in the United States the expansion of business commenced about a year later than elsewhere seems to explain the fact, which must be admitted, that American expansion is not so far advanced, relatively, as that of the United Kingdom and Germany, and may, consequently, be expected to continue for a while after the business of the two latter countries shows signs of contracting. That advantage, however, may be conceivably nullified by the occurrence this year of another Presidential election."

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

Hernandez Hailed as a Pacificator as He Advances.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 27.—In spite of the rigidity of the censorship, Venezuelan mail news indicates continued activity by and in behalf of the Hernandez revolution, which is spreading, the Government having failed to divert public excitement from domestic politics by alleged wanton provocation of the diplomatic complication with France.

A week ago the insurgent headquarters were strongly established at San Fernando de Apure, under the popular triumvirate, in behalf of Hernandez, who was advancing from the Colombian frontier, the populace acclaiming him as the only possible pacificator of the anarchic elements, which were rending the country and threatening unlimited fratricide.

CZAR'S MESSAGE TO FINLAND.

An Offer of Aid Accompanied by a Hint of a New Constitution.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 27.—The Czar's speech, which was read at the opening of the Diet to-day, explained that it was intended to take measures to meet the recent misfortunes in Finland, the principal of which was the failure of the crops, causing large emigration. The proposed measures, it was announced, included the postponement of the manoeuvres of the reserves, so that the men might not be prevented from following their ordinary occupations.

As a means to check emigration, the speech said, measures would be taken to place people not possessed of property in a position to acquire land. Questions not connected with these subjects, the speech declared, should not be discussed in the Diet, and such discussions would raise a doubt as to whether the constitution of Finland was compatible with existing conditions.

After the reading of the speech, the Presidents of the four Estates replied. The representative of the Nobles dwelt upon the importance which the people attached to self-government, which they regarded as a necessity of life. The representative of the Peasantry attributed the increase in emigration to the oppressive conditions weighing on the Finlanders, who agreed to the doubling of their military burdens on condition that their free social institutions should be preserved. The fulfillment of this understanding, he said, was necessary to enable the people to bear their burdens.

Saxons to Start Factories Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Brainard H. Warner, Jr., United States Consul at Leipsic, Germany, reports to the State Department that several Saxon textile manufacturers, having come to the conclusion that it is impossible to sell their products to the United States under the present tariff law, are about to establish factories in this country. The Consul names two concerns which are about to do this, and says that many more could be induced to come if they were supported and encouraged

Terrific Heat in Melbourne.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 27.—The weather in the vicinity of Melbourne, Australia, has broken all records for heat recently. On New Year's Day five deaths occurred from prostration, and as late as 5 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer stood at 114 in the shade. In the sun the temperature was recorded as high as 156 degrees, and it stood at that point for several hours.

Mays-Guatemala Arbitration Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The State Department has been advised that G. Jenner, the British Minister at Guatemala City, has accepted the post of arbitrator of the claim of Mr. Mays, an American railroad contractor, against the Government of Guatemala for $100,000 damages on account of the forfeiture of his contract to build a railroad.

Interment of the Duke of Teck.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The interment of the remains of the Duke of Teck, who died on Sunday, at White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey, took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, this morning. It was a simple ceremonial. Fifteen members of the royal family were present, the Prince of Wales representing the Queen.

Ruskin Died Comparatively Poor.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is said that John Ruskin, though he inherited a fortune, died a comparatively poor man, living in his later years on £1 a day, which, he characteristically remarked, was enough for any man. His dwindling fortune was undoubtedly due to his indiscriminate generosity.

Electricity on Berlin Railroad.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The Berlin Elevated Railroad intends to introduce electric motive power, at the expense of 43,000,000 marks. The projected system will be modeled after the Chicago South Side Railroad, the present steam system having proved inadequate.

Brazilian Forces Ordered to Acre.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 27.—The Brazilian gunboats Juruema, Jutahy, Timbira, and Tocantins, besides a force of troops, have been ordered to proceed to Acre to enforce the protocol agreed upon between Bolivia and Brazil and to protect all citizens.

Paris Exposition Strikers Arrested.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A body of about 100 striking carpenters entered the work yards of the exposition to-day, but the police drove the men back. Three arrests were made and one policeman was injured.

Brazilian Guard's New Commander.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 27.—Gen Leite Castro has been made Commander of the National Guard in place of Gen. Fernando Mendez, editor and proprietor of the Jornal de Brazil.

McGRAW AND HANLON CONFER.

Relations Between Opposing Baseball Managers Apparently Cordial—Hanlon Has Nothing to Say.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—There is mystery about a midnight conference held last night by Ned Hanlon and John McGraw and the action of Von der Horst and Hanlon in deliberately ignoring the notices that their lease on the Union Park had expired, which is leading to the suspicion here that Hanlon and probably one or two other National League club owners have all along known more about this American Association movement than they would admit.

It is hardly likely that McGraw and Quin, the leading spirits in the association, would maintain such cordial relations with Hanlon when ostensibly they were depriving the League manager of his ball grounds and the pick of his players. Although they are now supposed to be bitter competitors, leaders of the opposing forces in the new ball world, they appear to perfectly understand each other.

McGraw frowned and fumed to-day over a statement published that he had promised Hanlon at the conference to consider a very liberal offer to give up the new association. McGraw admits the conference, but says he told Hanlon that he had cast his lot with the new association and that no inducement he could offer would be considered.

To-day McGraw received dispatches from Brooklyn stating that Howell and Crisham will sign with him. "Bill" Clarke of Boston has also come over. McGraw is apparently master of the baseball situation.

The League magnates are reported to be coming to Baltimore to confer with Hanlon, and possibly McGraw. Robinson of Cleveland arrived to-night, but he declines to talk. Von Der Horst is also here declaring that he is very angry at the action of McGraw and the other players.

"Col. Howard's home was at Belvidere, the site of the house, which was torn down about twenty-five years ago, being near the present corner of Calvert and Chase Streets, the estate extending southerly over the Washington Monument grounds and through the centre of the city to Federal Hill. He never lived at or near Claremont, and had no possessions in that direction. The furniture and other effects now offered for sale were not Col. Howard's and have no association with him."

According to the Baltimore paper James Howard is the recipient of a letter from the New York auctioneer, to whom he wrote respecting the sale. It gives the letter as follows:

"Yours at hand in reference to the Howard sale, which surprises me very much. Some three or four weeks ago I received a letter from one of the leading antique furniture houses of your town asking me if I would be interested in bringing the effects of John Eager Howard to New York for auction. After one or two days I concluded to go down and investigate, and was shown the homestead, of which you see a picture in the catalogue. The goods and everything in it impressed me very much, and I immediately arranged for the sale of same, and thought so well of it that I photographed some of the rooms.

"My contract with the people who are selling this furniture reads: 'The contents of homestead of John Eager Howard, with the privilege to advertise same as such.' Your letter says the place 'Claremont' was owned by the father of the late Carroll Spence, formerly Minister to Turkey. I shall make an investigation and find out more of it, as I do not care to get into anything of this kind."

C. E. Smith of the Knickerbocker Auction Company admits to having written this letter. "I made an investigation," he said, "and I found that I was right. The goods I sold came from the house occupied by Col. Howard previous to the building of his more pretentious residence at Belvidere. The house, with all its furniture, came into the possession of Carroll Spence, Minister to Turkey, in 1828, when Col. Howard moved out. Its present owner, for whom I am conducting the sale, and who is the head of one of the most prominent business houses in Baltimore, has been occupying the house for many years. He is breaking up his house preparatory to going to Europe, and is selling everything. I am perfectly confident of my position, as I have papers in my possession which prove that the articles I sold were genuine. Any of the old residents of Baltimore will vouch for my statements."

MADRAZO'S LAST PORTRAITS.

A private view was given yesterday at the Oehme galleries, 384 Fifth Avenue, of a dozen or more portraits by the well-known Spanish-French painter Raymundo de Madrazo, all, with the exception of those of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and of a woman not named in the catalogue, recent work. The exhibition will be open to the public from to-morrow morning. The portraits now shown are of Mrs. F. B. Jennings, Miss Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smithers, Mrs. E. Lyman Short, Miss Rice, Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. G. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Mr. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. M. Flagler, a child of Mrs. Wormser, and, as said above, of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and an unnamed young woman.

The art of M. de Madrazo of the present day is a different art from that of his earlier days. Its chief characteristics now are refinement, decorative quality, delicate color, and artificiality. The art of his earlier days, when he was still under the direct influence of his father-in-law and master, Fortuny, and when he was known as the painter of pierrettes, harlequins, Japanese beauties, and rococo dandies, was a virile art, and in his work of that day, good examples of which were shown in recent picture sales here, "The Woman with a Parrot" of the A. T. Stewart and the "Departure from the Masked Ball" of the W. A. Stewart sales, there was a suggestion that the mantle of the great Fortuny, while it might not fall upon his shoulders, was still hovering above them.

But time, with increasing income, and as a resultant more temptation to ease, and during the last three or four years, it is to be feared, the temptation of flattering American millionaires, which has led other modern French portraitists into inferior work, have not improved the art of M. de Madrazo. His art now is prettier, and, although one still sees in it a facile touch, a refined taste, and a rarely delicate decorative color sense, one misses the strong, dexterous brush of the Madrazo of the past. It is to be feared that the all-powerful American dollar is as blighting at times to good art inspiration as is the upas tree of Java to the unfortunate traveler who sits beneath it.

One cannot afford to be hypercritical in the presence of such graceful, refined, and no doubt eminently satisfactory portraits to the originals as the present pictures of M. de Madrazo. They are all worth seeing and studying, and their owners will doubtless cover them with glass and cherish them in their dainty frames not only from their cost, but for their delicate and artificial beauty. From this last criticism one must except the male portraits of Messrs. H. J. Chisholm, H. M. Flagler, and F. S. Smithers, which, with the exception of the one feminine portrait of Mrs. Grenville L. Winthrop, (Miss Mary Trevor,) are the best works shown and have a touch of the artist's old-time strength. The portrait of Mr. Flagler, a full length standing one, while rather stiff in pose, is well drawn, an excellent likeness, with somewhat cold flesh tones and dexterous handling of the textures in the silk-lapelled broadcloth frock coat, and the details of the Vernis-Martin table on which Mr. Flagler rests his left hand. The portrait is one of the man as he is known, clear-eyed, resolute, shrewd, and exceedingly reserved. The portrait of Mr. H. J. Chisholm, a half-length, is fine in color and excellent in expression. The bust portrait of Mr. F. S. Smithers is the strongest portrait displayed, with rich, warm flesh tones and good expression—an admirable interpretation of character.

The portrait of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was painted in 1891, and is not a good likeness of her as she is to-day. It is exceedingly decorative, graceful in pose, and marks the transition period of the artist, having something of both his earlier and later methods. Mrs. Grenville L. Winthrop, who is depicted in a low-cut black velvet gown, with a broad ruffle of point lace at the corsage and over the shoulders, is seated leaning slightly forward, so that her face is shown in a three-quarters view. The pose is natural, the drawing strong, and the color scheme charming and effective. The texture of the velvet and the lace is extremely well rendered and the figure is strongly modeled. The portraits of Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., (Miss Lauer,) and of Mrs. Berry Wall are disappointing. The former is flat and cold in color, and has the effect of being painted on china. Mrs. Wormser is an exceedingly handsome brunette, and, while her portrait is attractive as a piece of decoration, it lacks strength.

The half-length seated portrait of Mrs. E. Lyman Short is equally disappointing. The flesh tones are too cold. Mrs. Short appears as if slipping out of the high-backed old chair on which she sits, and her arms and neck look "pudgy." The portrait of Mrs. F. B. Jennings is graceful, full of expression, and evidently a good likeness. The color scheme is of light grays and whites, and the gray hair tones well with the white lace of the gown.

Miss Lamont's portrait is one of a girl in outdoor costume seated on a garden bench, with a landscape background. This is one of the best works shown, the figure being well drawn and posed and the picture sunny and bright, full of outdoor feeling, and with the landscape well painted. The bust portraits of Miss Rice and Mrs. Smithers are fresh in color, the former noticeable for the fine pose of the head.

VANDALS DESTROY LAMPS.

Much Damage Done Along the Hudson County Boulevard.

The Hudson County Boulevard Commissioners are worried over the destruction of lamps along the boulevard. In one night recently fifty-two lamps on the Weehawken section of the road were destroyed. Feed wires have been cut a dozen times, and the police say the work is being done by expert linemen.

From the reports received, it appears to be the systematic operation of vandals. The lamps are worth $18 each, and the property destroyed amounts to almost $1,000. The Commissioners have offered a reward for the apprehension of the vandals.

DREYFUS SENTENCE POSTED.

Anger Excited by the Form Used by the Marquis de Galliffet.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The hatred of Dreyfus has not yet subsided in some quarters. The Nationalist press has been attacking the Government for having suppressed, illegally, it is alleged, the publication of the judgment of the Rennes court-martial. Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, has yielded by having the sentence posted at Rennes this week in the following form:

"Dreyfus, Alfred; volunteer, Captain-probationer on the general staff; high treason; ten years' detention and military degradation, without interdiction of residence."

The Dreyfusards are very angry at the form of the announcement. The Aurore calls it an outright forgery, because it omits all mention of the extenuating circumstances found by the court-martial, and of the pardon.

CHICAGO MAY EXHIBIT FREAKS.

Law Recently Enacted in Illinois Declared Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Judge Gibbons of the Circuit Court to-day rendered a decision in regard to the anti-freak law passed by the last Legislature, which prohibited the public exhibition of persons who have become conspicuous through some criminal act or whose deformity is such as to attract pure curiosity.

Judge Gibbons sustains the clause of the law prohibiting the exhibition of criminals as a wise and salutary measure, but declares unconstitutional the clause prohibiting the exhibition of deformed persons. The ruling of the court was made in the case of a colored boy born without arms, who has been on exhibition in a Chicago museum, and who has acquired skill in sketching with pen or pencil held between his toes.

MRS. OAKES WANTS $250,000.

Divorced Wife Sues for Husband's Lost Love and Conspiracy.

Two suits are about to come to trial in which Mrs. Luella C. Oakes, the divorced wife of Francis J. Oakes, President of the Oakes Chemical Manufacturing Company, demands damages in the sum of $250,000.

The first case is an action for $100,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections against Mrs. Adelaide Sullivan Oakes, the present wife of Mr. Oakes, whom he married in December, 1894, after obtaining a divorce from the plaintiff. In this suit, which will come to trial Feb. 5, it is alleged the defendant made charges against the plaintiff, induced the latter's husband to put her in various insane asylums, and finally to divorce her. It is admitted the divorce was obtained in this State on statutory grounds, but the plaintiff's lawyer, B. F. Spellman, declared yesterday his client's interests were not adequately protected.

The second suit is an action for $150,000 damages on account of an alleged conspiracy, the defendants being Mr. Oakes and his present wife, together with Dr. Nell O. Fitch and Dr. William J. Burnett. The plaintiff alleges that through the action of these persons she was confined for most of the time from Nov. 5, 1891, until June 19, 1894, in insane asylums, although she was perfectly sane throughout this period.

The two women in the case are cousins. Mr. Oakes and his present wife, who are living at the Hotel Majestic, deny all the allegations of the former Mrs. Oakes.

TRUST LAWS IN ILLINOIS.

Federal Court Will Pass on Constitutionality of State Acts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court, has been asked to pass on the constitutionality of the Illinois statute which declares that a trust has no right to sue or recover on any contract made in this State, and his ruling is expected to be announced Monday. The Court will decide whether he is to take from the jury the case of the Union Sewer Pipe Company against Thomas Connolly and William E. Dee, which is on trial.

The constitutionality of the anti-trust statute in Illinois is being attacked by the plaintiff in the case, which seeks to recover about $8,000 said to be due from the defendants on a contract. The statute in question has already been sustained by the Illinois Supreme Court in the cases of Ford against the Chicago Milk Shippers' Association, and Harding against the American Glucose Company, but the Federal court has never before been asked to decide as to the validity of this law.

The Union Sewer Pipe Company of Akron, Ohio, is one of the old trusts, while the defendants are dealers in sewer pipe in Chicago.

Paper Trust in Bavaria.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Consul Worman at Munich reports to the State Department the creation of a paper trust in Bavaria, embodying the entire industry in that country

Shipments of Oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day furnished a statement of the amount of oleomargarine shipped into the various States. The total shipments are 79,695,744 pounds, and the main shipments to States are as follows: Colorado, 1,123,537 pounds; Illinois, 18,638,921; Indiana 3,923,228; Kansas, 1,658,544; Kentucky, 1,490,577; Louisiana, 1,013,302; Maryland, 1,791,950; Massachusetts, 2,023,060; Michigan, 2,092,690; Minnesota, 1,343,000; Missouri, 3,133,000; Nebraska, 1,024,000; New Jersey, 5,875,000; Ohio, 8,830,000; Pennsylvania, 11,433,000; Rhode Island, 3,594,000; Texas, 1,518,000; Virginia, 1,159,090, and West Virginia, 1,206,000.

HOWARD SALE QUESTIONED.

Collection Disposed of at Auction Declared Not Genuine—Statement by the Auctioneers.

According to The Baltimore Sun the Knickerbocker Auction Company has been conducting a sale of various articles of furniture at 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, this city, during the last week, which are not what they were advertised to be. The auction company advertised the collection in all the New York papers as "the rare and valuable collection of antiquities formed by the Hon. John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame, removed from the old homestead at Claremont, Calverton Heights, near Baltimore, Md., comprising rare specimens of Colonial and Chippendale furniture." The sale began last Wednesday, and yesterday evening all the 1,003 articles in the collection had been sold off at prices ranging from $1 to $135.

A story in regard to the sale appeared yesterday in The Baltimore Sun. According to The Sun "the relatives and descendants of Col. Howard were more than surprised when they saw the advertisements and catalogue."

"Mr. McHenry Howard," says The Baltimore Sun, "who is a grandson of John Eager Howard, said in regard to the sale: 'In addition to showing pictures of the various rooms in the Howard house, and mentioning the dining room table and china used by George Washington and other distinguished personages, who often feasted at the homestead, the catalogue states that the old homestead itself is to be offered for sale, with many acres of land, and that the particulars can be learned from the auctioneer who is conducting the sale.

"'Col. Howard's home was at Belvidere, the site of the house, which was torn down about twenty-five years ago, being near the present corner of Calvert and Chase Streets, the estate extending southerly over the Washington Monument grounds and through the centre of the city to Federal Hill. He never lived at or near Claremont, and had no possessions in that direction. The furniture and other effects now offered for sale were not Col. Howard's and have no association with him.'"

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NOTES IN THE ART WORLD.

The plan to form an American Salon, in which to hold the exhibitions of all the societies, is at present absorbing the attention of the New York art world. A dinner will take place shortly, which will be attended by committees from the several art organizations in this city, where the policy of such a movement will be discussed, and the same subject will be further considered at the annual dinner of the Architects' League, on Feb. 8. Such an arrangement would furnish a welcome line of retreat for the doughty generals who have driven the Academy's tentpegs on Morningside Heights. At the yearly business meeting of the Water Color Society Mr. J. G. Brown, the society's President, was elected as one of the delegates to the dinner above mentioned. Mr. Thomas Moran rose to say that he objected to Mr. Brown as entirely unfit for such a committee, as a man of very poor judgment, which had already been shown. Mr. Brown replied that he entirely agreed with all the statements that Mr. Moran had made.

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The annual black and white exhibition of the Salmagundi Club, at which members compete for the Samuel T. Shaw Prize of $125, will open to-day and will remain open until Thursday next. It was preceded by a reception on Friday, at which the prize was awarded by vote of members, and a ladies' day was held yesterday. The place of honor at the head of the gallery is occupied by the President of the club, Mr. A. T. Van Laer, with a large oil of the Washington Arch on a wet day. To the right is "Toilers in the Field," by Harry Roseland, and near by to the left a fine moonlight, by Mr. Frederick K. M. Rhoden, called "The Last Gleam." Mr. E. Irving Couse, who won the prize last year, and took, by the way, the second Halarten Prize at the present Academy, shows only an "Indian Hunter," a slight effort which frankly proclaims him out of the race this time. Mr. William Verplanck Birney, on the other hand, makes a loud bid for the prize with three very expressive children hanging over a fence, and Mr. Will H. Drake has sent a man after Mr. Shaw's money in an ox cart, under a thin disguise of gathering seaweed on the beach. Mr. George McCord exhibits a storm breaking upon a picturesque group of cottages and a wet road with cattle, with a complacent sense of deserving the prize, which is much the attitude of Mylee Collier, with his fine picture of a herring boat on the sand. Prof. Rufus Sheldon and O. C. Wigand and Charles Warren Eaton, with their dainty monotypes and Malcolm Fraser, with a pencilling of a circus rider "Between the Acts," and William N. Hays, with a bright drawing in ink of a dog and shoe, stand in line with a knowing air.

MRS. FISH'S COTILLION.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave last evening at her residence, as the third and last of her series of three Saturday night entertainments, a cotillion. To this cotillion there were invited about the same people who were asked by Mrs. Fish to her first and second Saturday nights, which were, as will be remembered, respectively a musicale and a vaudeville. As it was Saturday evening the guests were invited to come at an earlier hour than usual, and nearly all were present by 9 o'clock. The cotillion was danced before supper, which was served about midnight.

The house was decorated with palms and ferns and pink roses. The table decorations were of pink roses, but neither these nor the general decorations, while handsome and appropriate, were at all profuse. Mrs. Fish received her guests standing at the head of the main stairway, which winds up from the entrance hall to the second floor. The cotillion, in which there were about fifty couples, was danced in the ballroom, at the west end of the house, on the second floor. It was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Mrs. Fish. There were five favor figures, and in one or two of these the favors were designed after old French paintings by Watteau, Boucher, Nattier, and other early French artists, and comprised shepherds' pipes and shepherdesses' crooks. In other figures there were large bouquets of artificial flowers tied with ribbons, gun metal pencils, Russian and Egyptian enameled clasps in scarab and other odd designs, and other quaint and artistic conceits. These favors were furnished by Mrs. Kate Collins.

Supper was served at small tables placed in the hall and dining room downstairs. The guests as said above were about the same as those present at Mrs. Fish's previous two Saturdays, and were composed for the most part of the younger set in society.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, the Count and Countess de Castellane, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mr. Reber Bishop, Miss Bishop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Atherton Blight, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Anna Dodge, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Travers, and Messrs. Goelet, Gallatin, Harry Lehr, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Eliot Gregory, Bartley, Kountze, T. Sanford Beatty, Robert Gerry, David Bishop, Robert Van Cortlandt, J. De W. Cutting, and Lispenard Stewart.

MRS. ENO'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. John C. Eno gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her apartments in the Astoria for her younger daughter, Miss Mary Phelps Eno, who was introduced at this affair. Mrs. Eno's elder daughter, Mrs. William Leon Graves, who was married last Autumn, is now in France with her husband. There was quite a large attendance at yesterday's reception, which was a very handsome and elaborate affair. Among the guests were a number of Canadians, who became friends of Mr. and Mrs. Eno during their long sojourn in Quebec, where they were very popular.

WASHINGTON'S SOCIAL RULES.

Ambassadorial Rank Causes Numerous Misunderstandings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Society is discussing with animation the recent assertion of ex-Secretary Foster that it was a mistake for the United States to create the rank in diplomacy of Ambassador. A writer for The Star, taking up the current gossip and detailing some particulars of it that may have interest outside the capital, discusses them to-day with minute attention to details. At the diplomatic dinner last week it says the President escorted Lady Pauncefote to the table, Lord Pauncefote took in Mrs. McKinley. The next ranking Ambassador, Baron Fava, took in the wife of the Mexican Ambassador, and to the Mexican Ambassador was assigned the Baroness Hengelmuller.

The moment the latter found out who her escort was to be she protested through her husband, the Austrian Minister, to the Secretary of State. A hasty consultation took place between the President, Col. Hay, and Col. Bingham, with the result that the lady from the country which remembers the Maximilian episode was taken to dinner by a diplomat of lower station, and an equally satisfactory arrangement allowed the Mexican Ambassador to partake of the Executive salt beside another partner.

Another incident concerning Ambassadorial personages is still talked about. The Ambassadors were not present at the recent musicale at John R. McLean's home because they were invited to meet a personage of less rank than their own. An Ambassador who directly represents his sovereign can only be invited to "meet" the President in this country.

Still another tid-bit of gossip on official etiquette pertains to the first State dinner this season. The Cabinet is the honored body always at this formal opening of the White House hospitalities. On this occasion the President took out Mrs. Frye, and Mrs. McKinley was escorted by Senator Frye. This interpretation of the honor due to the Vice President pro tem. is absolutely correct, yet there are those who imagined that the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay should have ranked Senator and Mrs. Frye.

It is not generally known that the recent ruling which has removed from the receiving line at the White House daughters of Cabinet officers who were wont to take their mothers' places was largely due to the criticisms of several foreign Ministers. They did not object so much to the presence of these young women in the receiving line as that the rank inherited, so to speak, from that prerogative caused them to be seated ahead of these foreigners and their wives at dinners. They endured it at first smilingly, then less good naturedly, until the present Winter, when to keep down further growls the daughters of Cabinet officers no longer receive on the line.

This ruling, of course, does not apply to the daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, who presides over her father's household, and is in no sense a substitute, such as other young ladies of the Cabinet have been on many memorable occasions.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Giles Foster.

Charles Giles Foster, who was formerly the owner of The Kansas City Journal, and afterward conducted a special advertising agency in Chicago, died in the latter city yesterday. Mr. Foster became totally blind four years ago. Mr. Foster was a prominent Mason. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1821. He learned the printer's trade on The Genesee Farmer, in Rochester, and later worked on The Albany Cultivator. In 1849 Mr. Foster went to Beloit, Wis., and purchased an interest in The Beloit Journal. He b

CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS

Incidents and Conditions Told in Letters from Rev. R. S. Wirt.

FORTY HOURS' WORK, $18,000

Saloon Becomes a Church—Some Prices —Three Thousand Are Spending the Winter There.

Apropos of the expected great rush in the Spring to Cape Nome gold fields, a description of which has been published in these columns, anything relating to the place, and of what is going on there is of especial interest at this time. Last August the Rev. Royal L. Wirt, a representative of the Alaska Missions under the auspices of the Congregational Churches, visited Cape Nome for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a Christian church, hospital, library, and reading rooms for the benefit of the miners. He found them very anxious for him to remain with them, and they accordingly contributed generously of their money to help him in carrying out his designs. Mr. Wirt and his family concluded to face the perils of an arctic Winter to carry on their great work.

Letters written home to relatives tell of his arrival there, and some of his interesting experiences up to the time of the leaving of the last ship before the freezing of Bering Sea. In one of these letters he says:

"After my arrival at Anvil City I was asked if I wished to undertake a long tramp out to the hills to see for myself the exact truth concerning the reported richness of the placers. I was warned that it would be an exceedingly hard trip, but I assured my guide I was no novice at that sort of thing, and began drawing on the mucks he had kindly provided. At 9 o'clock we started, and for four miles walked over the tundra, a thick growth of soft spongy moss. With ordinary boots this would have been almost impossible, but with our light mutlocks we could jump from tuft to tuft, and so keep out of the bog-holes. There were five in our party, two old miners acting as guides. After reaching the foothills the walking became better, though the tundra covers everything, even the hills, except along the edges of streams. There are no trees in this whole region. The landscape is absolutely barren of vegetation other than the water-soaked tundra. Building material and fuel are, in consequence, very difficult to obtain. Lumber sells for $100 per thousand, and coal brings anywhere from $80 to $100 per ton. The absence of mountains is also a unique feature of this mining district.

"Seven or eight miles back from the town is a hill of some prominence, perhaps 1,000 feet above the sea level. On the summit of this hill stands a lone rock about 40 feet high, which has been worn by glacial action into a remarkable likeness to a huge anvil. Whether seen from the sea or the interior the striking resemblance is apparent. Skirting this hill, we soon came upon the famous Anvil Creek, where gold was first discovered in October, 1898.

"The 'strike' was made by three Scandinavians who had been employed as Government reindeer herders. Winter closed down soon after these men started their claims, so that no development work was done until after the ground was thawed out late last Spring. When we, therefore, reached Claim No. 1, below Discovery, the method of extracting the gold from the gravel, called sluicing, had been in operation less than two months. In that time, despite all sorts of hindrances and primitive machinery, the claim had yielded upward of $100,000.

"The camp consists of a cook tent, around which are grouped half a dozen weatherbeaten sleeping tents. From one of these, hearing our voices, the genial owner of this rich twenty-acre claim, issued, and gave us a genuine miner's welcome. For open-handed generosity give me the miner in his mining camp. Invited into the tent, our astonished eyes soon discovered a common milk pan heaped full of shining yellow dust, not dust, properly speaking, but granules of gold, averaging about the size of a wheat grain. 'This,' said our host, 'represents a three-and-a-half day's run in the sluice-boxes, working seven men.' There was not far from seventy-five pounds of gold dust in the pan, which would bring perhaps $12,000 at the mint. Eighteen thousand dollars in forty hours was his best run.

"It was not far from the noon hour, and, of course, we were not allowed to continue our journey until the cook had done his best to fortify us against the next stage of our journey. But imagine our surprise when our host took us once more into his tent, poured out $2,000 in big nuggets, and said: 'Help yourselves each to a souvenir, gentlemen.' The five souvenirs weighed just $51.

"From claim to claim we passed over Anvil Creek, and in a good many tents saw wonderful clean-ups standing around in tin cans, bottles, and buckskin 'pokes,' with an apparent carelessness, which would have been sheer recklessness anywhere else. From Anvil Creek we crossed a divide to Glacier Creek, and from Glacier Creek to Snow Gulch, thence we proceeded homeward by way of Snake River and Bourbon Creek. Just at midnight we dragged our weary feet into the store. Twenty-five miles of the roughest kind of walking had put one in a condition where I could appreciate a fairly good bed, but I looked around the big warehouse in vain for any such article of furniture. I was soon relieved by hearing the Captain's cheery voice calling from out the shadow: 'Here's the prophet's chamber; it's not what we would wish, but you will find the bed not so bad.' Nor did I. A great pile of soft furs made a bed fit for a King. There was no symptom of insomnia that night, I'll assure you.

"In this visit to the creek diggins we had seen enough to make it evident that this is to be a very rich district, but our visit the next day to the beach diggings revealed the peculiar feature of this marvelous camp—a feature which must soon command wide attention.

"Three weeks before my visit to Anvil City, it was discovered that the very sand of the beach contained gold in large quantities. As the United States Government reserves sixty feet above tide on all shores, the local United States Commissioner held that the beach could not be controlled by private parties. This kept off claim locators, but permitted any one to mine the beach anywhere at his free will. The result of this ruling is that every man who has not been fortunate enough to get a creek claim, may provide himself with a rocker and go to work rocking the ruby sand on the beach. Seldom in the history of mining has there been a camp where every body could turn his labor to gold, but here every man who is not doing better, may be found down on the shore line, rocking out from $30 to $100 per day. The average is not far from $50. We found about 1,500 men thus employed. There are probably 4,000 people in the district, with Anvil as a trading centre.

"Although this settlement is nearly a year old, my sermon was the first ever heard in the place. It is estimated that 3,000 people will Winter here. There are twenty-two physicians on the ground, but there was no minister until my coming.

"I was greatly surprised to have a large portion of the people urge me, with rough but unmistakable sincerity, to remain with them.

"They pointed out the need of a church, a hospital, and a public reading room. They urged that the rigors of an arctic Winter would soon be upon them, and that, unless I stood by to help them to these things, their lot would be almost unendurable. Many of these men have spent one or more Winters in Alaska, and know by bitter experience what it means to be shut up by scurvy and darkness for six months, with the thermometer 40, 50, and 60 degrees below zero.

"A subscription was started among the miners, and $5,000 was soon obtained. About this time I learned that in the incorporation of the town a few weeks before a hospital committee had been appointed. One lot in each block was to be reserved and sold for hospital funds. A public square was also set apart for buildings of this nature. So at once the city deeded to me, in trust, six beautiful lots, each 50 by 140 feet, upon which to build a hospital, church, public library, or other building for benevolent or charitable purposes. There was need for haste, for navigation closes with the freezing of Bering Sea, some time in October. There was little building material in Anvil City, and nothing by way of furniture.

"The fame of Anvil City has gone out, and people will flock here from the ends of the earth in the Spring. Typhoid pneumonia has appeared, and there will be more sickness as the Winter progresses. Building material cannot be obtained nearer than Seattle, and but one or two more steamers can be expected to make the round trip. A steamer soon left for Seattle and I took passage on this. She would remain there about ten days and then return to Cape Nome on her last trip. This would give me time to purchase what I desired and then the miners could put up the buildings before the severest weather set in."

Another letter, written in the latter part of October, says: "It is with feelings of sadness that I write that a barge filled with our material sank at the ship's side while being loaded. Some few things were saved from the wreck, but of course we cannot build now. I hope, however, that our work can go on. I have rented a large two-story building for $200 per month, and this we are fitting up to care for the sick during the Winter. As nearly all of our books were saved, we have also obtained a large room, for $100 per month, for our library, and, best of all, a hall originally designed for a saloon has been found in which to hold religious services.

"I said you could see how we are living. One corner of a large warehouse is curtained off with a big tarpaulin, and that we call home. At night I fix cot beds and two sleeping bags and cover the floor. The weather is warm and cold by turns, with snow on the ground and the streams frozen. There is a great deal of sickness. Scores if not hundreds are down with typhoid fever.

"Coal here is out of the market. I bought ten tons at $75 per ton. Flour is $10 per hundredweight; sugar, $25 per pound; butter, $1 per pound; all candles, $4 per box; coal oil, $1 per gallon; meals, $3 each; labor, $2 per hour.

"There are plenty of thieves and hard characters in the camp. The water is deadly, and there is no attempt whatever at sanitation. The tents are three and four deep on the beach for miles. We are only a little way back from the beach, and the men are rocking gold at our very doorstep. I at first thought they were digging to lay a pipe or something—it never occurred to me that there was gold in our front yard. Many of the poor fellows work long hours, with poor shelter and improper food. The situation is desperate, indeed, and I tremble a little for the women and children as we face the Winter."

Later communications say that quite an amount of building materials were received from the sunken barge, and the situation in that respect is found to be a little more encouraging. Some building can be carried on after all. The last boat leaving in November reported that 2,000 people were to winter there, many in tents.

FEEING IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

What Servants Should Guests Remember?—Is Too Much Demanded?—A New York Society Woman Says No.

The other day a woman, talking about visiting, declared that it had become a bugbear to her because of the necessity of tipping the servants, and spoke of an elaborate system of tipping which she said was in force in the house of one of her friends. It made her feel that she was obliged to follow the example, and give more than she felt was right, or than she could afford to give.

"I know," she said, "that a near relative of the family, a woman, never falls, upon spending a few days at the house, to give the servants each a dollar upon leaving. This is not only to the servants who may wait upon her directly, but, as I said, to all of them, even to the children's nurse. Now, I know the nurses are paid from $20 to $25 a month and the other servants in proportion. But, as I know what is done in the family and, therefore, undoubtedly countenanced, I feel that I ought to do the same, and it is distinctly a tax upon my resources, to say nothing of the fact that I feel that it is uncalled for. Why should I fee the children's nurses when, as a matter of fact, they have more leisure when I am at the house? For I am fond of the children and keep them frequently with me.

"I know one woman," she went on, "who, when visitors come to her house tells them that she does not allow her servants to receive tips. That seems to me very sensible, but the friends in whose house there is such an elaborate system of tipping seems to think it very strange. If tipping is to be carried to such an extent, visiting will become an impossibility."

Is it really the case that servants are feed to this extent by visitors in wealthy households and is this necessary to insure willing service from the servants at the houses of friends? A New York woman who has known the social world at its best, the social world where brains and breeding count, all her life, says it is not.

"In all my life," she said when the story had been told her, "I have never known such an experience. If it was some holiday or some festival season, some celebration in the family where the members themselves are making gifts to the servants, the guests might give something to each one, but not under ordinary circumstances.

"The practice of tipping has come down from the old days in England when the servants were given a place to sleep and their board and little more, and depended upon what they received from guests. The idea now is that one is not to make money out of one's friends—one does not visit to save hotel bills. That is carried out in England and in this country.

"I believe that a certain amount of tipping is perfectly legitimate. In going to a house an extra amount of work is made. There are more dishes to wash, there is an extra room to be cared for, and there is very good reason for leaving some moneys for the servants who have been obliged to do the extra work. When servants take a position they ask how many there are in the family, and how much work there will be, and it is perfectly proper that they should. It is very easy for the mistress of the house to invite guests. She makes a little difference in ordering, and there is a slight increase in her bills, which, if she is a woman who has money, is immaterial. Only the servants have extra trouble.

"So it is customary to give those who are called upon for this service some return. One does not usually stay less than two or three or four days, and it is not customary to break a dollar. There is a dollar for the chambermaid and one for the waitress. It is usually the upper servants who are remembered, perhaps on the principle of to him that hath shall be given. If the visitor drives with the hostess it is not necessary to give anything to the coachman, for he would drive anyway. But if there is some extra service, if the coachman is obliged to drive six miles in the country to meet you and take you back to the station, take you out on a stormy day, and make an extra effort on your account, then it is well to remember him.

"The cook has a certain amount of cooking to do, and it is not customary to give her anything unless there is some extra service required. If one is ill for two or three days, confined to the room, and requires some special cooking to be done, then it is only right that the cook should be remembered. That is for a woman who is visiting. A man may have his shoes brushed every day, and then he sends something down stairs to the man who attends to that, but that is not required of the woman.

"One is not expected to get something for nothing to save hotel bills in visiting, but it is not expected that the visitor will inconvenience herself or give more than she is able. Servants do not expect more than can be afforded. They know better than any one else how much the visitor can afford to give, and they gauge accordingly. They are close observers. It is their business to always keep a level, to preserve a certain equilibrium among guests, and they know what to expect. They do not think better of a person for giving more lavishly than he can afford. One might put on all the airs of multimillionaires, but it would never deceive the servants.

"They know people by their gloves, they know them by their underclothes, they know very well when a person arrives with a small trunk and perhaps a cotton-lined gown when some one else has one that is silk-lined, that their circumstances are different. There is a great deal in giving a pleasant word. It is a simple matter to thank servants courteously for any service received, and I do not think that any servant will treat the guests less courteously because they have less money to give than more wealthy visitors. When I invite a governess to make me a visit she is treated, I know, just as courteously as a wealthy woman, and that not only before my face, but always. It is not a certain amount that the servants expect, but an amount in proportion to what may be due from the person.

"It is not possible to go into the matter of fees in England, for we live so differently here. Living there is upon an elaborate scale, with hunting and many things that call for extra service. If a long visit is made there will be $5, perhaps, for the servants from whom service is received, but usually for an ordinary visit there would be a dollar for the two servants who give the most service, and it is not customary as a general thing to break a dollar. Yet if one staid only a very short time, a day, say, that might be done; or if one did not feel like spending so much, a small article, or something pretty for the maid to wear at her neck, that would cost only 75 cents, would afford her just as much pleasure. You give the chambermaid at a hotel something when you leave; why not the chambermaid in a private house?

"I would, however, gauge my giving always by the means of the people where I was staying. If I were in a quiet country place where the servant received a small salary I would not give so much. I would not at any time seem to give more in proportion than the master of the house would give. I do not think there is overdoing in tipping in private houses or that it is abused. I can say, however, it has increased as we have improved in our style of living. We have more money now than we had. I remember hearing at one time of guests who, after making a visit at a country house, would give a servant 25 cents. But at that time everything would be put on the table at once, with a ham at one end and a pair of chickens at the other. Now we have better service and require more of the servants, and fees have increased accordingly.

"As I said, I have never known, except on some special occasion, the guest to give to all the servants. I remember in Italy last year where I was visiting during the holidays I went out and had some Italian money changed so that there were a few pieces to give to each of the servants as they came to wish us the greetings of the season. But that was a special occasion, and I have never known of general giving except in some similar way.

"There may be people who give lavishly and give to all the servants. There are people who wear diamonds at all times and seasons. We can't prevent them from doing so, but we would not do so ourselves."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The National Guard Association of New York includes in its membership all the prominent officers of the National Guard of the State. It is expected that the annual convention of the association, to be held in Albany, Thursday, Feb. 8, will surpass all previous ones in point of interest, and a very large number of delegates have signified their intention of being present. The morning session of the convention will take place at the armory of the Tenth Battalion at 10 o'clock. At this session general business will be transacted. An innovation, and one that promises to give great satisfaction, will be an afternoon session, which will take place at 2 P. M. at Odd Fellows' Hall. An address will be delivered by the Commander in Chief, Gov. Roosevelt. Then will follow these papers: "The Military Code," by Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Chairman of the Code Committee; "Camp Sanitation: The Health and Care of Men," by Major William H. Briggs, late Sanitary Inspector, Second Army Corps; "The Army Lyceum: Its Application to the National Guard," by Capt. Jasper Ewing Brady, United States Army; "Provost Guard: Authority and Duty Defined," by Lieut. Col. Edmund P. Cottle, late Provost Marshal of the Second Army Corps. Lieut. Col. W. H. Chaolin, President of the association, who was recently appointed Inspector of Small Arms on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, has been indefatigable in his efforts to make the convention one that will be beneficial from every standpoint to the guard. He has selected the speakers and has had various interviews with them concerning their papers. Those who know him best understand fully what a thoroughgoing officer he is. He believes in the true educational spirit, and it is expected that his annual address will contain many interesting features.

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Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has prepared some interesting and complete statistics covering the rifle practice in his command for the past twenty-five years, which also includes the team work of the regiment at Creedmoor last year, and a list of the experts, sharpshooters, and marksmen. The names and records of these have already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The figures of the aggregate number of men qualifying for the past twenty-five years, during which time the Seventh has maintained the lead in rifle practice, given below, will be found of interest:

1875, 58; 1876, 107; 1877, 209; 1878, 322; 1879, 411; 1880, 342; 1881, 336; 1882, 527; 1883, 694; 1884, 582; 1885, 628; 1886, 640; 1887, 864; 1888, 919; 1889, 1,043; 1890, 1,014; 1891, 1,047; 1892, 1,077; 1893, 1,094; 1894, 1,101; 1895, 1,039; 1896, 1,057; 1897, 1,061; 1898, 917; 1899, 985.

Major J. C. Abrams has the distinguished honor of having qualified in 1875 and in every subsequent year.

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Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who will be accompanied by his staff, will review the Ninth Regiment at its armory to-morrow night, and dancing will follow the military exercises. The review was to have taken place next Tuesday, but the date was changed in order to suit Gen. Roe's convenience. During the ceremony members of the regiment will be presented with bars for volunteer service. There will be a lecture in the armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, under the management of Chaplain Peters. The subject will be "Scenes in the Philippines." Company C hopes to give an entertainment in the near future whereby it may raise sufficient sums to restore the company room furniture, which was placed in a storage warehouse before the Spanish war, under the orders of former Capt. Quimby. Lieuts. R. N. Mackin of Company F and James Lynch of Company K, who were recently elected and passed the board, have received their commissions. The regiment is very proud of its indoor baseball team, which stands near the head of the list in percentages of games won, and strong hopes are entertained that it will yet be on top.

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The review of the Seventy-first Regiment last Tuesday night attracted one of the largest audiences ever in the armory, and, in fact, Col. Bates was at his wits' end to accommodate the friends of the regiment who desired admission. The main galleries were filled and were lined with spectators who remained standing, while above, the galleries in front of the company rooms were similarly filled, and even down in the drill hall a large number of extra seats was placed wherever there was available space. In the main hallway was a number of other spectators, who stood patiently waiting all evening to get a glimpse of the regiment. The parade strength was ten companies of sixteen files each, and, generally speaking, the display made was one of the best ever given by the regiment. In executing a movement in street-riot drill, by a mistake of the bugler in giving a wrong signal, part of the regiment executed fours right, while another portion executed fours left, which marred the excellence of this portion of the drill. The ceremony of review in parade was all that could be desired. The excellence of the band and field music under Prof. Fanciulli, in its evolutions and the music discoursed, is also worthy of note. The ceremony of presenting the war colors the volunteer regiment carried in Cuba to the custody of the Veteran Corps was a very impressive one. Company H, in command of Capt. McCloud, carried the battle-torn colors to the reviewing point and turned them over to Color Bearers Ferguson and Turner of the Veteran Corps, two of the oldest members of the Seventy-first, who joined it away back in the fifties. The Veteran Corps, composed almost entirely of gray-haired men, was in command of Capt. W. D. Goss, and was drawn up in line facing Company H. The colors have not been presented to the veterans as their personal property, as has been stated, but have merely been turned over to them for safe keeping. Among the military men present were Gen. George Moore Smith, First Brigade; Major G. F. Hurry of the division staff, Capt. L. Wendel, First Battery; Capts. Falls and MacLean, Seventh Regiment; ex-Col. Francis, One Hundred and Seventy-first; Col. C. F. Homer, Seventy-first Veterans, and ex-Capt. W. Sprague of the Seventy-first. Company D was presented with the bronze trophy for having the best percentage at drill, and Company I, Capt. Williams, was presented with the silver cup for the best record in regimental athletics.

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At the vaudeville entertainment and dance of the Hospital Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, to be held at the armory Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, the programme will include "Grig Patti," "St. John," "Musical Russells," and the Tuxedo Comedy Company. The regimental band, under Prof. Fanciulli, will furnish the music. The corps has received a new ambulance, to replace the one sold for service in South Africa.

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The event most looked forward to in the Twelfth Regiment is the review by Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island at the armory next Thursday night. The Governor it is expected, will be accompanied by his staff, and a number of prominent military men and society people have been invited. The competition open to teams of seven men from the different companies of the regiment for the Leonard Trophy will be shot for in the armory range to-morrow night. The officers of the regiment have elected civil officers as follows: Secretary—Capt. T. W. Huston; Treasurer—Capt. A. M. White. Col. Dyer has appointed Capt. Huston, Lieut. Downs, and Lieut. Preece a board for the examination of non-commissioned officers. Company G will hold a ball at the armory next Saturday evening, and quite a large attendance is expected. The grand march will be led by Capt. Benkard, and the different officers of the regiment have been invited. Previous to the dance the company will give an exhibition drill, going through a number of battle exercises, in which blank cartridges will be used.

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A review of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen, by the Hon. Bird S. Coler, will be held at the armory next Tuesday night, and after the review there will be a dance. Company I is at present in bad shape, but with some radical changes may pull up to the required standard, which Col. Austen is determined to maintain. A committee from the company have waited on Col. Austen in regard to the matter, and he informed them they would have to select a new company commander as soon as possible, and perform the prescribed duty if they wished to retain their organization. Avery D. McDougall, who was recently elected Captain of Company I, has declined the election. Company A will have a military euchre and dance on the evening of Feb. 9. In Company G, Private William S. Harris has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Eason, made Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant. No less than twenty-eight dishonorable discharges from the regiment have been issued within the past few days for non-attendance at drill and neglect of duty. Company M has elected ex-Capt. Washington I. Taylor first Lieutenant and Sergt. F. W. Robb Second Lieutenant. A board for the examination of all non-commissioned officers appointed has been constituted as follows: Capt. James W. Stewart, First Lieut. John D. Eiseman, Second Lieut. Charles M. Reid, First Lieut. Charles P. Shinn, and Second Lieut. James Lynch, Jr.

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In the Twenty-second Regiment, Company I, Capt. Stott, has decided to hold a dance in the armory on the evening of Feb. 15. Company C, Capt. Lilliendahl, will hold an election to-morrow night for a First Lieutenant. The members of the Hospital Corps of the regiment will meet at the armory to-morrow night for a competitive examination for the Marion Sims Trophy. The committee in charge of the entertainment of Company C, to be held in Lyric Hall Feb. 7, report a large sale of tickets. In Company E, Corp. C. P. Winters has been promoted Sergeant, and Private Edward Murphy of Company F has been promoted Corporal. Company H will hold a dance at the armory next Tuesday night at 9:30 o'clock.

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The Non-Commissioned Staff Association of the Twenty-third Regiment has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President—Sergt. Major E. Penn Ferguson; Secretary—Color Bearer Louis W. Butler; Treasurer—Ordnance Sergt. Charles E. Bryant. The sixteenth annual games of the regiment will be held in the armory March 17. Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia will probably enter teams. Company E will hold a reception at the armory next Tuesday. Major D. K. Case, who is now in command of the regiment, has decided to order battalion drills, and is planning to hold a review early in February. There will be no changes in the staff at present, but the regimental examining board will be reorganized. As to who will succeed Col. Smith no one can tell yet, and some of the names mentioned are the result of idle speculation.

***

Major Charles P. Dillon, supernumerary, has been assigned to duty in the Forty-seventh Regiment as Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice. Col. Eddy has ordered drills as follows: Companies I, G, B, F, Tuesday, Feb. 6; Companies A, K, E, D, Thursdays, Feb. 1 and 8. Frederick H. Swenson has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company E. He was formerly Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. It is intended to encourage the men in taking up athletics, and in this connection a regimental athletic stag will be held next Friday. It is intended to have athletic contests as follows: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, high jump, and bicycle races. Between the events there will be music by the regimental band and an exhibition by a moving picture machine. Col. Eddy has been collecting photographs taken while the regiment was in the volunteer service, and these will be shown also. No prizes will be given to the individual winners of the games, but a banner will be given to the company whose men score the highest number of points. Musician William H. Solomon has been promoted Drum Major. The following men, having passed the examining board, have been warranted: Private H. G. Hogeboom to be Corporal, and Corp. C. A. Miller to be Sergeant.

***

Sergt. Major William Mullins of the Fourteenth Regiment has accepted an offer of a Second Lieutenancy from Company K. Recently appointed "non-coms" are: William J. Wilson, First Sergeant, Company L; Frank H. O'Neill, Quartermaster Sergeant, Company B; George L. Bouton, Corporal, Company A; Floyd E. Wilder, Corporal, Company M; Clarence G. Monroe, Corporal, Company M. Lieut. H. M. Horton, who resigned recently, has been honorably discharged.

***

Major Bridgman of Squadron A has directed the non-commissioned officers to assemble at the armory next Friday night for instruction in the use of the pistol by Lieut. Sayre. After Feb. 5 the carbine practice on the armory range will be discontinued and practice with the pistol taken up by the entire squadron. An election will be held in Troop A next Thursday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. G. P. Robbins.

***

The officers of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City are making great preparations for the annual subscription ball of the regiment, to be held in the armory on the night of Feb. 21. As in former years, the event will be patronized by the most prominent military and society people in New Jersey, and the record of the regiment for having one of the best managed social events of the season it is intended to fully maintain. Quite a number of officers from neighboring States will be invited. The patronesses of the ball are as follows: Mrs. Leon Abbett, Mrs. Louis J. Apgar, Mrs. Marcus Beach, Mrs. Hudspeth Benson, Mrs. G. Bumsted, Mrs. Joseph A. Deer, Miss M. Louise Egg, Mrs. William C. Heppenheimer, Mrs. J. C. Hulshiner, Mrs. George W. Judson, Mrs. J. Bates Lippincott, Miss E. C. McCarten, Mrs. Allen L. McDermott, Mrs A. T. McGill, Mrs. John S. Meener, Mrs. James H. Noe, Mrs. George E. Perkins, Mrs. Andrew J. Post, Mrs. George T. Smith, Mrs. Charles T. Stimeta, Mrs. John J. Coffey, Miss Van Winkle, and Mrs. George B. Wilson.

***

The Third Battery, Capt. Resquin, will hold a review at the armory in February.

***

Lieut. Charles L. Andrews of the Second Division of the First Naval Battalion and Ensign Henry M. Magie, recently elected, have been commissioned. At the review of the battalion at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on Feb. 16 medals will be presented to Gun Captain E. C. De Kay, Second Division; Gun Captain M. C. Boyd, and Seaman W. J. Buzzini, First Division, for their superior marksmanship on the cruise of the Prairie in carrying away the target. The drill of the battalion at the armory of the Second Battery will be held on Feb. 7 instead of Feb. 6, as at first intended.

***

The Naval Reserve Association gave the second smoker of the season at the clubrooms last Friday evening, and it was a very enjoyable affair, there being a large attendance of the members and their guests. Among the distinguished guests present were the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, William A. McAdoo; Rear Armiral John W. Philip, United States Navy; Lieut. C. W. Hazeltine, United States Navy, formerly commanding officer of the United States steamer Hist, and several other well-known naval officers. The association will give its third and fourth entertainments on the evenings of Feb. 16 and March 2.

***

Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment has ordered company drills suspended for the present week, and drills by battalion to be held instead. The First Battalion will drill to-morrow night, and the Second Battalion next Thursday night.

***

The First Signal Corps will hold a dance at its armory next Tuesday, and will resume its mounted drills next Thursday at the Central Park Riding Academy.

ARION BALL PREPARATIONS.

Carnival in Venice to be Reproduced—Other Features.

The carnival in Venice will be reproduced at the Arion ball with faithfulness of detail as to color and spectacular ceremony. The ball will be held at Madison Square Garden on the night of Feb. 9. There will be six entrances from the promenade to the dancing floor. Each will be lavishly decorated. Radiating from the dome to the balconies will be floral streamers and festoons of blue and yellow ribbons, forming a picturesque canopy.

In the centre of the dancing floor will stand the temple in which the prince of the carnival will crown Arion with the fool's cap. Floral and electrical effects will reach to the dome. Six floats in the grand procession will represent "Ancient Time," "Folk Lore," "Age of Reformation," "Age of Absolutism," "Modern Times," and "Prince Carnival and Arion."

Amherst Alumni Dinner.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Amherst Alumni Association of New York will be held at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at 7 o'clock. The new President of Amherst College, Dr. George Harris, will be the guest of honor. The dinner will be preceded by a brief reception, beginning at 6:30 o'clock, so that the President may make the acquaintance of as many of the alumni as possible. Music will be furnished by a special orchestra, and there will be appropriate souvenirs of the dinner. It is believed that the occasion will prove a noteworthy event for Amherst men in this vicinity, and a large attendance of the graduates hereabouts is looked for.

University of Rochester Alumni.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the University of Rochester will be held at the Savoy Hotel to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. President John B. Calvert, '76, will preside, and the speakers will be President-elect of the University Rush Rhees, Acting President Henry P. Burton, A. Gaylord Slocum, LL. D., '74, President of Kalamazoo College; Theron G. Strong, '68; Galusha Anderson, S. T. D., LL. D., '51, and the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Morehouse, '58.

Mr. Percy's Organ Recitals.

Richard T. Percy will give his sixth annual series of organ recitals at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on the first and third Thursday afternoons of February and March at 4 o'clock. At the first recital Mr. Percy will be assisted by Miss Sara Anderson and H. Evan Williams.

Senator Mason Asked to Resign.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—By an almost unanimous vote of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, Senator William E. Mason was today requested to at once resign his seat in the United States Senate and the Secretary of the club was directed to erase his name from the roll of honorary members of the organization.

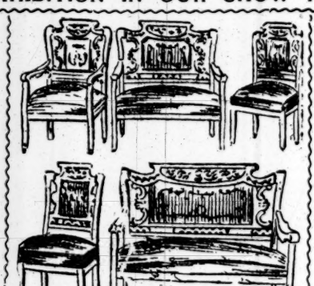
Mormon Church in Georgia Growing.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 27.—The annual conference of the Mormon Church of Georgia was held here to-day. It was reported that the work of Mormons in Georgia for the past year had met with success, and that there are now 150 converts in the State.

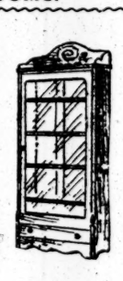
A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT $125.00

ON EXHIBITION IN OUR SHOW ROOMS.

Oak Chiffonier, 5 drawers, worth $9.00, at 4.75



5-Piece Inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; worth $28.00 . 16.75



Bookcases, with glass doors, formerly $12.50, now 7.75

ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

J. BAUMANN & BRO.

1479-1483 THIRD AVE., at 84th St.

Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M. 84th St. "L" Station.

Rothenberg & Co.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Formerly LUDWIG BROS.,

34, 36, 38, 40, 42 West 14th St.

Running Through to 13th St. (One Block).

Money Refunded on Unsatisfactory Purchases.

Mark-down prices this week—your prices. Old remainders will be sold and newcomings will be spread out for your inspection and, we know, admiration.

A word, if you please, about Bargains. There are Bargains and Bargains. Many people smile when they read about Bargains. To them Bargains mean job lots—old goods polished up—left overs—can't sell. We don't fool away our time or waste your money with such Bargain offerings. Our Bargains are good cheap goods and cheap good goods, not the other kind.

Remember, trying to please you is no trouble. Come as early as you can. But come—if you want a light pocketbook to do heavy shopping.

Some Money-Saving Clearances.

Under Muslin Clearance.

New and Clean—Odd and Soiled Lots.

Extra Size Garments.

One of the attractive features of this department is a complete line of extra size garments.

Gowns, extra sizes, of heavy muslin, with embroidery insertings and tucks, also yokes of solid tucks, sizes 44 to 50 inches; special at 79c

Drawers, extra sizes, of good muslin, trimmed with one and two clusters of tucks and deep hems; special at 39c

Drawers, extra sizes, of fine muslin and trimmed with fine Hamburg ruffle band, 38 inches; special at . 49c

Skirts, extra sizes, of heavy muslin, yoke band, with tucked ruffle of fine cambric; special at . . 98c

The high quality and low price kind. More magnetic inducements to attract and satisfy you. The designs of these gowns are new and exclusive, the materials the best, laces and embroideries dainty, pretty patterns and workmanship not to be excelled.

Petticoats at a Sacrifice.

We secured an elegant lot of silk and colored Petticoats. These unusual offerings will be ready Monday morning. The three here mentioned give an estimate of this valuable offering.

Skirts, of fine taffeta silk, all the newest colorings, with one, two and three corded ruffles, also velvet bound dust ruffle; the swell walking skirt, a good value at $7.50; special at 4.98

Finer grades to 19.98

Skirts, of colored and black mercerized and sateen, lined and unlined, full umbrella ruffles, excellent value at $1.50; special at 98c

Skirts—Fine quality mercerized in colored and black, with two and three ruffles; $2.50 would be a low value, special at 1.49

Embroideries.

A Week of Half Prices and Less.

MANY new arrivals and pretty things here to maintain the interest in our January Introduction Sales, and especially so during the coming week. Our stock is fuller and finer than ever before, at the most economical prices—very low. This department is making thousands of friends for the New Store.

Wide Cambric Embroidery, special, per yd. . . 8c
Wide Cambric Embroidery and Bandings, per yd. . 10c
Fine Guipure Embroidery and Bandings, per yd. 12½c
Choice open Embroidery and Bandings, per yd. . 19c

10-inch wide embroidered Skirt Flouncings, per yd. . 25c
White and ecru Cotton All Overs, per yd. . . 39c
And qualities 49c., 59c. up.
All-Over Embroideries, at, per yd. . . . 49c
And qualities at 59c., 69c., 89c., 98c. up.

Wash Goods, White Goods, &c.

12½c. Wamsutta Nainsooks, 36 inches wide, very fine and sheer 6¾c

15c. 40-inch Victoria Lawns, India Linens, and fine soft finished Cambrics, yd. 9c

8c. India Linons, yd. 4c

18c. Foulardines, the latest wash fabric for 1900 . . 12½c

12½c. Dimities in all the latest designs . . . 6½c

8c. Cotton Challies in neat floral effects . . . 4½c

Bed Spreads.

75c. full size Bed Spreads, hemmed and ready for use . 59c
98c. full size Bed Spreads, hemmed and ready for use . 79c
$1.50 full size Bed Spreads, hemmed and ready for use . 1.00

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

These goods are made of the best standard muslin, are torn and hemmed, and are 25 per cent. less than the wholesale prices.

42x36 Pillow Cases, 10c
45x36 " " 12c
54x36 " " 13c
72x90 Sheets . . . 46c
81x90 " . . . 47c
90x90 " . . . 49c

The Liberty $3.50 Shoe for Women. 1.98 A Triumph in Shoe Selling.

Every pair of LIBERTY Shoes bears the stamp of expert workmanship. The qualities of leather are of the best. They consist of the softest and strongest Dongola and Vici kids. Only the very latest styles are made and sold; every pair has strictly hand-welted soles, making walking so easy you will not want to remove these comforters. Every pair of Liberty $3.50 Shoes has trade-mark woven into the silk top facing. This makes it a guarantee for wearing qualities.

The special price of the $3.50 Liberty Shoe, pair, is . . . 1.98

But a few of the many styles can be quoted here.

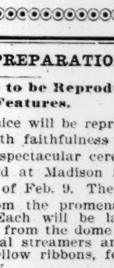
Styles 1 and 2—Dongola or Vici Kid, lace or button, with dull or bright kid tops, pug or English toe, heavy hand-sewed welted soles, all sizes and widths.

Styles 3 and 4—Dongola or Vici Kid, lace or button, dull kid top, kid or patent leather toe caps, hand-sewed welted sole, pug or English toes.

Styles 5 and 6—Dongola Kid Skin, dull top, button, coin toe and patent tip, also cloth tops, with pug or English toes and patent tips.

Style 7—Vici Kid Skin, common sense or comfort last, hand-sewed welted sole.

$3.50 Women's Patent Leathers, $1.98.



In connection with the Liberty Sale we have an exceptional offering of many thousand pairs of Women's Patent Leathers, of lace and button, with cloth or kid tops, dull kid tops, fancy vesting tops, etc. The handsomest shoes ever offered at this or any other store near this price. Every pair just from the maker, all up to date. These $3.50 values, will not last long, selling as low as these do, pair 1.98

A New EYEGLASS Invention.

We present to the public the Lens-Locked Screw, a new invention which makes eyeglasses set firmly on the nose, securing perfect visual results and the greatest comfort to the wearer.

The Lens-Locked Screw does not cost any more, but it makes a pair of eyeglasses worth many times what it used to be.

We shall be glad to explain to all who are interested the principle of the Lens-Locked Screw.

If you want the best optical work, bring your oculists' prescriptions to us.

We are not only most careful in grinding the lenses, but we also use especial care in the mountings.

An eyeglass which is not correctly and firmly mounted is more of an injury than a ben

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D WEEK.
Seats one month in advance.
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS."
—CHARLES FROHMAN.
"A success."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in a New Comedy, Entitled
BROTHER OFFICERS
"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express.
"Immediate success."—Evg. Post.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MONDAY, 724TH PERFORMANCE
—ANOTHER WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
THE LITTLE MINISTER
By J. M. Barrie.
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evening Journal: Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
15TH CROWDED WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In the new four-act drama, entitled.
SHERLOCK HOLMES
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D WEEK—ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. LANGTRY
And Her London Company.
Presenting Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
The DEGENERATES
BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVENING
MRS. LANGTRY
will recite at every performance
Mr. Rudyard Kipling's The Absent Minded Beggar
Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. Dress by Worth.
Mrs. Langtry's engagement terminates Feb. 17th. Seats for every performance now on sale.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE nr. 24th St., B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2.
LAST WEEK
FOR THE PRESENT.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
THE MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Hilda Spong and John Mason Grant Stewart. Grace Kingston, Eva Vincent and Robt Hilliard.
"Cast far above the usual production of modern comedy."—Eve. Sun.
Monday, Feb. 5 Charles Frohman will present
CORALIE & CO., Dressmakers,
CORALIE & CO., Dressmakers,
The Great Farce Success of the Palais Royale, Paris.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Monday Matinée. Sensation—MAN OF MYSTERY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinée Sat. only. 2:15.
SIXTH CROWDED WEEK.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK,
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
NEXT WEEK
MR. GOODWIN AND MISS ELLIOTT
will present for the first time on any stage, a new play by Henry V. Esmond, entitled
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.
SPECIAL WED. MATINEE FEB. 7.

TO-NIGHT!
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LOCKED-OUT EMPLOYES OF THE N. Y. SUN!
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42D ST. & 8TH AVE.
YOUR MONEY'S WORTH TWICE OVER.
John W. Ransone, Joe Welch,
J. Aldrich Libby, Ada Jones,
Mark Sullivan, Dillon Bros.,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robyns.
An orchestra of 36 under the direction of Mr. HERMAN PERLET.
TO-NIGHT! 50c., 75c., $1.00. Gen. Adm., 50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2:15
Daniel Frohman's Company.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
....THIRD MONTH....
and LAST 6 NIGHTS of Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy,
The Maneuvers of Jane.
MONDAY, FEB. 5, the new Society Comedy,
THE AMBASSADOR
by "John Oliver Hobbes."
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Erle Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night at 8:15. Sat. Mat. Only.
F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Presents
Anna Held
with Chas. A. Bigelow, In Smith & De Koven's PAPA'S WIFE.
4TH MONTH.
ENTIRE ORCH. AT SAT. MATS. $1.50
FAM. CIRCLE, RESERVED, 50c.
"Anna Held is the magnet that draws the town."—Eve'g Sun.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. HOLIDAY MATS. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
100TH TIME, MEMENTOS, FEB. 15.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE Chas. E. Evans, Prop. Broadway & 35th St.
The Hosiery Model Play. DAVID BELASCO'S Silk Stocking Comedy.
Clever—Full of bright, happy lines.—Herald.
NAUGHTY ANTHONY
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Crowds turned away.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Only Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS IN
MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.
Feb. 5—FRANK DANIELS in "THE AMEER."

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be donated to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The Program includes
WALTER DAMROSCH'S
MANILA TE DEUM,
16 SOLOISTS,
ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
An Address by
GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT
And solos by
MADAME NORDICA
and
MADAME GADSKI
M. EDOUARD DE RESZKE
and
MR. EVAN WILLIAMS
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

WALLACK'S.
Curtain will rise promptly at 8:00.
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 29,
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Will appear as FANNY LE GRAND in
SAPHO.
Dramatized from Daudet's Novel by Clyde Fitch.
FIRST MAT. SAT. AT 2:00.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
Last chances to see the Woman who makes you laugh.
MAY IRWIN
Don't Miss Last Weeks. Best Orchestra seat only $1.50.
and her company in her new delicious funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

Koster and Bial's
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE.
ADELE PURVIS ORNI.
MARION MANOLA, THE 6 SENNETS, HILDRED HOWARD DE GREY, in her "Naughty Anthony" Dancer; O'BRIEN & HAVEL, RAMZA & ARNO, SISTERS M'NULTY, FRED NIBLO, THE TOBINS, ETHEL TILSON.
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT THE U. S. MARINE BAND.
Sig. A. C. Rosati, Conductor.
Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Etta Butler, Bobby Gaylor, Jess Dandy, Ed. S. Jolly, Sisters M'Nulty, Bessie Gilbert, Florence Moore.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
Annual engagement for a LIMITED PERIOD of
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.
A NEW SONG,
In addition to "MANY YEARS AGO," "OLCOTT'S LULLABY," "THE IRISH SWELL," and "MY WILD IRISH ROSE."
HEAR OLCOTT SING
Tostl's Latest
"MY DREAMS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS—Monday, Feb. 5th.
WAY DOWN EAST
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evening, 8:10.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW YORK WHERE THE PRICES ARE LOW ENOUGH FOR THE HUMBLE AS WELL AS THE RICH TO HEAR ALL THE MODERN MASTERPIECES AND THE FAVORITE GRAND AND LIGHT OPERAS, AND ALWAYS IN ENGLISH.
3D YEAR. 100 PEOPLE. IN ENGLISH.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
SUPERB REVIVAL OF PLANQUETTE'S PERENNIALLY POPULAR
CHIMES OF NORMANDY
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Zabelle, Martz, Messrs. Roberts, Stewart, Moulan, Casavant, Meyers, and the "Best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Evenings 8:15, 25c 50c 75c $1. Higher.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15. 1,100 Reserved Seats 25c.
NEXT WEEK—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, Feb. 12 and 22.
5th WEEK! GREAT HIT!
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and B. D. Stevens Present
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben. Teal.
Only Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
SECOND YEAR.
SECOND YEAR.
THIS WEEK CAPT. LETTARBLAIR
BY MARGUERITE MERINGTON.
EVENING PRICES. 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS AND ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.
The WONDERFUL CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
(CORA STUART & CO.,
in "The Fair Equestrienne" ("The Circus Rider.")
CARON & HERBERT, MIDGLEY & CARLISLE,
GEORGE EVANS, FIELDS & WARD,
GRAZER & HAZEL; Very Novel Dancing Act.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
Mon. & Tues., "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."
Wed. & Thurs., "Am Spieltisch des Lebens,"
Sat. Mat. & Eve. (The Game of Life,) by Arsen.
Friday, (pop. pr.,) "'s Nullerl," (A Nobody.)

5th Ave THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Sole Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
By R. A. BARNET.
MECCA TEMPLE NIGHT. FRIDAY, FEB. 2.
COMPANY OF 65, INCLUDING
Miss Adele Ritchie,
Miss Nellie Braggins,
Miss Marie Cahill,
Miss Clara Palmer,
Mr. W. E. Philp,
Mr. W. T. Carleton,
Mr. Raymond Hitchcock,
Mr. Edmund Lawrence.
SPECIAL PRICES WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH.
A New Play of Social Serious Interest,
THE COUNTESS "CHIFFON."

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, FEB. 12TH AND 22ND. SEATS ON SALE.

10th WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
LADIES MATINEES—EVE. PRICES WED. & SAT. RES. ORCH. 25c. ORCH. 50c. BALCONY 25c. 1ST & 7TH 25c. 2D AVENUE.
TO NIGHT KATHRYN OSTERMAN & CO.
Lew Hawkins, Stanley & Wilson, The Elbridges, Ward & Curran, Dean & Jones, others.
NEXT WEEK WEBER'S BEAUTIFUL DAINTY DUCHESS CO.
EXTRA MONROE & MACK.

THE DEWEY
14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT Banner Bill.
GUS WILLIAMS
THE NAWNS
JORDAN & WELCH
ANNA TERESA BERGER
BEN HARNEY TRIO
GEORGE C. DAVIS
WESTON & ST. JOST
C. W. LITTLEFIELD
THE BROWNINGS
LITTLE FLORINE
PIERCE & EGBERT
(Illustrated Songs.)
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. and all week,
THE UTOPIANS.
Two Great Burlesques. Charming Patrice.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS.
Eleventh Annual Show
NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION, (Ltd.)
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, to Saturday, Feb. 3, 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Rossow Midgets
15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone
Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Four Cohans,
15, 25, 50c. Yorke & Adams,
Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c.

CASINO! POSITIVELY LAST 2 WKS!
Last 12 Ngts! Last 4 Mats. (Weds. & Sats.)
The Belle of N. Y.
LAST APPEARANCES in N. Y. of Geo. W. Lederer's famous London Co
Lincoln Day, Feb. 12—"PRINCESS CHIC," with all-star cast.
OPENING WITH MONDAY (HOLIDAY) MAT.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM,** 10c. TO ALL.
Continuous Show for Ladies and Children.
COME WHEN YOU STAY AS LONG AS PLEASE. YOU LIKE.
Popular Resort. American and European Novelties. First Time in This Country of European Sensation.
Princess Olga.
Fearless exhibition of taming alligators and snakes, largest in captivity.

J. M. MOORE'S COLORED MINSTRELS
in grand carnival of old-fashioned minstrelsy, old-time burnt-cork merriment, by genuine Southern darkies, with winners of Palace Cakewalk; 20 others, including Monsulla and Russell, aerialists; Italian Four, Porello's illusions, Young Americus, Hussey, ventriloquist; Lottie, orang.

THEATRE, 2 Co.'s; 20 stars. Continuous Show. Negro Minstrels; Ada Jones, Lombard Bros., Edison's Projectoscope, Barth and Fleming.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FRIDAY FEB. 9, 1900.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; headquarters; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Jurgensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane; Schmer & Co., 170 5th Ave., corner 22d St.; Tyson & Co., general agents at all principal hotels. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall and at Tyson's. Arrangements have been made to heat the hall in the coldest weather.

Palestine Commandery
NO. 18, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
122D ANNUAL RECEPTION.
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1900.
TICKETS, $5.00 EACH.
Admitting Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained from any member of the Commandery.
BOXES MAY BE PROCURED FROM E. H. HAMMER, 146 WILLIAM STREET; F. W. GOODWIN, 26 PARK PLACE, and C. A. SMALL, 1,153 BROADWAY.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 2D, AT 3:30.
In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on the 23d inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. (Illustrated.) Thrilling story of his journey into Tibet, Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, and 75 cts. For sale at the Waldorf News Stand, and J. B. POND, Everett House.

French Cooks' Ball,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1900.
Grand display of pieces de fantasie from 2:30 until 6.

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT
All-Star Vaudeville CONCERT Immense Bill. Popular Prices. ADM. 50c.
To-morrow, (Mond.) Eve. & Wedy. & Saty. Mats.
THE GREAT GLITTERING EXTRAVAGANZA, BROADWAY to TOKIO.
Otis Harlan, Fay Templeton, and 600 people.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. WARD and VOKES Popular Prices! THE FLOOR WALKERS. Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG AND BARBARA FIDGETY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK!
SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MLLE. CALVE
Is suffering from rheumatism, and will be unable to sing this evening. Her place on the programme will be taken by
MME. SUZANNE ADAMS.
Parties having purchased tickets and desiring to have their money refunded can do so by applying at the box office, and those who wish to attend the concert can have the excess in price over the regular Sunday Concert prices refunded by presenting tickets at the box office.
Soloists: SUZANNE ADAMS and SCHUMANN-HEINK; MM. SALIGNA and PLANÇON. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Prices as usual—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Boxes, $8, $10, and $12. General admission 50c. Box office open all day.

Mon. Evg., Jan. 29, at 8—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 31, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 2, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink. MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freiderichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Thurs. aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Ext. Matinée of Carmen. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Third Concert Sat. Feb 3, at 2:30,
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist....Miss MARGUERITE HALL
Programme: WAGNER Overture, "Flying Dutchman"; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Andante from Cantatine Quartet, Op. 11; RAFF, March from Symphony "Leonore."
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscriptions and Single Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday Evening, February 13th, 8:30 o'clock.
LUDWIG BREITNER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
GUSTAV HINRICHS.....CONDUCTOR
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2 each. Boxes (seating seven,) $15.00 each. For Sale at SCHUBERTH'S MUSIC STORE, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For Sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION MEETING,
Carnegie Hall, February 1st, 1900.
Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., Presiding.
100 New York City Clergymen, Vice Presidents.
Eloquent speakers.
No ATTACK on British. No ATTACK on Boers.
Boxes, eight seats, $10, procured from Geo. W. Van Siclen, Secretary, 141 Broadway.

Last Piano Recital HENDELSSOHN HALL Hambourg WED. AFT. JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29 ST.
MAT EVERY DAY 25c & 50c JACK, BUILT ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
2 BURLESQUES AND VAUDEVILLE.

Lyric Western Palace Music Hall
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK. SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS. AFTERNOON & EVENINGS.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Tannhauser" at the Opera Matinee and "Faust" in the Evening.

"Tannhäuser" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, and in the evening Gounod's "Faust" was given. At both performances the house was crowded, and it seems that by announcing exclusive single appearances of prima donnas Mr. Grau has found a plan by which the Saturday evening performances at popular prices may be made profitable. The star of the evening was Mme. Eames, but for the moment she must give place to her of the afternoon, Mme. Milka Ternina, who made her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House as Elizabeth. This lady has been most unfortunate in her experiences here. She made her début in New York at the Academy of Music on March 4, 1896, as Elsa, being then a member of Mr. Walter Damrosch's company. She was heard that season also as Elizabeth and Brünnhilde in "Siegfried."

She made a most favorable impression and was warmly praised in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers for her lovely singing. Last season she was engaged as a member of Mr. Ellis's company, but she was taken sick and was unable to appear. She returned to Europe without having made an appearance. The interval since she sang under Mr. Damrosch's management is so long and her appearances then were so few that when she was announced for this season she was probably thought by many to be wholly a newcomer. On arriving here she was again seized with a throat affliction, and it was not till yesterday that she was able to appear under Mr. Grau's direction.

It is a great pleasure to record the fact that her voice yesterday showed no deterioration by reason of her sufferings, and that she achieved an immediate, emphatic, and thoroughly deserved success with the audience. Her voice is one of the most beautiful now before the public—round, sweet, and sympathetic in quality and of sufficient carrying power. She uses it with admirable method. The tones are well placed, are produced with almost perfect attack, and employed with the discretion of a true vocal artist. Her phrasing is exquisite, her diction perfect, and her declamation full of intelligence. She sings with deep feeling, and wins the affection as well as the respect of an audience. Her reading of the scene with Tannhäuser in the second act was most eloquent, and her delivery of the prayer was touching. On the whole, her impersonation was one of the finest that could be conceived.

The other members of the cast were Messrs. Van Dyck as Tannhäuser, Bertram as Wolfram, Plançon as the Landgrave, Mühlmann as Biterolf, and Bars as Walter, and Mme. Nordica as Venus. Mr. Bertram's Wolfram was a most successful piece of work. He was particularly happy in his treatment of the opening passage of the contest of song. The other singers repeated their commendable work, and there is always room for an expression of admiration of Mr. Van Dyk's intelligent Tannhäuser and Mme. Nordica's splendid Venus.

Mme. Eames was in good voice last night, and her Marguerite aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. There is nothing to be said of it that has not been said before, while all the familiar praise might be repeated were that necessary. The other singers were Mme. Mantelli as Siebel, Mr. Dippel as Faust, Mr. Pringle as Mephistopheles, and Mr. Ocellier as Valentine. It may be said of Mr. Dippel that he achieved at least one feat, which may go on record. He sang the high C in "Salut demeure." Only Signor Campanini and the delectable Signor Ceppi have previously done this in the Grau seasons in the Metropolitan. Mr. Pringle and Mr. Ocellier were conventional in their parts.

Brooklyn Man's Summer Home Robbed

BAY SHORE, L. I., Jan. 27.—The handsome Summer residence of George W. Burchell of Brooklyn was entered by thieves and nearly everything of any value was taken away. The robbery was not known until yesterday, when the caretaker of the house went to see if everything about the house was all right. The house has been unoccupied since Mr. Burchell moved to Brooklyn with his family last Fall.

Abraham Lincoln's Partner Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Charles Maltby, who for three years was associated in business with Abraham Lincoln at Waynesville, Ill., is dead, aged eighty-eight years. He was born in Vermont, and during an active life occupied many positions of public trust.

MOLINEUX JUROR BETTER.

Prof. Scheele Takes What He Declares Is Cyanide of Mercury in a Glass of Bromo Seltzer.

The physician who is attending Manheim Brown, the sick Molineux juror, said last night that his patient was improving, and would, he thought, be able to enter the jury box again to-morrow morning.

Prof. Walter T. Scheele, who has appeared as an expert witness in many poisoning cases, in the course of a demonstration of the toxic properties of cyanide of mercury, before three witnesses Friday evening swallowed what he asserted was an even larger dose of the deadly salt than that which killed Mrs. Adams. He mixed it with bromo seltzer precisely as the famous poison package was mixed and declared he made the test to prove a German theory that any cyanide in the presence of even the smallest possible quantity of carbonic acid gas is immediately decomposed, thus allowing the hydrocyanic acid gas to escape and rendering the compound comparatively harmless.

Prof. Scheele declared he made the experiment without the knowledge of any person connected with the Molineux case. Before he took the draught he killed a guinea pig with a small quantity of plain cyanide of mercury, and as he compounded the mixture and stirred it into water he said he would give it to another to show that it was innocuous. It was more than a surprise to those present when he took it himself. Prof. Scheele said there were about three grains of cyanide of mercury in the glassful he swallowed, while a half grain had been considered enough to kill an adult.

He experienced a slight feeling of suffocation and a numbness in the limbs for an hour or so afterward, but three hours after he had taken the mixture he started for his home at Woodbridge, N. J., and telephoned back that he was entirely well again. Prof. R. A. Witthaus, expert for the prosecution in the Molineux trial, had only this to say when the matter was brought to his attention:

"I do not consider any statement made by Mr. Scheele as worthy of any consideration whatever. My opinion is based on the gross inaccuracy of his statements made under oath in the Fleming case."

In answer to a question as to whether bromo seltzer would have any tendency to counteract the poison, Prof. Witthaus said, "On the contrary, it makes its effect more rapid and deadly."

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who is eminent as a toxicologist, said he was prevented from discussing the experiment as he has been retained as an expert for Molineux, but he smiled as he said 'I very much doubt whether any such quantity of the poison was taken."

George Gordon Battle, counsel for Molineux said: "All the experts have testified that Mrs. Adams died from cyanic poisoning."

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, chief chemist of the Board of Health, said: "Under the circumstances as published I do not believe a test like that could have been made without serious results." Dr. Lederle said that if plenty of time had elapsed between the mixing and swallowing of the composition it was possible the test could have been made, but not if, as the spectators assert, he took it while it was effervescing and giving off its deadly gas.

Dr. Scheele was criticised in the murder trial to which Prof. Witthaus referred by the wide divergence in many important respects between his testimony and that of other experts. He appeared for the prosecution.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—Dr. Walter T. Scheele appeared to be all right today, and his wife said he had gone to the city. Mrs. Scheele would not go into details as to whether her husband had experienced any bad effect during the night.

Trenton Man Kills Himself.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—William L. Marshall, manager of the Floral Company, committed suicide to-day by taking carbolic acid. Marshall's affairs with the company are straight, and no cause for the suicide is known. After taking the acid, Mr. Marshall called his wife, and, telling her what he had done, asked her to send for a doctor. He died before the physician arrived.

STOCKHOLDERS PROTEST.

Say the Baltimore and Ohio Is Wrong in Its Pittsburg and Western Foreclosure Suit.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, A. Foster Higgins, John Harsen Rhoades, and Charles W. Baker filed a petition asking to be made defendants.

The petition alleges that the Pittsburg Company was created for the purpose of carrying into effect a scheme to reorganize the defendant company. It is alleged that an increase of $1,500,000 in the capital stock of the company was never subscribed for or paid for in cash or labor. Therefore the capital stock of the company is $12,000,000 and there has been no increase in accordance with the law.

It is charged that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company since January, 1891, has been a holder of a small majority of capital stock, and has therefore been able to control the policy of the defendant company. Also that the Baltimore and Ohio proposes and intends to force a swift sale of the property of the defendant company so as to destroy the value of the stock held by petitioners and to vest a new title to the property of the defendant company in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; that the decree of sale was not based upon any report or evidence, but on admissions contained in the answer of the defendant company, and that the foreclosure suit has been absolutely undefended; that there are diverse valid defenses against a very material portion of the claims of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The petitioners allege that the sum of $29,416, being interest on unpaid coupons, is illegally required to be paid by the defendant company.

The petitioners also say that after the alleged increase of the capital stock of $13,500,000 there never was thereafter any meeting of the holders of such increased capital to vote upon the increase of the bonded debt of the defendant company, and that not a dollar of money was realized by the treasury of the defendant company by the fictitious increase of its capital stock.

It is further charged that the second mortgage bonds numbered 2,001 to 3,500 inclusive are illegal and void and that the $520,000 of bonds in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are absolutely void.

The Court is asked to decree that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is liable for the common stock it holds in the defendant company to the amount of $1,027,500, and interest thereon since 1892, and that such sum constitutes a just set-off against the Baltimore and Ohio, to be credited upon the bonds held by the company. Next Saturday has been fixed for a hearing in the case.

SEABOARD CASE UP AGAIN.

Judge in Georgia Refuses an Injunction to Prevent Consolidation.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 27.—In the case of Dady against the Georgia and Alabama Railroad, Judge Speer to-day refused the injunction sought to prevent the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line system.

The Judge referred to the fact that causes substantially similar were pending in the Federal jurisdictions of Virginia and North Carolina, holding that the court which first took cognizance of the case should carry it to its termination. Holding that the plaintiffs were privy with Thomas F. Ryan in his suits in the jurisdictions referred to, he held that those tribunals were the proper ones for him to resort to, the same issues being involved. He further held that only a majority vote of stockholders was necessary for such consolidation in Georgia, and that it was not properly maintainable that because the defendant, John Skelton Williams, occupied the position of a member of the voting trust, President of the Georgia and Alabama and of the Florida Central and Peninsular, that merger or consolidation brought about through his instrumentality should be enjoined.

Morris Branden of counsel for the plaintiffs, says:

"The only way in which the consolidation can be carried out is by the method pointed out in the bill, and should the different companies attempt to merge a final hearing will be had on the present bill, and the plaintiffs will then take an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals."

Promotion on New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to-day announced that F. A. Farnam, who for some time has been acting as assistant to William E. Barnett at Boston, would be appointed attorney of the road, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Barnett's promotion to the Vice Presidency.

99-Year Railway Lease in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—A railroad lease which is to run for ninety-nine years, and which carries with it a rental of over $100,000 per month, has been filed with County Recorder Simon. By the terms of the instrument the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company leases to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company for the common use the tracks on its main line. The lessor has a line from St. Louis to Peoria, and is about to construct a line to Chicago, with a terminal in Cicero, and then by the main tracks run into the Grand Central Station.

New York Road Elects Directors.

KINGSTON, Jan. 27.—The stockholders of the Kingston and Rondout Valley Railroad, at a meeting held in this city to-day, elected the following Directors: A. E. Godefroy, I. W. Lillie, H. F. Serle, A. L. Parmalee, A. G. Norrie, A. Ahern, W. V. Kings, and W. W. Bramie, all residents of New York City.

MONUMENT TABLET STOLEN.

Erected at Summit, N. J., in 1896 by Revolutionary Sons.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 27.—Some miscreants have stolen the bronze tablet from the monument erected in October, 1896, by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to mark the spot where, during the War of the Revolution, was located the beacon and the cannon known as "The Old Sow," used to summon the minute men of the vicinity to the defense of the country.

The monument is a large boulder about six feet high and weighing four tons, upon the face of which was the bronze tablet.

SAY RICHMOND IS DEAD.

Friends Deny Rumor That Canajoharie Banker Still Lives.

CANAJOHARIE, Jan. 27.—Those who knew G. Richmond say the report sent out from Fort Plain that the late President of the Canajoharie National Bank, who died at his mother's home in New Woodstock, Madison County, Nov. 13, had not died, but is still alive, is untrue. Mr. Richmond's body is buried in the Canajoharie Falls Cemetery. His funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Richard R. Williams of Brooklyn, who had known Mr. Richmond for thirty years.

The report also that the bank held any

GIVING TO THE CHURCHES

The Rev. Mr. Johnson Suggests Four Per Cent. of Income.

OTHER CLERGYMEN DIFFER

Dr. Greer and Dr. Parkhurst Oppose Any Exact Rule—Father Colton Talks of Various Methods.

The view expressed by the wardens and vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in a recent appeal to the members of the congregation for more liberal donations, that "in general a church is entitled to at least 4 per cent. of every man's expenditure," was criticised as unwise by prominent clergymen to whose attention the appeal was directed yesterday. They also declared that any such proposition was impracticable.

In this they differ diametrically from the Rev. W. Everett Johnson, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, who not only approves very heartily of the general proposition laid down, but thinks that the vestrymen and wardens did not go far enough.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson explained that the appeal of the wardens and vestrymen was not made because the church is in any financial difficulty, but simply because it was considered that the scope of the church's work ought to be extended.

"They estimated this percentage of a comfortable and assured income," he continued, "on the basis that 10 per cent. of a man's expenditures belongs to charity and religious work, and that of this money at least 4 per cent. should be given as a regular contribution to the church of which he is a member, without reference to contributions for special purposes.

"I would go further. I would make this percentage on a man's income, instead of his expenditures, for many men have a large balance of income over their expenditures. Contributions on this plan would enable us to do three times as much work. I ought to have two or three assistants, instead of one. If the work of the churches is to be made more effective, the wherewithal to do it must be forthcoming. I don't believe the Episcopal Church in this city gets 1 per cent. of the expenditures of its flock.

"I consider that for a vestry to take the position this one has is very significant of a progressive spirit in church work, and is full of hopeful possibilities."

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, expressed a contrary opinion with much emphasis.

"I don't believe," he said, "we could determine by arithmetic what a man should do in church or any other kind of work. If people believe in a thing or a cause, they will give to it. If they don't, they will not, and should not.

"There is no difficulty in getting money when you can persuade people that the work for which you ask their contributions is good work. But to undertake to fix or prescribe a certain percentage of a man's income does not meet the requirements of the case. Sometimes he can give more and sometimes he can give less, and of that he must be the best judge. I should regard it as an interference with my personal liberty if any person, priest or layman, were to undertake to dictate to me any amount I ought to give and I should think that nine men out of ten, perhaps ten men out of ten, feel that way about it. The probability is, therefore, that any attempt of that sort would break down under the weight of its own impracticability."

Speaking of the work being done by the churches, Dr. Greer remarked that the assertions made by certain clergymen and evangelists as to the large proportion of the population of the city not reached by the churches and out of sympathy with them were "wild and unwarrantable."

"As far as my observation and experience go," said he, "more people go to church to-day than ever, and the masses are being reached as they never were before. Besides, it doesn't necessarily follow, because a man doesn't go to church, that he is not religious. The value of church work depends upon the value of what he gets when he goes to church. The work of the world is never done, and, as in a man's business, there is always more than church might do. Churchgoing is not an end of itself. So many persons talk as if it were.

"It is only a means to an end, which end is the development of the moral and spiritual life, and whatever contributes to that is a co-operative agency of the church. I look upon churchgoing as a privilege rather than a duty, a privilege which, I think, is more generally appreciated than ever.

"My impression is that people are very deeply interested to-day in the things for which religion stands and that they do respond, and always will respond, to any helpful effort which the church makes to minister to their religious nature."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, remarked:

"If a man is in this world and has any desire to see the world become a better one, it is his business to take hold and help make it better; and to the extent that money is required it's his business to give his own fair share of the money, and not act as a drag upon the chariot that he ought to be one of the steeds to help draw. Undoubtedly a man is safer if he fixes upon a certain percentage of his means, but he must do the fixing, not the rector or pastor or vestry.

"I know a man who is receiving a large income from his business who has undertaken to give 10 per cent. of his receipts to the Lord. Some of the 10 per cent. goes to the church of which he is a member and I am the pastor, and it's a very good thing to have the percentage idea in one's mind, for it helps to hold a man up to the mark of generous giving. Undoubtedly men who have no system of giving either a percentage of their expenses or income fail to realize how mighty little they do give.

"A great many men who call themselves Christians will lay out as much as possible on houses, horses, and entertainments, and just as little as they can afford on charitable enterprises, missionary efforts, and a church pew. In all departments of life, religious, humanitarian, and otherwise, there is a very considerable element even of our better class of people who make it their constant study to discover how much of the intellectual, material, and moral benefits of living they can get out of the world without returning a quid pro quo. I have for some time been trying to discover a passage of Scripture that I can use as a suitable text for a sermon on sponging. I have not yet found one that quite hits it. The variety of applications that could be made of such a sermon, however, is so great that only a discourse of extraordinary length would probably be found sufficient to traverse all the ground it would be necessary to cover.

"There are hosts of people who call themselves members and who have no pews or sittings who go to church occasionally. These are what we call 'church rounders.' They are worth nothing to the Church, and the Church is practically worth nothing to them. They go on occasion, just as they would go to witness the performance of a prestidigitator or go to a circus. They are sensation-led people. Yet these same people would be ashamed, and all their friends would be ashamed of them, if they undertook in the same way to deadhead themselves into an opera, prizefight, or circus.

"Now as to this talk of the large percentage of people who are unchurched and the horrified astonishment this talk evokes. There are certainly a great many people who never go inside a church, and who, nevertheless, would resent the idea that they are out of sympathy with all that the Church stands for, and probably 90 per cent. of them would be angered at the idea of not receiving a burial with religious services. It is one of those things that can't be settled by counting noses. The number of people who regularly go to church must not be taken as a fair index of the religion or amount of Christianity there is in the world."

The Rev. Father Charles H. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, said that no rule could well be established for Church support among Catholic congregations in large cities because of the number and varied condition of the people, but in small country and manufacturing districts, where people are more of the same class, a uniform rate of support is often obtained.

"For example," continued Father Colton, "in these districts, in addition to the ordinary basket or open collection, heads of families, and in fact all adults, are asked to contribute from their earnings one day's pay each month. In this and similar ways have been built the magnificent Catholic churches seen all through the country in the manufacturing districts. In cities, however, such a rule would be impracticable for the reasons I mentioned. The practice is to leave every man to do what he believes conscientiously to be his duty, whether he be rich or poor. While some disappoint the Church, the greater number give sufficient to enable it to carry on its work. The greatest help received is from an occasional bequest made by some good souls who have no immediate relations. Of all things the most difficult to speak about is the money question, and those who have the most money are the most sensitive as to any suggestion, much less dictation, of the use they ought to make of it, even for religious purposes."

The Roman Catholic Church, Father Colton declared, is steadily gaining in influence among the people in all walks of life. This, he said, was not the result of any propaganda carried on by the priests, who do not believe in seeking to turn a man from his convictions, whatever they may be, but of the piety, zeal, and intelligence of Roman Catholics in general. There are 500,000 Roman Catholics in New York, he said, and the average aggregate attendance on Sundays at the one hundred churches in the city is 300,000. Fully 30,000 converts are made every year in the United States, a large proportion of whom are gained through the marriage of Roman Catholics with persons of other religious denominations. From this and other causes 1,500 to 2,000 converts are made yearly in the diocese of New York alone.

NATIONAL GOLF CONTESTS.

Efforts to Bring Some of the Events to This District — Metropolitan Association Ticket.

In marked contrast to the reluctance among golf clubs last year to apply for the National championship tournaments is the unusual energy displayed this season to bring those big events here. Inter-club rivalry, therefore, is likely to play an important and exciting part in the deliberations at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, Feb. 28, at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr announced yesterday the clubs that have applied for one or more of the three championships. For the amateur, the blue ribbon event of the series, the applicants are the Garden City and the Lakewood Golf Clubs. Four have asked for the women's event. They are the Garden City, the Lakewood, the Baltusrol, and the Shinnecock Hills Clubs. Seven rivals are in the field for the open championships, generally considered the professional competition. They are Garden City, Lakewood, St. Andrew's, Myopia Hunt, Chicago, Onwentsia, and Midlothian, the latter three of Chicago.

This is a good showing, when it is remembered that last year only one formal application was received—that of the Baltimore Country Club—for the open tournament. The selection of all courses was then left to the Executive Committee. The same policy may be repeated this year, but there is a strong impression that the delegates will cast the deciding vote themselves. They have a month before the meeting to think over the question and determine what clubs will receive their support. According to the constitution, only the associate clubs can vote. These are the one-hundred-dollar clubs in the association, and only are eligible for the honors and the vote. There are about twenty-five of them, while of the allied clubs there are more than 120. The latter can talk, but not vote.

The list of applications shows that Garden City and Lakewood are "in it" for what they can get. The idea evidently is that they want something and will be ready to take whatever the delegates award them. Garden City has been spoken of most prominently as the club for the amateur event, but if it is selected, the event will probably be played in the Fall. Many golfers think that the time chosen last year was too early, and as the Garden City Hotel will not be ready for occupancy until late in the season it would be impossible to hold a big event there without ample accommodations.

In this latter respect Lakewood is admirably fitted. The close of the season there early in the Spring precludes the big event at that time of the year, and the first week in November would be the earliest that the contest could be held. That would be rather late for the amateur fraternity. As three months must intervene between the amateur and open tournaments, the latter could very well go to Lakewood early in the season. "It looks to me," said a golfer yesterday, "as though Garden City and Lakewood were in it to help each other out, and I would not be surprised to see each club get one of the events."

Shinnecock and Baltusrol are likely to fight it out for the women's tournament. Each has plenty of friends, but if it comes to a tussle Shinnecock stands the better chance. Three Chicago clubs have applied for the open event but the sentiment in the East is that the West has had its share for the time being, and it seems probable that nothing will be given to that locality this year. In the meantime the qualifications of the applicants will be the basis of many earnest discussions in golf circles, and the delegates ought to go to the annual meeting with minds fully made up as to what they will do.

Secretary John Du Fais of the Metropolitan Golf Association announced yesterday the ticket presented by the Nominating Committee for officers to be elected at the annual meeting of the association, to be held next Thursday night at the Metropolitan Club. They are: President—Robert H. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club; Vice President—Walter Breese Smith, Tuxedo Golf Club; Secretary—John Du Fais, Baltusrol Golf Club; Treasurer—William Fellowes Morgan, Morris County Golf Club; Executive Committee—Oliver W. Bird, Jr., Meadow Brook Hunt Club; Percy Chubb, Garden City Golf Club; Robert Bage Kerr, Lakewood Golf Club; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's Golf Club; Charles F. Watson, Essex County Country Club.

The principal change is the retirement from the Presidency of Henry B. Hollins. A more important question to be determined at the meeting will be the date of the Metropolitan Championship, and the links where that event will be held. Owing to the burning of the Garden City Hotel last Fall, the event may be held in May at another club.

SMITH A WINNER AT GOLF.

Beats Rawlins at Tampa in Record Game Over the Course.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 27.—Willie Smith, the open champion for the United States, played phenomenal golf here to-day in the finals of the three days' tournament, thereby winning the purse of $100. He not only beat Harry Rawlins by six up and four to play, but lowered the record established by Rawlins yesterday by three points, making it 72. Rawlins played a fine game, but the pace commenced to tell on him toward the end of the second round, while Smith still played in beautiful form.

They started off this morning with long drives, halving the first hole in four. On the second Smith drove his ball twelve feet from the hole, Rawlins putted his to the left. Smith won in three to four. Indifferent putting by Smith gave Rawlins the third in four to five, making the game square. Both played the fourth hole in regulation five. On the fifth they cleared all hazards and halved the hole. The sixth was halved in par four. By superior mashie play Rawlins won out the seventh in three to four. On the eighth Smith overdrove Rawlins twenty yards, but by fine short play the latter was able to make half and the outward hole went to Rawlins with five to six, making him two up. Turning for home, Rawlins holed a wonderful four to Smith's five. At eleven Rawlins pulled off a half by holing a fifteen-foot put. The twelfth or long fell to Smith by skillful mashie work. On the thirteenth he was unlucky in getting a bad lie from his drive, but recovered and after playing two more, actually won. The fourteenth proved a good half in five, as did the fifteenth in four. Smith evened up the game on the sixteenth by holing a put from the edge of the green, but on the seventeenth drove out of bounds to the right and had to return to tee for another play. Rawlins won this, which made him doormie. With the aid of a 200-yard carry, Smith won the last hole, and they were then all even.

After the second round started it was early seen that a record game was in store for the spectators. In the last nine Smith did the first five holes in 36 and Rawlins 18. Phenomenal playing of this kind has never been seen in this part of the country. The men kept up this gait for the remaining four holes, when the totals read: Smith, 35; Rawlings, 37. Their medal scores were: Smith, 78-72; Rawlins, 78-79.

In the second division Tom Dunn won the consolation prize of $25 by defeating W. E. Burlock, Jr., fourteen up. Lancelot Servos made the longest drive in the contest that followed the match, thus winning a purse of $10. His ball carried 230 yards. Smith and Low were both over the 200-yard mark, as was Rawlins.

SKATING RACES AT NEWBURG.

E. A. Thomas Wins All the Eastern Championship Events.

NEWBURG, Jan. 27.—The Eastern championship skating races were concluded on Downing Park Lake this afternoon. The 1,500-meter championship was skated in two heats. The first heat was won by E. A. Thomas, Newburg Wheelmen; William Coldwell and James Drury of Montreal second and third, respectively. Time, 3m. 3 2-5s. The second heat was won by Fred S. Gibbs, Newburg Wheelmen; A. E. Pilkie, Montreal, second; F. R. Sanger, Newburg, third. Time, 3m. 16 2-5s. The final heat was won by E. A. Thomas; Sanger, second, and Drury third. Time, 3m. 2s.

The 3,000-meter handicap followed. Thomas, Gibbs, and Sanger of Newburg were scratch men. Fred Hoffman, Cohoes, (25 yards;) James Wray, New York, (50 yards;) G. P. Holland, New Haven, (75 yards;) A. E. Leach, Chester, (125 yards;) James H. Williams, Orange Lake, (175 yards.) Leach, a novice, held the lead to the last lap. Thomas won; F. R. Sanger, second; Leach, third. Time, 5m. 52s.

The last race, the 5,000-meter Eastern championship, was skated in one heat. The starters were Thomas, Sanger, and Gibbs, Newburg; Holland, New Haven; Hoffman, Cohoes; Wray, New York, and A. E. Pilkie, Montreal. Thomas won in 11m. 46 2-5s. Sanger was second and Gibbs third.

CHESS AS PLAYED IN VIENNA.

Details of Games Contested in the Recent Tournament.

The following is a selection of games from the recent Vienna Kolisch tournament:

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

	Popiel. White.	Maroczy. Black.		Popiel. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	24.	R—Q2	Kt—B3
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	25.	K—B2	P—KR4
3.	Kt—B3	Kt—B3	26.	B—B5	P—R5
4.	B—Kt5	B—Kt5	27.	B—R2	Kt(B5)-R4
5.	Castles	Castles	28.	P—KKt3	PxPch
6.	P—Q3	BxKt	29.	BxP.	KtxB
7.	PxB	P—Q3	30.	KxKt	Q—R4
8.	B—Kt5	P—KR3	31.	Q—B	QR—KB
9.	B—R4	B—KKt5	32.	R—R2	Kt—Kt3
10.	P—KR3	BxKt	33.	R—B2	Kt—R5
11.	QxB	P—KKt4	34.	B—Kt4	Q—B2
12.	B—Kt3	Kt—R2	35.	P—QB4	Q—B5ch
13.	P—Q4	P—B3	36.	K—R	R(Kt2)-B2
14.	KR—Q	Q—B	37.	Q—K2	Q—B3
15.	Q—Kt3	Kt—K2	38.	QR—KB	Q—R3
16.	B—Q3	Kt—Kt3	39.	R—R2	R—B5
17.	B—K2	K—R	40.	R(R2)—B2	K—Kt2
18.	B—Kt4	Q—K	41.	R—R2	Q—B3
19.	QR—Kt	P—Kt3	42.	R(R2)—B2	Q—B2
20.	Q—Q3	KR—Kt	43.	Q—Q3	P—R4
21.	Q—B4	R—Kt2	44.	Q—Q5	Kt—Kt3
22.	P—B3	Kt—B5	45.	Q—Q3	Drawn.
23.	PxP	BPxP			

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	Schlechter. White.	Schwarz. Black.		Schlechter. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	23.	Q—B2	P—B4
2.	P—KB4	B—B4	24.	P—B4	Kt—K2
3.	Kt—KB3	P—Q3	25.	P—QKt4	Kt—B3
4.	B—B4	Kt—QB3	26.	B—B3	Kt—Q5ch
5.	P—Q3	Kt—B3	27.	BxKt	BPxB
6.	Kt—B3	Kt—Kt5	28.	P—R5	Q—B3
7.	Kt—Q5	B—K3	29.	K—Kt2	P—Q4
8.	Q—K2	B—B7ch	30.	Kt—Q2	KR—K
9.	K—Q	B—QB4	31.	QR—K	QR—B
10.	KR—B	P—KR3	32.	P—Kt4	R—B2
11.	P—B3	B—K3	33.	Kt—B3	Kt—K2
12.	K—B2	K—Q2	34.	Q—R4	K—Kt
13.	P—QR4	CastlesQR	35.	R—B2	K—B2
14.	B—QKt5	P—QR3	36.	R(B2)—K2	K—Q2
15.	BxKt	PxB	37.	Q—B5	K—Q
16.	KtxB	PxKt	38.	KtxQP	PxR
17.	P—B5	BxP	39.	QxRch	RxQ
18.	PxB	Kt—KB3	40.	RxRch	QxR
19.	Kt—Q2	K—Kt2	41.	RxQch	KxR
20.	P—R5	P—QKt4	42.	K—B2	K—B2
21.	Kt—K4	K—B3	43.	K—Q2	Resigns.
22.	B—Q2	P—KB3			

PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

	Popiel. White.	Prock. Black.		Popiel. White.	Prock. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	18.	B—Kt2	Q—KB2
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	19.	Q—Kt3	R—R2
3.	P—Q4	PxP	20.	Kt—Q5	KtxKt
4.	Q—Q2	Kt—B3	21.	BxKt	B—K2
5.	Q—K3	P—Q3	22.	R—B4	P—QKt4
6.	B—Q3	Kt—K4	23.	R—Kt4	Q—B
7.	Kt—B3	KtxBch	24.	Q—R4	K—R
8.	PxKt	B—K2	25.	R—Kt6	B—Q
9.	Castles	Castles	26.	R—B	R—KB2
10.	P—KR3	Kt—K2	27.	R—B3	P—KR3
11.	Kt—Q4	Kt—Kt3	28.	Kt—B4	K—R2
12.	P—KB4	P—B4	29.	R(B3)-Kt3	B—K2
13.	Kt(Q4)—K2	R—K	30.	Kt—R5	B—Q
14.	Q—B2	P—KR3	31.	KtxKtP	QxKt
15.	B—B5	B—B	32.	RxQch	RxR
16.	Kt—B4	P—QR3	33.	RxRch	KxR
17.	P—QKt3	Q—K2	34.	Q—R5	Resigns.

GIUOCO PIANO.

	Maroczy. White.	Schlechter. Black.		Maroczy. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	17.	P—K4	R—KB
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18.	RxRch	KtxR
3.	B—B4	B—B4	19.	Q—B2	Q—Q
4.	Kt—B3	Kt—B3	20.	Kt—B3	P—QR3
5.	P—Q3	P—Q3	21.	P—Q4	Kt—Kt3
6.	B—KKt5	P—KR3	22.	PxP	KtxP
7.	B—K3	BxB	23.	KtxKt	PxKt
8.	PxB	Kt—QR4	24.	Q—Kt3	Q—Q3
9.	B—Kt3	Castles	25.	K—B2	P—QKt3
10.	Castles	KtxB	26.	K—K	K—B2
11.	RPxKt	Kt—R2	27.	Kt—K2	B—Kt5
12.	Q—K	P—KB4	28.	Kt—B3	B—K3
13.	PxP	BxP	29.	Kt—K2	B—Kt5
14.	Kt—KR4	B—K3	30.	Kt—B3	B—K3
15.	Q—Kt3	RxRch		Drawn.	
16.	RxR	Q—Q2			

RUY LOPEZ.

	Kotrc. White.	Wolf. Black.		Kotrc. White.	Wolf. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	25.	Q—B	K—Kt
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26.	P—KKt4	Kt—B6
3.	B—Kt5	P—QR3	27.	P—Kt5	Q—Kt2
4.	B—R4	P—Q3	28.	P—R5	R—Kt6
5.	Castles	KK—Kt2	29.	P—R6	Q—B2
6.	P—B3	B—B4	30.	P—RTch	K—R
7.	P—Q4	PxP	31.	KtxPch	QxKt
8.	KtxP	Castles	32.	R—R6	QxR
9.	P—K5	P—Q4	33.	PxQ	BxR
10.	Kt—B7	BxP	34.	QxB	KxP
11.	BxKt	P—QKt4	35.	P—R3	R—R2
12.	R—K	Q—B3	36.	Q—R	P—Q5
13.	Kt—Q5	Q—Q2	37.	PxP	PxP
14.	B—Kt3	P—B4	38.	BxP	R—K2
15.	Q—Q3	Kt—B3	39.	Q—Q	P—B4
16.	Kt—B3	Q—K2	40.	B—K3	P—K4
17.	Q—B2	Kt—K5	41.	QxP	Kt—Q5
18.	QR—K	QR—K	42.	R—R2	B—K3
19.	R—B	QR—K	43.	Q—K2	P—Kt4
20.	Kt—K2	B—B3	44.	Q—Q3	P—R4
21.	P—B2	P—QR3	45.	Q—Kt8ch	K—B4
22.	Kt—B3	P—Q4	46.	P—R7	R—Kt2
23.	PxP	Kt—K2	47.	B—B	P—K6
24.	K—R	B—B5	48.	PxP	Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	Schlechter. White.	Brody. Black.		Schlechter. White.	Brody. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	22.	B—K4	KR—B2
2.	P—QB4	P—K3	23.	P—Kt4	QxP
3.	Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	24.	QxQ	RxQ
4.	Kt—B3	B—K2	25.	RxR	RxR
5.	B—B4	Castles	26.	P—QKt3	h—1;
6.	P—K3	PxP	27.	K—B	K—K2
7.	BxP	P—QR3	28.	K—K2	R—QR4
8.	P—QR	P—QKt4	29.	B—Kt	B—B6
9.	B—Q3	B—Kt2	30.	R—Q3	R—R4
10.	Castles	QKt—Q2	31.	P—KR3	R—KKt4
11.	Kt—K5	P—B4	32.	P—Kt4	P—KR4
12.	Q—K2	Kt—K5	33.	P—B4	R—QB4
13.	KR—Q	KR—Q	34.	R—Q	PxP
14.	B—Kt	QR—B	35.	PxP	R—B
15.	KtxKt	RxKt	36.	R—KR	BxR
16.	B—K5	P—Kt5	37.	RxR	BxR
17.	BxKt	BxB	38.	K—Q2	K—Q3
18.	Kt—K4	BxKt	39.	K—B4	B—B6
19.	BxB	P—KKt3	40.	P—K4	P—K4
20.	B—Q3	R—Q3	41.	P—B5	Drawn.
21.	Q—B2	KR—B3			

FRENCH DEFENSE.

	Marco. White.	Albin. Black.		Marco. White.	Albin. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K3	24.	P—Kt6	K—Kt
2.	P—Q4	Kt—K2	25.	PxBP	R—B3
3.	Kt—KB3	P—Q4	26.	Q—Kt3	RxP(B7)
4.	PxP	PxP	27.	QxQP	P—KR3
5.	B—Q3	B—KKt5	28.	Q—K5	QR—QB
6.	Castles	QKt—B3	29.	P—Q5	Kt—B
7.	P—B3	Q—Q3	30.	P—QB4	Q—Q2
8.	P—QKt4	B—B3	31.	Q—Kt2	B1—Kt3
9.	QKt—Q2	Kt—Kt3	32.	Q—Kt3	R—B4
10.	R—Kch	B—K2	33.	P—QR4	P—QR3
11	BxKt	QxB	34.	Q—Kt6	K—R2
12.	P—Kt5	Kt—Q	35.	P—B4	P—QR4(?)
13.	B—R3	Kt—K3	36.	Q—Kt	P—B4
14.	BxB	KxB	37.	R—K6	R—KB
15.	Q—Kt3	KR—Q	38.	Q—Kt6	RxQP
16.	Kt—K5	Q—Kt4	39.	PxR	QxPch
17.	KtxB	QxKt	40.	K—Kt	QxKt
18.	R—K3	K—B	41.	QxKtP	R—B3
19.	QR—K	Kt—B5	42.	Q—KKt2	Q—Kt5
20.	P—KKt3	R—Q3	43.	Q—K2	R—B2
21.	Q—R3	Kt—R6ch	44.	Q—Kt5	Q—B
22.	K—Kt2	Kt—B5ch	45.	Q—B4	R—Kt2
23.	K—R	Kt—K3			

*Black here lost the game under the time-limit rule.

RUY LOPEZ.

	Marco. White.	Alapin. Black.		Marco. White.	Alapin. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	13.	QxQ	KtxQ
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14.	Kt—B4	P—KB4
3.	B—Kt5	P—QR3	15.	KtxB	PxKt
4.	B—R4	P—Kt5	16.	BxKt3	PxP
5.	Castles	KK—Kt2	17.	QxKtP	P—QKt4
6.	P—QB3	B—B4	18.	B—B2	B—K3
7.	P—Q4	PxP	19.	B—B5	KR—K
8.	KtxP	Castles	20.	P—R5	QR—Q
9.	P—KB3	B—Kt3	21.	B—Q4	Kt—B4
10.	Kt—B7	BxB	22.	BxKt	BxB
11.	KtxR	P—KK3		Drawn.	
12.	Kt—B3	B—Q3			
13.	Kt—K2	Kt—K2			
14.	B—Kt3	Kt—Kt3			
15.	Kt—Kt3	KKt—Kt4			
16.	KtxKt	BxKt		Resigns.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	Schwarz. White.	Zinkl. Black.		Schwarz. White.	Zinkl. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—K3	27.	B—B	B—R5
2.	P—QB4	P—Q4	28.	P—KKt3	B—Kt4
3.	P—K3	Kt—KB3	29.	Kt—R	K—Kt2
4.	P—QR3	P—B3	30.	Kt—B2	P—KR4
5.	Kt—QB3	QKt—Q2	31.	BxKt	BPxB
6.	P—B5	P—K4	32.	RxR	RxR
7.	Kt—B3	Q—B2	33.	R—KB	B—Kt5
8.	P—K3	Castles	34.	Q—Q2	RxRch
9.	Q—B2	P—K5	35.	KxR	P—R5
10.	P—QKt4	P—K5	36.	Q—B2	P—R6
11.	Kt—Q2	Kt—K	37.	B—Q2	Q—B3
12.	P—KB4	PxPe.p.	38.	QxQch	KxQ
13.	KtxBP	P—KB4	39.	K—B2	K—B4
14.	B—Q3	P—KKt3	40.	Kt—K	B—Q8
15.	Castles	QKt—B3	41.	K—Kt	K—Kt5
16.	Q—Kt3	Kt—Kt2	42.	K—B2	B—Q
17.	B—Q2	B—K3	43.	K—Kt	B—B2
18.	QR—K	Kt—K5	44.	K—B2	B—B6
19.	R—B	QR—K	45.	K—Kt	PxKt
20.	Kt—K2	B—B3	46.	K—Kt	P—KKt4
21.	Q—B2	P—QR3	47.	B—K	K—B4
22.	B—Kt2	Q—K2	48.	P—QR4	K—K5
23.	Kt—B	B—B	49.	K—B2	P—Kt5
24.	Q—K2	Kt—K3	50.	B—Q2	K—Q6
25.	Kt—K2	Kt—Kt4	51.	B—K	B—Q
26.	KtxKt	BxKt		Resigns.	

NATIONAL LEAGUE OUTLOOK.

Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, and Cleveland May Leave the Circuit.

The past week has shown some development in the baseball affairs of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs. The committee appointed at the meeting last December to reduce the circuit after a long delay got to work in Cleveland. Those who attended the meeting refused to give out any information, but there is every reason to believe that the circuit will not include Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, or Louisville when the committee makes its report to the League next month.

The Washington, Cleveland, and Louisville Clubs have decided to relinquish their places in the circuit. This much was learned from a club owner who attended the conference.

The trouble with the Baltimore Club seems to centre in the fact that McGraw and Robinson have signified their intention to drop out of the League. A rival club, controlled by McGraw and Robinson, has a franchise in the American Association now being organized, and has secured a lease of the grounds used by the Baltimore Club. From this it looks as though the present Baltimore Club would be left without grounds, and if it is true that the majority of Baltimore players will jump their contracts and play in the new association under McGraw, it will leave the Baltimore Club without a team, which is considered by many to indicate that an eight-club circuit will be arranged. The Baltimore Club would then have nothing to sell to the League in giving up its franchise. Manager Hanlon of Brooklyn, formerly of Baltimore, last year valued the releases of McGraw and Robinson at about $25,000, and if he was forced to sell them they would certainly bring at least $20,000.

It is reasonably sure that all players who cast in their lot with the new association will be blacklisted by the National League and all other leagues under the National agreement.

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President Johnson of the Western League and President P. T. Powers of the Eastern League attended the meeting in Cleveland. The Western League will secure franchises in Cleveland and Louisville. The Eastern League wants to control the franchises in Baltimore and Washington, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

The annual bicycle show that came to a close at Madison Square Garden last night was a veritable panorama of wheels. It was one of the best exhibits ever held, and in point of attendance the managers claim it was far more successful than any of the previous shows. This is taken as an indication that cycling will be more popular than ever this season. The show developed the fact that there are many new features in the 1900 model of wheels. There was an absence of fads and freaks just added to the machine to attract attention, and which are never of any service in a practical way.

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The show demonstrated that there is a general improvement in the construction of tires, particularly in relation to their valves, which have always been a source of worriment to a rider. There is a variety in the way of cranks, some wheels being constructed with the solid rectangular crank and some with the square crank with a groove cut out on the under side. There are many improvements in the spoke fastenings. One of the most notable improvements in this line is on a wheel in which the hub flange on the sprocket side of the rear hub is made so that the spokes slip into a buttonhole slot and pull taut, and the spokes can be removed without detaching the sprocket.

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As was expected, the coaster brake proved to be one of the greatest novelties at the show. There were nine varieties of this new device to be seen at the various booths. Some riders have objections to a brake in the rear hub or to any that affects the rear hub. One maker had on exhibition one of the "free wheel" devices, as they are called in England. It permits the wheel to be set free so as to revolve while the sprocket and cranks are stationary, there being no brake appliance on the rear wheel. This particular wheel, however, is not without a brake. There is one attached to the front wheel. It is of the plunger pattern, but instead of there being an ordinary spoon piece on the end of the plunger, the rod branches like an inverted Y, and to each arm is attached, so that it revolves, a hemisphere of rubber-covered wood. When the brake is set against the tire the rubber-covered wood acts as rollers, so that there is no wear of the tire.

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The chainless type of wheels came in for a great share of attention. The most notable improvement in the chainless is the decrease in weight over last season.

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One of the most striking facts impressed upon the critical investigator at the show was the improvement that has been made in the lower-priced wheels. While the chainless and the highest-grade chain wheels have been benefited by the general refinement of methods, medium grades have not been neglected, but have come forward in a style that has brought them to where the high-grade wheel was a year ago. Indeed, some of the so-called cheap wheels are equipped with all the up-to-date parts found in the high-grade wheels. It is safe to say that a good serviceable wheel can be bought for $35.

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Every cyclist was interested in the exhibition of saddles. As in previous years there was a large variety of saddles, all of them designed for comfort. One type for women is made of natural leather, with an extended and curved pommel, but without the flap of leather usually attached to the pommel. For heavy riders there is what is known as the modified cavalry saddle. It is large, with raised pads of wood felt, and is fitted with coil springs under the rear. A majority of the saddles shown have the high back, which not only supports the body, but will, with the pommel, which gradually slopes upward, prevent the rider from slipping either backward or forward.

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The Board of Officers of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen has instructed the delegates to the National Assembly, to be held at Philadelphia, Feb. 14 and 15, to exert their efforts to secure the publication of an official organ to be devoted exclusively to the issuing of official announcements and communications; to the latest information respecting good roads, touring, cycle improvements, and cycle path construction; and to the passage and amendment of laws relating to cycling and other matters of interest to cyclists, and tending to increase the membership and influence of the League as a cycling organization.

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In addition to the space necessarily required for official matters and the good roads department of the work, the aforesaid organ should devote a large amount of space to advancing the touring interests of the members by publishing in every issue maps and itineraries, according to the belief of the Board of Officers.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The decision of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to hold the National regatta of 1900 in the Harlem River has put new life into the rowing clubs in and about this city, and there is every prospect of the season opening very early if the weather permits. Several of the Harlem River organizations have kept crews in training all Winter, and owing to the many mild days they have done almost as much training on the water as they have on the rowing machines in the gymnasiums.

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The famous Nassau four, which carried everything before it last season, is in excellent condition, and will be boated as soon as the weather will permit. Capt. Brown of the Atalanta Boat Club already has a long list of candidates for a junior eight-oared crew, and he expects to have them at work on the machines in a few days. The Harlem Rowing Club, as well as the Metropolitan and Dauntless Cl

BOWLING RECORDS.

The following tables show the standing of the bowling clubs competing in the various tournaments:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Corinthian	13	3	936	Doolittle	10	10	941
Monarch	13	5	971	Rosedale	9	11	973
Germania	14	6	965	Morningside	9	11	991
Fidelia	14	6	926	Oriental	8	8	934
Spartan	12	8	994	Golden Rod	8	12	969
South Paw	11	9	964	Arlington	6	10	926
Metropolitan	10	8	950	Central	6	12	912
Empire	10	8	975	Riverdale	4	12	879
Orchard	9	7	1005	Lotus	6	14	894
Columbia	10	10	958	Glendale	5	15	894
Bleecker	10	10	935				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Knickerbocker	15	5	995	Lotus	10	10	924
Washington	15	5	996	Standard	8	10	961
Belvidere	13	5	965	Audubon	9	11	950
Empire	14	6	1108	Grove Hill	8	12	936
Phoenix	13	4	956	Colonial	8	12	910
Oriental	14	6	994	Central	7	13	978
Morris W'n	11	9	1004	Cyclone	5	13	885
Riverdale	10	8	934	Premier	5	13	933
Boulevard	11	7	935	Friendship	4	14	912
Corinthian	10	10	914	Harlem W'n.	4	16	909
Morningside	10	10	941				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	20	4	888	Manning, Maxwell, and Moore	10	12	887
Alco	18	6	890				
Gotham	16	6	881				
Welcome	16	8	884	Holschen	10	14	790
Edison	16	6	913	Manhatta	8	14	840
Oradell	16	6	873	Linwood	7	15	805
Straggler	11	11	830	Homestead	7	17	817
Glendale	12	12	855	Black Bass	5	19	783
				Amity	1	23	722

COLUMBIA LEAGUE—COMPLETED.

Oriental	19	1	1023	Premier	9	11	889
Corinthian	18	2	998	Audubon	6	14	822
Empire	17	3	994	Boulevard	7	13	837
Standard	16	4	942	Jerell	6	14	897
Morningside	14	6	904	Mercury	7	13	891
Belvidere	14	6	922	Empire City	5	15	853
Riverdale	13	7	928	Enterprise	5	15	832
Owl	13	7	961	Puritan	4	16	877
Columbia	12	8	870	Mephisto	3	17	826
Village	9	11	882	Diamond	1	19	774
Hamilton	9	11	905				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan	11	1	968	Riverdale	7	7	920
Corinthian	10	2	945	Pontiac, Wh. S	5	5	937
Berkeley	10	6	904	Kings Co.	4	4	922
Sosevle A. A.	8	4	912	Washington	5	5	918
Golden Rod	6	4	880	Oriental	4	10	967
Knick. A. C.	9	5	918	Imperial	4	12	938
Empire	9	5	923	N. Y. A. C.	1	5	888
Doolittle	7	7	937	Lotus	1	7	916
America	10	6	925	Phoenix	1	7	847
Morningside	5	5	926	Harlem Republican C.	1	11	818
Fidelia	5	5	1017				

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Our No. 1	12	1	951	Our No. 2	8	8	844
N. Y. No. 1	12	2	880	Americus	7	9	829
Lenox	9	3	893	De Vinne	5	7	804
Yonkers	11	5	842	N. Y. No. 2	3	8	741
Harlem	8	4	893	Stanley	2	13	700
Colonial	10	6	860	Manhattan	3	13	739
Empire City	9	5	880	Defendam	2	14	764
Citizens'	9	5	830	Knick'bocker	1	10	589
Colfax	9	7	882				

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Imp. & Trad.	10	1	847	Ladenberg, Thalman & Co.	4	6	773
Mech. & Trad.	10	2	858				
Republic	9	1	851				
Sub-Treasury	8	2	870	Amer'n Ex.	4	7	763
Nat. Park	9	3	818	Hamilton	3	7	762
Plaza	6	4	715	Hanover	4	8	785
Chase No. 1	6	4	785	Mercantile	2	6	733
Broadway, Brooklyn	7	5	822	J. P. Morgan & Co.	2	6	754
Chemical	7	5	857	Eleventh Ward	2	8	694
Seab'd Nat.	5	5	745	Kountze Bros.	1	9	694
Mt. Morris	4	4	761	Chase No. 2	0	10	700
Manh'n Co.	3	3	802				

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fid. & Cas.	10	0	838	J. Hancock	5	6	938
Equitable	7	4	801	Prudential	4	8	852
Metrop'n	6	3	82[illegible]	Germania	1	9	830
Mut. B'fit	6	3	84[illegible]	Mutual	0	9	856

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Greenwich	10	2	785	London & L. & G.	5	7	789
Palatine	9	3	883	Royal	5	7	749
German-American	8	4	779	Norwich-Union	4	6	761
American	7	3	842	Home	4	8	742
Atlantic Mutual	7	3	764	Queen	4	8	751
Germania	7	3	829	Hanover	3	7	715
Niagara	6	4	772	Alliance	2	6	774
Phenix	6	4	786	Northern	1	9	698
Caledonia	6	4	779	Union	0	10	742
Underwritr's	6	6	769				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos	13	1	949	Fern	9	9	882
East N. Y.	13	3	969	De Forest	6	6	866
Bushwick	13	5	915	Washington	5	8	884
Bedford	12	4	884	Irving	10	12	825
J. F. Price	15	5	922	Brooklyn	7	9	875
Ft. Greene	12	6	911	Atlantic	7	9	816
Fraternity	12	4	885	Fulton	7	11	889
De Witt Clinton	12	6	899	Commonwealth	5	11	802
Burnside	10	6	868	Brevoort	5	13	879
Gilbert	10	8	958	Iolanthe	5	13	922
De Long	11	9	899	Alert	5	13	868
Lefferts	10	8	982	Oxford	2	16	751
Welcome	9	9	838	Ridgewood	1	7	815
Nassau	8	8	883	Gramercy	1	13	760
Long Island	9	9	937				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM SUB-LEAGUE.

E. N. York	14	0	860	Brevoort	8	8	789
Gilbert	11	4	869	Philadelphos	6	8	773
Bedford	11	4	856	Brooklyn	6	9	762
Long Island	11	4	788	Bushwick	5	11	769
Fern	10	6	823	Nassau	5	11	746
Fort Greene	11	6	836	Fulton	5	12	773
De Long	9	5	889	J. F. Price	5	11	736
Lefferts	8	7	777	Fraternity	4	12	723
De Witt Clinton	9	8	763	Burnside	2	15	769

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND. (CLASS B.)

Greater New York	13	1	844	Defender	6	6	711
				Amphion	7	9	764
L. Brooklyn	13	3	789	Pierce	5	7	733
Carroll Park	8	8	724	Red Hook	3	9	762
Williamsb'g	6	6	756	Montauk	2	12	720

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

Journal	5	1	1317	Tribune	2	4	1156
World	5	1	1292	Bulletin	0	4	1136
Herald	4	2	1228	Times	0	4	1156

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Colgate & Co.	15	5	915	R. W. Robinson & Son.	8	8	791
Dodge & Olcott	14	6	845	Merck & Co.	9	9	769
Parke, Davis & Co	12	8	854	N. Lead Co.	9	11	795
				G. Chem. Co.	8	10	778
Seabury & Johnson	8	6	796	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	1	17	710

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Parke, Davis & Co. improved its position in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament by winning two games at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon. The best game of the series was the fourth, between Colgate & Co. and Seabury & Johnson. The latter team had a lead of 28 pins when the final frame began, but the Colgate & Co. team, by good strike bowling, won out by 4 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 123; Ackerson, 185; Gore, 154; Norman, 136; Storm, 140. Total, 738.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 118; Saunders, 152; C. E. Meek, 160; Sidford, 137; R. P. Meek, 117. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 195; Ackerson, 142; Gore, 116; Norman, 142; Storm, 147. Total, 742.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 182; Ely, 165; Olin, 170; Robertson, 198; Rudderman, 148. Total, 863.

THIRD GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 152; Ely, 156; Olin, 147; Robertson, 163; Rudderman, 165. Total, 783.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 155; Saunders, 120; C. E. Meek, 154, Sidford, 199; R. P. Meek, 132. Total, 760.

FOURTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 154; Crystal, 143; Kennedy, 120; Faulkner, 177; Colgate, 131. Total, 725.

Seabury & Johnson—Withers, 155; Caughey, 138; Scrimshaw, 160; Benjiman, 123; Judge, 145. Total, 721.

FIFTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Withers, 159; Caughey, 130; Scrimshaw, 166; Benjiman, 126; Judge, 153. Total, 734.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 159; Dalon, 162; Blake, 157; Drunn, 180; Carr, 164. Total, 822.

SIXTH GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 207; Dolan, 149; Blake, 172; Drunn, 167; Carr, 159. Total, 854.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 117; Crystal, 152; Kennedy, 125; Faulkner, 157; Colgate, 128. Total, 679.

The Belvideres won and lost a game in the Harlem League last night. A double victory for the Belvideres would have given them a chance to win first prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Deidrich, 159; Hall, 203; Holt, 202; Tobin, 182; Koehler, 193. Total, 939.

Premier—Davidson, 151; Moses, 146; Koening, 145; Ulman, 143; Moritz, 155. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

Premier—Davidson, 160; Moses, 153; Koening, 123; Ulman, 198; Moritz, 189. Total, 794.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 215; Newkirk, 181; Hill, 242; Lockwood, 158; Heiles, 190. Total, 986.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Deidrich, 169; Hall, 182; Holt, 181; Tobin, 164; Koehler, 171. Total, 867.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 194; Newkirk, 141; Hill, 143; Lockwood, 158; Heiles, 174. Total, 810.

Bowling Notes.

The members of the Washington team won three of the five individual prizes offered in the Harlem League. Linden won first prize, D. Shiman second, and A. Shiman fifth prize. Voorhees and Mitchell of the Orientals won third and fourth prizes, respectively.

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C. Schaeffer of the Corinthians and P. Wolf of the Greater New York Club will roll a series of games for $50 a side at Schlusing's Columbia alleys next Wednesday night.

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The Belvideres and Morningsides will bowl a game at the Columbia alleys on Tuesday night to decide fifth prize in the Columbia League tournament.

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The three-man team tournament at the Columbia alleys will begin on Feb. 5. Twenty-one teams are entered.

EFFECT OF VASSAR ATHLETICS.

Indorsement of Physical Training by President Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27.—The young women at Vassar are highly pleased with an address made several days ago by President Taylor before the students of the Halstead School in Yonkers. They regard it as a distinct indorsement of the athletic side of student life at Vassar, to which much attention has been paid of late, and which has transformed the general appearance of the students. In the course of the speech at Yonkers President Taylor said:

"You may ask if the colleges for women are sustaining themselves. I will say that the best women's colleges ask no favors from the best of colleges for men to-day for intellectual standards. We are keeping up the high ideals of scholarship; and when it comes to the physical standard, that is equally good. In recent years we have kept pace with the colleges for men in physical training. If you desire to see healthy, strong, and vigorous women, you should see the 650 young women at Vassar.

"Sane, healthy, frank, and wholesome young women, free from morbidness, are the kind to be found at our college. That is the tone they maintain because that is the ideal they are seeking. The question is often asked, 'Can they stand the strain of such an education?' Nearly all of them go out of college stronger and healthier than when they enter. Forty years ago, when Vassar was founded, it was called 'Vassar's folly,' but we are now living under a vastly changed condition of things. The movement is growing apace, and it is the movement of our time."

COLUMBIA WINS AT HOCKEY.

Defeats Brown University by 7 to 2 in the Intercollegiate Tourney.

Another game in the intercollegiate hockey tournament was played last night between teams representing Columbia and Brown Universities at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. It was won rather easily by the former, the score at the finish being 7 goals to 2. Toward the end of the second half the Brown players objected to Mortimer, one of the umpires, claiming that he was unfair in his decisions. They refused to continue unless he left the game, which he did.

Henderson made the first two goals for Columbia in the first half shortly after the opening of the game. Wolf and Eyer also made goals for Columbia in this half. Pevear and Bates scored for Brown, making the score at the end of the half 4 to 2 in Columbia's favor. In the second half Henderson succeeded in making two more goals, and Wolf made another, bringing the total up to seven. The following is the line-up:

Columbia.	Brown.
Geischen	Goal	Chase
Lawrence	Point	Steere
Lawyer	Cover Point	Low
Eyer	Forward	Bates
Henderson	Forward	Pevear
Cogshall	Forward	Cooke
Wolf	Forward	Phillips

Referee—Renwick, New York A. C. Umpires—Renney, New York A. C., and Mortimer, St. Nicholas S. C. Goals—Henderson, 4; Wolf, 2; Eyer, 1; Pevear, 1; Bates, 1.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Contests in the Non-Expert and Prone Classes.

The ranges at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night were occupied with the riflemen contesting for the five prizes annually awarded in the non-expert and prone-class matches. The scores in each match were made in seven shots standing at 200 yards and seven shots prone at 500 yards. Those who have never made 68 in any competition are admitted in the non-expert match. The prone-class match is so named because the prone scores are shot first and also serve as the basis in deciding ties. The entries last night numbered more than 100 in each match. The scores of the prize winners follow:

PRONE CLASS MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
A. Stein, (Veteran)	33	35	68
Sergt. R. M. Kallock, Non-Com. Staff	34	33	67
Corp. L. L. Clarke, Co. F	32	34	66
Private W. H. Hanley, Co. C	31	34	65
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	29	35	64

NON-EXPERT MATCH.

Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G	32	33	65
Private A. C. Briner, Co. G	32	33	65
Corp. G. H. Gilman, Co. B	30	35	65
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	33	31	64
Private W. B. Short, Co. D	31	33	64

ATHLETIC GAMES AT BOSTON.

Harvard Students Defeat Columbia in the Team Race.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—At the Boston college games to-night in Mechanics' Building in team races Harvard beat Columbia, Bowdoin beat Amherst, Georgetown beat another Harvard team, Cornell beat Brown, Williams beat Wesleyan. Eddie Duffey, Georgetown University, won the 40-yard invitation dash in 0:04 3-5; C. J. Sweeney, Holy Cross, won the 40-yard handicap dash (7 feet) in 0:04 3-5; J. H. Shirk, Harvard, (8 feet) won the 40-yard handicap, hurdles, in 0:05 3-5. "Dick" Grant, Harvard, won the two-mile race; time—10:05 4-5. Winchester, Harvard, won the 16-pound shot put, (5 feet,) distance 41 feet 9 inches; E. C. Rust, (21 yards,) Nobles School, won the quarter-mile handicap; time, 0:53 4-5. F. M. Kanaly, Charlesbank Gymnasium, (55 yards,) won the mile run; time, 04:25 2-5. S. F. Rockwell, Harvard, (65 yards,) won the half-mile handicap; time, 2:05.

Intercollegiate Cricket.

The Intercollegiate Cricket Association intends this year to make a strong effort to promote interest in the game among the colleges. At the annual meeting held recently the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—C. L. Clay, Harvard; Vice President—T. C. Jordon, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer—L. W. De Mott, Haverford College. Negotiations have been entered into with the colleges of Canada for an international game, and it is probable that this will be played in Toronto in June or July. A series of games has also been arranged to decide the championship of the United States. Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and Haverford College have entered for this and will play the following matches: May 19, Haverford vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Manheim; May 25, University of Pennsylvania vs. Harvard, at Manheim; May 26, Haverford vs. Harvard, at Haverford.

Golf Contests at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Jan. 27.—In the finals for the President's Cup, played here to-day, C. B. Cory played great golf, winning the match by beating W. H. Davis 5 up and 4 to play. In the play for the Consolation Cup, D. A. Loring, Jr., beat A. E. Kennedy 5 up and 3 to play. In the inconsolables' finish, Dr. Kennedy beat W. Gordon Brown 1 up. The handicap cup tournament was also played to-day, S. Murdock winning by a net score of 83.

Pennsylvania Not Going to Henley.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The rowing authorities of the University of Pennsylvania have abandoned the idea of a Henley trip and the matter of the proposed Paris trip will not be acted upon until after the Hudson River regatta. The Rowing Committee reported that the crew could not be entered at Henley without losing at Poughkeepsie.

Basket Ball at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The basket ball game between teams from Yale University and the Fourth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., played at the armory of the latter in this city to-night, resulted in a victory for the militiamen by the score of 9 to 7. The winning goal was tossed by McQuillan for the militiamen after ten minutes of extra play, a tie standing at the end of the second half.

Pierce Wins Six-Day Bicycle Race.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 27.—The six days' bicycle race had an exciting finish to-night as Otis Pierce of this city succeeded in catching Thayer of Avon and winning out in the last hour with 387 miles 9 laps to his credit. Sulkins of Boston finished third.

Harry Vardon Sails for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 27.—Harry Vardon, the open golf champion, sailed from here for the United States to-day on the American Line steamer St. Paul.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO News FOR THINKING FOLKS

Each January We Hold Our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

Comprising all the sample pianos from our Factory exhibition rooms. All specials not in our catalogue and all discontinned styles which will not appear in our new 1900 catalogue.

We Have Three Piano Factories,

each making distinct styles and qualities of **Upright** and **Grand** Pianos, **with a combined production of 8,000** annually.

The Half Year's Accumulation

is now on sale at a substantial reduction from regular prices. **If you value money we would** suggest an early investigation, for

Real Bargains

find ready buyers, especialy when backed by a

Sterling

guarantee, which not only protects the buyer, but assures perfect satisfaction from a musical and mechanical point of view.

Special Offering

of over 30 medium grade

Upright Pianos

from our Mendelssohn Factory.

Medium Size, 7⅓ octave. all modern improvements. } **$175.00**

Large Size 7⅓ octave, Boston fall, duet desk, practice attachment, } **$225.00**

IN OUR

Exchange Department

slightly used uprights of many makes, including some of the old reliable kinds. All are in perfect repair and newly finished.

Prices From **$125.00** to **$175.00**

and a few small and medium size uprights at $75.00 to $100.00.

Square Pianos.

One lot, $40. Medium size, but good tone and easily worth $60.00 to $75.00.

One lot, $65. Large size, carved legs, fancy case, rich tone, well worth $90.00 to $125.00.

(Terms to fit your purse.)

THE

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire building, four floors),

536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

Yale Oarsmen at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27.—The work for the 'Varsity crew began to-day. The candidates were divided into class squads, according to a new plan. The work at the start will be light, consisting of rowing practice on the machines, calisthenics, and short outdoor runs, led by the coaches.

To Postpone International Games.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It has been learned that Oxford and Cambridge, after consultation, have decided that it would be better to postpone the return field games with Harvard and Yale until 1901, principally owing to the difficulty of arranging a date suitable to both sides.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven-eighths of a mile. Tuthill, 107 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, won; Limerick, 107, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Monteagle, 104, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Essence, Daniel, and Antolnetta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Three-quarters of a mile. Diomed, 101 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5, won; Redwald, 104, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, second; Louis H. McWhirter, 104, (Jenkins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13½. First Shot, Norfolk, Harry Thatcher, and Gundara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; for maidens two years old. Three-eighths of a mile. Sig Levy, 113 pounds, (Jenginis,) 7 to 10, won; Lilly Diggs, 110, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, second; Game Warden, 110, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:36¼. Peu Etre, Cavanagh, Parsifal, Aphrodis, Glady, Grafter, Woeful, and Shotaway also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Lissaz Handicap. One mile. Bannockburn, 128 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Flammora, 96, (S. Mason,) 7 to 1, second; Dr. Sheppard, 110, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:39. Rosormonde and David Tenney also ran. Dr. Nembula left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Free handicap. Three-quarters of a mile. Bendoran, 122 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, won; Frank Bell, 110, (Perkins,) 8 to 1, second; Ben Lodi, 105, (Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12½, which equals track record at Oakland. Nova also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Sisquoc, 107 pounds, (Buchanan,) 25 to 1, won; Flora Bird, 110, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, second; Aborigine, 107, (E. Jones,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Mission, Chateau, Hippomax, Saul of Tarsus, Miss Vera, Ting-a-ling, Nance O'Neill, and Fille D'Or also ran.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY LACE SELLING.

MATTHEWS

JACKET & GARMENT SALE.

This being INVENTORY WEEK Unusually LOW PRICES PREVAIL on Many Odd Lots, We Preferring to Close—Buying Made Interesting to Cash Buyers.

MILLINERY. We are showing an unusually large and attractive line of winter styles in TRIMMED HATS, containing SAMPLES of the best work, made in our own work rooms. For Monday we offer two SPLENDID VALUES, in ladies' DRESS HATS, TURBANS, trimmed according to the newest ideas, at a price far below their actual value, special at . . **$1.98** and **$3.48**

Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats, beautifully and artistically trimmed, at special price of . . . **$1.98**

MIDWINTER STYLES. A number of broken lots of Women's and Misses' ready to wear hats, comprising some of the best selling style of the season, have been grouped for quick selling at half price, some of them are trimmed with ribbon, others with wings or quills, all are stylish and desirable, up-to-date, and up to the present time were marked $2.48 and $6.98, but special now at . . . . . **98c.** and **$3.48**

Miss Hobbs Black Velvet Shape, at **$1.98**
Black and Colored Fur Felt Hats, all shapes, at **25c**
Black and Colored Fancy Feather Breasts, Birds and Wings, at **25c**
Black Ostrich Tips, three in bunch, at **25c**
Violets, three shades, at . . . . . **9c.** a bunch

Two Good Values in **WOMEN'S SHOES.** **$1.75 a Pair.** Women's best French diagonal cloth top, button shoes, soft Vici kid vamps, stitched extension soles, broad and medium opera toes, patent leather tips. The price at which they were made to sell at, and which they do sell at regularly, is $3.00 a pair, but the closing out of the New York Agent of the Manufacturer makes possible the offering of them to you at, a pair **$1.75**

A. and B. Widths, broken sizes.
C. D. and E. Widths, every size from 2½ to 7.

At $1.95 a Pair. 300 Pairs of Women's Vici Kid, Button and Lace Shoes, hand welted and stitched soles, opera, round and bull-dog toe shapes, patent leather and kid tips, heavy and medium weight soles. A clear up of our stock previous to inventory, sizes are broken, and if you can be fitted you get one of the best values of the year. Real values range from $3.00 to $4.00 a pair; Monday, at, per pair **$1.95**

LACES. IMPORTANT FEATURE. The holding of Special Sales a Valuable Aid. Late Advices received from the lace manufacturers at Plann, Calais, Nottingham, and St. Gall all indicate that a big season is anticipated. From the foreign markets, just arrived and now open for inspection, full line of Lace All Overs, from **27c.** to **$6.50** per yard, trimming lace to match.

MONDAY'S SPECIALS. Imitation torchons, edge and insertion, worth from 8c. to 12c. per yard, while they last, **5c.** per yard.

Black and White Chantilly Laces, Imitation Valenciennes Laces, Point de Paris Laces and insertions from 3½ to 9 inches wide; special **12½c.** to **19c.** per yard, usually sold from 15c. to 35c. per yard.

CHIFFONS. Chiffon is used in all shapes and modes as draperies, folds, loops, shirred, tucked and in Pompon and flowers.

We will place on sale Monday morning, 597 yards Black Mousseline de Soie, our 69c. kind, as a leader as long as it lasts, at **29c.** per yard.

MALINES. Predominance of Greens. Green seems to predominate, always in the soft pastel tones—lizard green is the newest, a light green with grayish tinge; meadow green is another new one, a tone less vivid than the name would seem to suggest.

A full assortment of new spring shades goes on sale on Monday morning at **15c.** per yard, regular 25c. quality.

STATIONERY. CALENDARS FOR 1900. A special lot of Art Calendars, **19c.** each. Diaries for 1900. Closing out our Diaries at reduced prices.

Old English and Royal Finish Writing Paper, **6c.** per quire, former price, 12c.; Envelopes to match, **6c.** a package.

Mourning Paper, wide border, billet size; former price, 39c. per quire, closing out at **6c.** per quire; Envelopes to match, **6c.** per package.

Dresden Seals, special, **25c.**
Sterling Silver Pencils, **25c.** each.

Hurd's Vellum, parchment and wove finish writing paper in cabinet boxes, 100 sheets paper with envelopes to match, **48c.**

French Organdy Writing Paper, in all the newest tints and sizes, **14c., 17c.** and **19c.** per quire.

Whiting's Standard Linen Writing Paper, Hurd's Marlborough Writing Paper, **25c.** per box.

ENGRAVING DEPT.

Visiting Cards engraved in the newest correct styles.

BOOKS! LITTLE CLASSICS stamped in gilt, never sold for less than 25c.; our price on Monday, **14c.**; such books as Natural Law in the Spiritual World, Plain Tales From the Hills, Emerson's Essays, Bacon's Essays, &c.

We will also close out the remainder of our Shelf-worn or Hurt Books for **15c.**

FUNK AND WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY, with index, bound in sheep, **$6.40.** Dictionary Stands, **$3.50** and **$3.98.**

LITTLE MINISTER, illustrated in white and gilt, green room edition, publisher's price, $2.00, our price, **98c.**

EPISCOPAL HYMNALS, **75** per cent. less than list price.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

TEN CLUBS IN THE LEAGUE.

President Soden Says It May Be Cut Down to Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—President Soden of the Boston Club returned to Boston from Cleveland yesterday afternoon, and was this morning found at his office. When asked what he thought the probabilities were regarding the coming season, he said:

"It looks to me like ten clubs, but we may be able to get it down to eight. It is practically certain that Cleveland and Louisville will drop out, but I don't know any more about Washington and Baltimore than any one else does.

"Yes, we must pay something to Cleveland and Louisville, and they can make all they are able to out of the sale of their players. I am not at liberty to state what the amounts involved are."

Mr. Soden said that he knew nothing except what he read in the newspapers about the stories from Baltimore saying that McGraw and Robinson, the whole Baltimore team, and Clarke of Boston are going over to the association. The Boston Club, he said, was not doing any worrying about Catcher Clarke.

Twelfth Regiment Baseball Game.

The Twelfth Regiment defeated the Second Naval Battalion at indoor baseball last night, in the former's armory, by a score of 14 to 6. The game was close and exciting for the first five innings, the Second Naval Battalion boys leading by one run. Their pitcher then went to pieces, and in the next three innings the Twelfth's team had it all their own way.

NEW YORK IN THE ASSOCIATION.

Friend of A. C. Anson Insists This City Should Be Admitted.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Acting Secretary Richter of the proposed American Association of Baseball Clubs to-night received a telegram from Temporary President Whitesides of the newly organized Louisville club, applying for admission to the proposed association, which is scheduled to meet here on Tuesday night for organization. President Whitesides in his dispatch says he is prepared to put up $20,000.

Secretary Richter to-night said, "A New York man, who is a friend of Anson and who has ample capital, insists on New York being admitted to the association."

Mr. Richter withholds the man's name, but says that he now has two sites for ball parks in that city.

Home for Newspaper Men.

The International League of Press Clubs met yesterday afternoon at the New York Press Club to organize the International League of Press Clubs' Benevolent Association. It is to found a home for aged and indigent newspaper men. The members adjourned to Jersey City, where articles of incorporation were executed at the office of the New Jersey Title and Abstract Company. A tract of land near Orange, N. J., was turned over to the association, and it was decided to begin on this site a $20,000 home before long. John M. Carter, Jr., of the Journalists' Club, Baltimore, is President of the association.

ROSSMORE HOTEL AGAIN.

Col. Rivers Disposes of His Interest in Broadway House.

Again has the Hotel Rivers, on Broadway, near Forty-second Street, changed hands. Yesterday Col. Rivers disposed of his interest in the house to George T. Putney, who was one of the firm of Green & Putney, who managed the house when it was known as the Rossmore. Mr. Green, after Mr. Putney's retirement, changed the name to Hotel Metropole. After Mr. Green's death Col. Rivers of New Orleans secured the house and gave it the name of Hotel Rivers.

Mr. Putney said last night that henceforth the hotel will be known again as the Rossmore. Col. Rivers will return to New Orleans.

SLOT GAS METER DEALT DEATH.

Mrs. Alice Kelly, twenty-four years old and the wife of John Kelly, a mechanic of 464 Court Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in the parlor of her home at 6 o'clock last night by her husband when he returned from work. She had been suffocated by escaping gas.

They were married in October of last year and moved into the Court Street house on Nov. 1. The ground floor consisted of a vacant store, which was rented last Friday by John Gee, a fish dealer. The Kellys had not burned gas but Gee yesterday morning had a slot meter put into the cellar.

When he dropped in a quarter late yesterday afternoon he was unable to get any light. He was talking about the machine and its uselessness when Kelly came home and found his wife had been suffocated while taking a nap in her parlor. Investigation showed that the end of a gaspipe which protruded into the parlor had no cap and the gas had consequently poured into the room.

Man Found Unconscious from Gas.

Henry W. Miller, fifty-two years old, of 288 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was found unconscious yesterday

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion and invalid attendant; highly recommended; understands massage thoroughly; with gentleman; willing to travel; employed in one position eight years. Sincere. 257 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; best reference; city or country; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 106 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; three years' reference from last place; wages, $30. M. E., Box 292, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat colored girl as cook and to do washing in flat. Lottie Olsten, 319 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; private family; best reference. M., care Lawler, 161 East 34th St. Janitress.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English, French, and German cooking; good personal references. S. B., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by day or week; city references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class children's dressmaker, formerly with Felicen of 5th Av., more customers by day or at home. Mrs. Windsor, 250 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, industrious, working housekeeper; thorough knowledge of catering and servants; willing in every particular; personal reference. E. M., 254 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American widow; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; also excellent nurse. Box 371, Ridgewood, N. J.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid, dressmaker, hairdresser; experienced seamstress; best reference; no cards answered. Eloise, 146 West 31st St. Ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent maid; good packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker. Care McCabe, 591 Park Av.

MAID.—Best city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 8 East 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; first-class city reference; lady can be seen; no intelligence office need answer. 200 East 76th St.

LAUNDRY WORK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman, laundry work at home; all kinds of fine and family washing; open-air drying. Mrs. H., Box 168, Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—By good washer and ironer; out by the day; family and boarding; 75 and 50 cents per dozen. Mrs. Hawley, 235 East 54th St., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—Washing and ironing at home; 75 cents a dozen; good reference. Mrs. J. P., 144 West 30th St., rear house.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food; good city reference. Apply by letter, A. G., 336 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By young colored girl as child's nurse; can give two years' reference. Answer to mother, Mrs. J. P. Ross, 144 West 30th St., rear house.

NURSE.—Masseur; highest standing; twelve years' experience. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

LADY WISHES OTHER LADIES JOINING French conversation class; terms very moderate. M., 49 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; 26; now or on Feb. 15; with a German; bachelor apartments or private family; thoroughly competent, reliable; best of references; wages, $45 to $50. Max Waupel, 416 East 15th St.

BUTLER.—By sober, experienced Englishman; lived in good families; aged 38; $55; city recommendations. D. M., Box 290, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By respectable colored man as butler in private family; best city reference. L. Y., Box 291, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By French young man as butler. Henri, 236 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober, economical; careful, stylish driver; ten years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 66th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and reliable; city or country; good references. Lynch, care of Smith, 232 East 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French couple; man as gardener and general housework; wife as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. V., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—Speaks five languages; to travel with family; first-class references from well known people. Courier, Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

PHYSICIAN IN PRACTICE 15 YEARS WISHES employment where his medical knowledge will be of use for part or full time; references. J. O., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK.—By a young man, 22, as stock clerk in wholesale dry goods house; 6 years' experience; can furnish best references. S., Box 193 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAURGRNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

UMBRELLAS.—Tippers for Lyon Umbrella Company, New London, Conn. Apply by mail, stating experience. Piece work.

UMBRELLAS.—Operators for Lyon Umbrella Company, New London, Conn. Apply by mail, stating experience. Piece work.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MOTORMEN WANTED.—Experienced and capable motormen for out of town street railway. Steady employment; good wages and hours. Apply at once at No. 316 Livingston St., Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

WANTED—By a firm of real estate agents and brokers, a young man who is a resident of this borough, for outside and office work in renting and sales department. Real Estate, Box 132 Times.

WANTED—Experienced fireman; strong and willing; one with some knowledge of gasfitting and trimming arc lights preferred; must come well recommended. Apply No. 1 Greene St., City.

WANTED—Strong, able-bodied men as watchmen; immediate employment and good pay. Call Sunday, Room 101 Occidental Hotel, Bowery and Broome St.

WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At 4 P. M., oratorio, "The Redemption," by Charles Gounod, will be sung.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y., 1224 St. and Lenox Ave., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services, 7:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:45 and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 28, 1900, at 11:20 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler, subject, "The Teaching of Religion in Regard to Divorce." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Progress of Religion and Liberalism in the Nineteenth Century." Service begins at 11:30.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. C. PIXLEY, 161 WEST 92D ST., N. Y. City.—Treatment of CANCER a specialty.

GRUBER ATTACKS QUIGG

Rally of His Friends in District Leadership Fight.

CONDEMNS MAZET INQUIRY

Mr. Gruber Says It Cost 20,000 Votes Daily—Quigg Accused of Knifing Adler.

The friends of Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, met in the assembly hall at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Broadway last night, to express their preference for him in the fight which George C. Austin is making against him with the district leadership as a prize.

It was supposed at the time of the last Republican County Committee meeting that Gruber and Austin had patched up their differences, especially as Austin then supported a measure Gruber was urging, but this report, it is declared, was simply a huge political joke. The fight which is precipitated by Gruber's fight with President Lemuel E. Quigg of the County Committee is raging bitterly, and will culminate at the coming March primaries.

H. M. France presided at the meeting last night, and the speakers, chief of whom was Mr. Gruber, denounced Quigg in unmeasured terms. Mr. Gruber impugned the wisdom of the Mazet investigation, and reiterated his views of Quigg's unfitness for his place. William S. Bennett, the first speaker, declared that Austin had told him that Quigg had come to him (Austin) right in the heat of the last Aldermanic campaign, in search of a new leader for the district. Mr. Bennett instanced this, he said, to prove Quigg's disregard of party interests.

"Mr. Gruber gets nothing out of politics," said he. "His expenses for the district run into the four figures yearly. They want to replace him with a man who gets from $5,000 to $15,000 yearly out of politics, and therefore has to do the bidding of those above him. The Austin movement is the deadest thing in history since Lazarus."

E. P. Phillips, the next speaker, said that since "the peg on which Quigg hangs his hat got too small for him," he told Republicans who came to him for favors to wait. "I understand Mr. Austin is an office holder," said he, addressing Mr. Gruber.

"Yes," said Mr. Gruber. "He is counsel for the Manhattan State Hospital—an office specially created by statute."

"Well," said Mr. Phillips, "I'm sorry for the Manhattan State Hospital. I don't want to use any qualifications about Mr. Austin's ability, only I wish some one would get a good fat place for me." [Laughter.]

SAYS QUIGG HURTS PARTY.

"I'm glad," he continued, "we have a few men in this district independent enough to stand up and say, 'Damn Mr. Quigg,' or 'Damn anybody else who wants to use the party in his own interest.' I think the party would be 5,000 votes better off if Quigg were never in it. Show me a Republican for whom he ever did a favor! The intelligent element can't swallow him.

Mr. Gruber was then introduced and heartily applauded. He read the speech which he delivered at the County Committee meeting last September opposing Quigg's re-election. "Immediately upon my making that speech," said he, "Mr. Quigg began to suggest that it was time to relieve Mr. Gruber of the Twenty-first District leadership. He sent for the men in that district who held office and told them he was going to take the management of the campaign funds there away from me, notwithstanding the fact that after I had made that speech the district delegation had unanimously elected me leader."

Mr. Gruber then went on to sketch the political history of the district since he took hold, twelve years ago, and spoke of his having recommended men for office (including Mr. Austin on four occasions) who were not his personal friends. The Democrats had only carried the district in one year, said he, in 1897, when the Republican Party was divided, and even then Mr. Olcott, Republican candidate for District Attorney, had carried it.

"I've got a whole lot of scars I received fighting for the organization," said he. "What is the organization? Is it a man who gets colic, who overeats and gets dyspepsia, who gets tired and has to lie down, who gets the sniffles when he wets his feet and catches cold? Or does it consist of all the enrolled Republicans of the district? Mr. Austin and his friends, in opposing me at the March primaries, are strictly anti-organization."

GRUBER ON QUIGG.

"I say, without any personal feeling, that Lemuel Ely Quigg is politically unfit to be President of the Republican County Committee. [Applause.] It behooves every Republican who loves his party to do all he can, day in and day out, to drive Quigg out of the Chairmanship. Talk to Republicans wherever you meet them and you will find that 90 per cent. of them say his occupancy will lose 20,000 votes for the Republican Party in this county at the next election.

"Mr. Austin went about and said, 'Gruber's my friend (and then he cried inwardly.) Everybody loves him. But he ought to go. He's against McKinley and against Roosevelt.' Why, every Republican in the land wants the renomination of William McKinley. The primaries to choose men to nominate a candidate for Governor will not take place till next September, and if Lemuel E. Quigg is for Roosevelt, then it will be because he is compelled to change his mind in the meantime.

"Then Austin's friends say, 'Oh, Gruber can't get any more patronage for the boys, and those who follow him will continue to have long thirsts.'" Here Mr. Gruber took a drink of ice water and resumed:

"Well, all right. It is not the first time in politics men have stood up for principle. It's not the first time men have stood up and said, 'We do not care for offices, but we do care a great deal about political principles.' George C. Austin has gone to Federal officeholders in this district and said, 'If you, Mr. Officeholder, want to follow Mr. Gruber, why, I can't be responsible for what the Collector of the Port may do.' Those men have came to me and asked me what to do, and I have said, 'Go to Mr. Austin. I would rather you had your bread and butter than that you proclaimed my name from the housetops.' But some of those men are made of the stuff martyrs are made of. I have known men living in tenement houses, earning $2.50 a day, with wives and children to support, who have said in reply to Mr. Austin, 'You can have your office. I'll stand by my friend.' And their friend is willing to take his shirt off for them. [Applause.]

WARNS COLLECTOR BIDWELL.

"I should just like to see Collector George R. Bidwell—who is busily engaged in this fight and who got his office largely through my influence—touch the head of a single man in New York because he votes for the man he loves. We'd make things so hot around the Custom House that a cry for ice would go up to heaven.

"But I don't want those men to risk their heads for me. I am not anxious to be a leader, so that I can stick out my chest and walk all the way through this district and say, 'All this territory belongs to me.' That sort of thing doesn't appeal to me. Some people like to play chess, some like to play the piano, and I like to play the game of politics. But I like to play it fair, and in the best interests of the Republican Party. Here, only in this city, the centre of the wealth and learning of the country, we, as a party, lie prostrate on our backs, not able to command the confidence of the voters or the respect of the enrolled Republicans!"

Mr. Gruber then went on to pay his respects to the judgment of the party leaders which dictated the Mazet investigation. He spoke of his "respected friends, Frederick S. Gibbs, Lemuel E. Quigg, and the senior Senator from New York," going to Albany and returning to announce that they had won a moral victory in securing that investigation.

"There were men in the party like Cornelius Van Cott," said he, "who in the early fifties had forgotten more about politics than the President of the County Committee could learn in ten years by hard study and application. They weren't consulted. Nobody was consulted as to counsel for the committee. They chose Mr. Moss, I suppose, to give it some respectable clothes. Well, the Mazet committee went at everything without any advice as to what ought to be investigated, and finally they dug up Ramapo. Then every Republican said: 'Now we've got the Democrats tight. We've connected them with water.'" [Laughter.]

COST 20,000 VOTES A DAY.

"Well, you all know what the Ramapo investigation developed. The committee went on every day, and every day it sat 20,000 Republican votes went into the sewer.

"Then election came, and the Bryanite-Labor-Republican-Good Government-Citizens' Union-Glory Hallelujah combination polled less than 90,000 votes, and Quigg was beaten in his own district. Even old Republican districts went Democratic. Down in the Eighth, for instance, where Charles Adler and Charles Murray had been working for years to build up a Republican organization, Quigg went in and said: 'Your man, Adler, can't be retained because he voted against the Astoria Gas bill.'

"After election the only bright spot, the only place where a Republican could draw his breath and say, 'Thank God!' was the Twenty-first Assembly District. Mr. Quigg and Mr. Austin made up their minds there was too much happiness here. So they came up here with a shovel and a spade and a coffin. An old German proverb says, 'He that digs a grave shall be laid in it,' and the man that goes through the world seeking whom he may slug is pretty apt to get slugged. To capture Splon Kop does not always mean that you can hold it. At present I am in Natal, and I propose to stay there till I am licked by Quigg and Austin, and if I am licked in the March primaries, you will find me up at 9 A. M. the next day. I'll be doing business at the old stand, and the war will be still on. [Applause.]

"I can afford to fight Quigg and Austin as long as Quigg and Austin are dishonest politically, and not doing their best for the Republican Party. I hope always to be 'on the level' with everybody, as I hope everybody will be with me."

Mr. Gruber here paused and invited any one who could say that he had ever had to be asked a second time to do a Republican a favor or to do something for the good of the party, to speak. No one spoke.

He concluded by saying that there was but one opinion in the district on the fight against him—that it was conceived in iniquity, and that only the officeholders were for Austin. "When they shout, 'I'm for Austin,'" said he, "they are sure to do it where he can hear it, and they usually shout the loudest when their thirst is most extensive."

ROMAN CATHOLIC DIRECTORY.

Population of the Church in the United States More Than Ten Millions —Local Statistics.

The Catholic Directory, which has just been issued, contains statistics supplied by the various Roman Catholic dioceses of the country. These statistics show that the Catholic population of the United Staes at present is 10,129,677. The clergy of the church consists of 14 Archbishops, 77 Bishops, and 11,636 priests. Of these, 8,660 are secular priests, and 2,976 are members of religious orders, such as Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, Paulists, &c. The churches number 10,339. Of these, 6,400 have resident pastors, and 3,930 are mission stations attended by priests who are attached to other churches.

There are 10 Catholic universities, 30 secular seminaries, with 2,630 seminarians; 79 religious seminaries, with 1,198 seminarians; 178 colleges for boys, 662 academies for girls, 3,811 parishes with schools, with 854,523 pupils. In 251 orphan asylums there are 35,453 orphans, and the charitable institutions number 827. The number of children in Catholic institutions is 980,670.

The statistics for 1900, compared with those for 1899, show that the Catholic population of the country has increased 222,265. The number of priests has increased 517 in the last year, and 1,036 churches 337.

In the Archdiocese of New York, which is the most important ecclesiastical district of the Catholic Church in the United States, there are reported to be 825,000 Catholics. The Archdiocese is ruled by one Archbishop, one Bishop, and 676 priests. The churches with resident pastors number 220, missions with churches 120, and the chapels 154.

There are three universities, one seminary, with 112 students; eleven colleges for boys, thirty-eight academies for girls, 190 parochial schools attended by 43,417 pupils; six orphan asylums, with 2,307 orphans; sixty-seven charitable institutions, and 68,269 children in Catholic institutions.

The diocese of Brooklyn, which includes the whole of Long Island, contains 500,000 Catholics, whose spiritual interests are looked after by one Bishop and 318 priests. They attend 145 churches and 20 chapels. There is one seminary, with 54 students. The colleges for boys number four, and the academies for girls 16. Sixty-four parochial schools are attended by 29,929 pupils, and 12 orphan asylums shelter 3,590 orphans. The charitable institutions are 25, and the children in charitable institutions number 36,715.

In the State of New Jersey the Catholics, who number 344,490, are divided into two dioceses—those of Newark and of Trenton. The Newark Diocese has a Catholic population of 272,490, 256 priests, and 153 churches. In the Trenton Diocese there are 72,000 Catholics, 120 priests, and 114 churches.

The Catholic diocese that contains the smallest number of priests, churches, and Catholics is that of Alaska, in which there are only 13 priests, 5 churches, 5 chapels, 4 parishes, with schools, 2 charitable institutions, and 1,000 of a Catholic population.

SHORTER ROUTE TO LIVERPOOL.

The Dakotas Plan an Outlet by Way of Hudson Bay.

WHITE ROCK, S. D., Jan. 27.—At the opening of the Red River Drainage Canal convention Edgar M. Bennett of Big Stone City, S. D., delivered an address outlining what it is proposed to accomplish. He pointed out that by making reservoirs of Big Stone and Traverse Lakes, as recommended in the 1892 report of the Government Engineers, the Red River Valley would be delivered from floods and the beginning would be made in a system of navigation beginning at the foot of the Big Stone Lake and extending 990 miles north to Lake Winnipeg and eventually to Hudson Bay.

Big Stone Lake would thus be 1,300 miles nearer Liverpool than Chicago and 1,400 miles nearer than Duluth. The cost of the reservoir system would be $1,000,000, but the losses by floods in the Red River Valley have already been ten times that amount.

WOMAN STABS HER HUSBAND.

It was reported to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night that Abraham Cohen, twenty-sixt years old, the proprietor of a ladies' tailoring establishment at 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, had been stabbed in the breast, and that his throat had been cut by his wife, Sadie. The Cohens live at 326 East Thirty-sixth Street. They have a baby two years old, and Cohen's brother lives with them.

On Wednesday night Cohen, with his wife and child, went to visit Mrs. Cohen's brother, who is named Schinsky and lives at Eighty-first Street and Third Avenue. The woman and her brother six months ago had a quarrel, and, although not the best of friends, frequently visited each other.

When Cohen woke up Thursday morning he found that his throat had been cut, and that he had been stabbed in the breast. His wife was standing beside the bed. In her hand she held a large knife, the blade of which was covered with blood.

When the detectives went to Schinsky's house last night they learned that Mrs. Cohen had been sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. At the hospital they were told that the woman had just been admitted to be treated for nervous prostration. She was placed under arrest and a policeman placed to guard her.

The woman when questioned merely said that if she had cut her husband's throat she did not remember anything about it. Cohen was removed to his home after, and is now in a critical condition.

Newfoundland Wreck a Fisher.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 27.—There is nothing new from the wreck of the large unknown vessel which went ashore on Wednesday, Jan. 17, on Foxtail Point, in Bay St. George. The locality where the ship struck makes it certain that she was a herring vessel leaving Bay of Islands, as a deviation of one point of the compass, would land her right on the rocks. Though the wreck is almost certainly that of an American ship, it is possible she is a Canadian vessel, three of these also having left Bay of Islands recently.

Dominion Liner Still Aground.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 27.—The Jamestown is still stuck in the sand on Boush Bluff, where she grounded early yesterday morning in returning from Newport News to this city. Every pound of her cargo has been removed, but the efforts to float her on the tides this morning and evening proved unsuccessful on account of a strong northwest wind. The effort will be renewed in the morning, but with little hope of success unless the wind changes.

Whirlwind Damages American Ship.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The ship Challenger of Bath, Me., Capt. Gould, from Hongkong Oct. 6 for New York, passed St. Helena Jan. 4 jury-rigged forward, having lost bowsprit, foretopmast, and maintopgallast mast, which she reported occurred in a whirlwind Dec. 12, in latitude 30 south longitude 34 east.

MR. MONNETT ON TRUSTS

Standard Oil His Example of All Their Imputed Evils.

One-third of the Present United States Senators He Accuses of Receiving Favors.

Attorney General F. S. Monnett of Ohio delivered his deferred lecture on trusts before an audience that nearly filled the Young Men's Christian Association Hall last evening. He was to have spoken at the Cooper Union a few weeks ago, but the lecture was abandoned at the last moment, it was rumored, because of the antagonism of the Standard Oil Company, against which Mr. Monnett has long carried on a fierce legal warfare, but this was denied.

The lecture was under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, and Mr. Monnett read from a manuscript. He quoted many legal authorities, some of them English jurists of 150 years ago, in support of his position that the powers of great corporations should be brought under closer Governmental supervision, particularly with a view to prevent discriminations in favor of their larger customers, which he described as their greatest evil. Whenever he needed a specific instance, he almost invariably fell back on the Standard Oil Company to furnish it. While the speaker was telling of the great profits of the oil corporation a man called out, "I think we should call for special prayers for Rockefeller."

"Oh, I have no doubt he is getting his Sunday school lesson to-night," replied the Attorney General.

Mr. Monnett said, in part:

"I do not believe I am a pessimist. I know I never lost a fortune by the trusts, for I never had one to lose. There are State, National, and international undertakings which require combinations of capital and combinations of labor. The physical endurance, mental scope, and length of life of the ordinary business man was not commensurate with the business genius of the nineteenth century, and, therefore, we have built up a new creature, omnipresent, omniscient, and even immortal, that works night and day upon the land and sea.

"This new creature, almost a divinity, has accomplished some of the wonders of this age. Its beneficiaries have written its biography in beautiful lines, but no one has yet written its obituary. He must be blind indeed who does not see in all this some triumph of mind over matter.

"I am not here to demand the equality of fortune nor the division of wealth, but to insist upon the God-given right of equal opportunity and upon the wealthy bearing the burden of taxation equally with the poorer, struggling, weaker portion of the community.

"This Empire State is a corporation. Its charter is its Constitution, and its by-laws are its statutes, and, combined with forty-four others, it forms the Government, which makes a fair illustration of the ideal development of the trust.

"Every dollar that the Rockefellers, the Rogerses, the Pratts obtained from rebates from railroad corporations through favoritism in terminal charges and fictitious billing has been as wrongfully wrung from the pockets of the owners of the oil rocks in Pennsylvania and the washerwoman filling her oil can at the corner store in this city as any dollar that any man ever took by embezzlement.

"The Standard Oil Company was ungrateful enough to build a pipe line as competitor to the roads which had fattened it, but they never reduced the price of oil anywhere or at any time when they did not have to do it through the meagre competition which outsiders were able to give them.

"Instead of using the advantages derived from the Government for the common welfare and benefit this model Sunday-school building, church-organizing, and philanthropic organization has exacted, extorted, and filched from the helpless widow and the day laborer 100 per cent. more for its commodity than under the law of good morality it was entitled to—100 per cent. taken from the washerwoman's wages to be dropped to-morrow into the Sunday school box.

"The question as to whether or not Aguinaldo has insulted our flag 12,000 miles away is an affair of more importance in the eyes of State and National and editorial savants than the fact that National sovereignty is defied and courts spit upon by these criminal trasactions that they do not dare disclose under judicial demand. The trusts in Ohio are now in exactly the same position as a felon in a New York Police Court who says: 'I dare not open my mouth and testify because it would incriminate me.' Unless you men that are sufferers and victims lift up your voices the courts may become lax."

Mr. Monnett then entered into a long discussion of social topics with his hearers. He said he thought the judiciary was, in the main, ready to do its duty, but Government officials were needed who would enforce the laws. He said in the course of his remarks that he believed that at least one-third of the members of the present United States Senate had received fees, dividends, or other emoluments from great corporations, and added that it was noticeable that when any of the great trusts became involved in court litigation of any kind they generally called upon members of the National Legislature or Government officials to defend them instead of members of the bar in private life.

DOCTORS OF PEDAGOGY DINE.

Chancellor MacCracken on the Contest Over Unification Bills.

The seventh annual dinner of the Doctors of Pedagogy was held last evening in the Hotel St. Denis. Forty graduates of the School of Pedagogy of the University of New York were present. B. C. Magre, President of the School of Pedagogy, presided. At the guests' table were also Dr. Thomas Hunter, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, and Col. Alexander P. Ketchum.

Among those present were Dr. E. L. Stephens, President of the Southwest Industrial School, Louisiana; Dr. William Army, Principal of the Orange High School; Dr. A. F. Thompson, Superintendent of the Jersey City High Schools; Dr. Thomas O. Baker, Principal of the Yonkers High School; Dr. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. Jennie B. Merrill, Superintendent of New York Kindergartens, and Dr. A. G. Merwin.

Dr. MacCracken, in speaking to the toast "The University," said that New York University has officially taken no side in the present contest at Albany regarding unification. "This is partly," he said, "because neither the one side nor the other is fully indorsed by our corporation or Faculties. We prefer to wait to see the bills that may be introduced. The matter is so important that I ask every friend of education, and in particular the friends of New York University, to study the proposed measures and to let their voices be heard for the very best.

"New York State is logically bound to either refuse to give money from the State Treasury to university schools of pedagogy or else to subsidize in due proportion every university school of pedagogy that will accept the State requirements. I favor the State Government, when unification shall have been accomplished, adopting a definite policy as to State appropriations."

STATE OF NEBRASKA OVERDUE.

Friends of Passengers Make Inquiries at Steamship Offices.

Several inquiries were made yesterday at the office of the Allan State Line by friends of persons who took passage on the overdue steamer State of Nebraska, which sailed from Glasgow on Jan. 10. She was said to have on board twenty passengers.

She is a slow vessel, and last year she was overdue five or six days on two trips from Glasgow, but she was reported en route by faster vessels. She has not yet been reported on this trip. She was due here on Jan. 22.

Wreck on the Burlington.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 27.—A combination train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was wrecked to-day near Lynden by breaking in two, the rear section crashing into the forward as the latter stopped at the station. Six persons, four trainmen and two passengers, were injured, one seriously.

Railroad President Dead.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 27.—Col. John Hornby, President of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad, died suddenly to-night at his home as the result of a severe cold.

Resigns from Plant System.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27.—General Superintendent Dunham of the Plant system has resigned, to take effect Feb. 1.

PALISADE COMMISSIONERS OUT

W. C. Morse and J. J. R. Croes Resign at the Request of Gov. Roosevelt to Clear a Muddle.

The announcement was made in this city yesterday that Waldo C. Morse and J. James R. Croes of Yonkers, the two living of the three members of the Palisade Commission appointed in 1895, have resigned, at the request of Gov. Roosevelt. The resignation, it is said, was directly brought about by a notice from the Governor asking them to appear before him and show cause why they should not be removed.

The resignation somewhat simplifies, it is said, a situation which had become embarrassing for Gov. Roosevelt, and has led recently to more or less humorous complications. One bill relating to the preservation of the Palisades, sent to the Governor by the old commission, it now before the Legislature, having gotten there in some mysterious way, and another bill prepared by a new commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt last year, and acting conjointly with the New Jersey Palisade Commissioners, is to be introduced into the Legislature to-morrow night.

Gov. Roosevelt, since he discovered that the 1895 commission's bill had gotten past him, it was said yesterday, has been casting about for a way to get out of the muddle.

The explanation of all this dates back to 1895, when the Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor, then Levi P. Morton, to appoint a committee of three to confer with a similar commission from New Jersey, the two bodies being appointed for the purpose "of adopting such means as may be deemed expedient and necessary in the view and for the object of securing action on the part of the United States Government for the acquisition of that part of the west shore of the Hudson River within the States of New York and New Jersey known as the Palisades, to be set apart for a reservation or for the purposes of fortifications."

The result of this proposition to preserve the Palisades was that a joint commission from the two States went to Washington, but upon investigation the plan was found to be impracticable, and was abandoned, because chiefly of the great expenditure found to be necessary to acquire the lands. It was supposed then, it was said, that the New York commission's duties were at an end, and that Messrs. Morse and Croes took the view that the plan for a military reservation was impracticable, in line with the ideas of military officers who passed upon the question.

It was said, also, that, while the Governor has power to remove at his discretion, he did not remove them before, apparently taking it for granted that they were out of existence as a commission, and consequently appointed his own commission to work with the Jersey Commissioners on a new plan for preserving the Palisades. To all intents and purposes the old commission was ignored as out of existence.

While the new bill was being put in shape the commission of 1895 took to Albany another report and bill favoring the city's park idea, and proposing that New York State appropriate $250,000 to be paid to the United States to aid in securing the property for this purpose. This bill, it was said, in some way got into Gov. Roosevelt's hands, was approved "by mistake," and introduced into both houses, where it has been bothering the legislators to know what to do with it.

Gov. Roosevelt is reported to have said that he never approved it or the report, and just how it got into both houses has not yet been explained. The new bill proposes to condemn land at the foot of the cliffs, and small portions on top of the Palisades.

THIEVES MAKE A $500 HAUL.

Confidence Game Successfully Worked in a West Thirty-third Street Boarding House.

Mrs. E. M. Weil, who keeps a boarding house in West Thirty-third Street, is congratulating herself because she refused to cash a check for two new boarders. A woman who resides in the house is mourning the loss of jewelry and clothing estimated to be worth $500, which the same new boarders, it is believed, took with them when they disappeared without a formal leave-taking.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon two fashionably dressed young men carrying dress suit cases called at the house and engaged two rooms. They said they were A. B. Towns and William S. Samford, that they came from Syracuse, and were engaged in secret service for the Government. They added that they had offices at 280 Broadway, and gave as reference a Mr. Hall, supposed to have offices in the same building.

They were most courteous and affable, and expressed their intention of paying for their rooms in advance. They offered Mrs. Weil a check for a large amount. Mrs. Weil explained that she couldn't cash the check just then. That mean assured her that it didn't matter, and that they would get it cashed and pay her the rent in the evening. They went out ostensibly to give instructions for a quantity of luggage to be sent to them. About 3 o'clock they returned, and were shown to their rooms.

An hour later a woman who occupied apartments next to the room allotted to Towns returned after a brief absence to find that her jewelry, furs, and best silk dresses were missing. The new boarders were also missing, and had left no trace behind save the frame hangers on which the stolen garments had been hung, and which were found in Towns's room.

MRS. MINTON DIES SUDDENLY.

Wife of Charles T. Minton—He Discovers Her Body.

Mrs. Margaret E. Minton, wife of Charles T. Minton, a member of the Stock Exchange, was found dead in her bed at the Brevoort House, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, by her husband upon his return home from his office in Wall Street yesterday. Mr. Minton found the rooms in darkness, and upon striking a match, discovered his wife lying dead on the bed.

Mrs. Minton was a Miss Rogers. Her father, Henry M. Rogers, was a well-known resident of this city. She was forty-two years old, and a native of this city. Her death was due to apoplexy and Bright's disease. She had been married eighteen years, and leaves two sons. Assemblyman Maurice M. Minton is her brother-in-law.

The funeral will be held from the Church of the Ascension at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

Cab Drivers Organize.

The Cab and Automobile Drivers' Unions of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens have organized what they call the Traffic Trades Council of the Greater New York, with the object of enforcing the laws providing for the licensing only of citizens. The principal unions are the Liberty Dawn Association of Manhattan, Local Coach Drivers Nos. 1 and 2 of Brooklyn, the Bronx Drivers' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Far Rockaway, and the Richmond Union of College Point.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:13	Sun sets	5:12	Moon rises 5:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:59	Gov. Isl'd	5:26	H. Gate 7:22
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:35	Gov. Isl'd	5:57	H. Gate 7:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, JAN. 29.		
Manitou, London	.....	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 30.		
Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Santos	.....	2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.		
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonvile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	.....
THURSDAY, FEB. 1.		
Ardanrose, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 2.		
Hansa, Belize and Guatemala	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 3.		
Alene, Jamaica and Greytown	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	.....
Hekla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Mediterranean ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 42, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 43, inclusive, for d

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business of Fair Volume, but Along More Conventional Lines.

BUYING OF APARTMENT SITES

Pending Legislation — Latest Sales — Little of Importance at Auction —Offerings for This Week.

In point of large transactions and those to which any general interest attaches the last week has made a rather poor showing. There has been a fair volume of business, however, and even if it has followed somewhat conventional lines, this is only to be expected and need not be made the basis for any apprehension as to the character of the Spring market.

The reselling of the Orphan Asylum block goes on apace. Scarcely a day passes without some addition to the list of wealthy men who will build residences on Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The sale of the stables belonging to the Ward estate on the north side of Fifty-second Street just west of Madison Avenue is, it is believed, only the first of a series of transactions which will end in the conversion into residence sites of all the similar properties on that block. The other stables are owned by the Goelet estate and others, who, up to the present, have persistently refused to sell. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that with fine dwellings on the south side of the street instead of an institution, that the folly of maintaining stables on such desirable lots may appear to these owners.

Vacant property sales, most of them preliminary to apartment house building operations, include several desirable plots—the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, and four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, adjoining the Amsterdam Avenue corner. Joseph Hamershlag took title to the single lot at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street from Russell Sage, and increased his holdings later in the week by buying two adjoining lots from Collis P. Huntington. The only deal of any importance reported from the Bronx was the sale of the block of twenty-four lots bounded by Wales and Beach Avenues, Kelly and Beck Streets.

Two pieces of pending legislation are watched with no little interest in real estate circles, although neither one of them gives signs of affecting the market very seriously—not, at least, in their present intangible shape. The proposed mortgage tax is receiving the discussion which it merits, and if the legislators at Albany are paying any attention to all that is being said and written on this subject, there need be no fear that the vote on the measure will not be an intelligent one.

The other bill that is commanding attention, although in no such measure as the one providing for the mortgage tax, is that making it a misdemeanor to offer a piece of property for sale or to negotiate a loan upon it without being duly authorized so to do by the owner or his accredited representative. This bill is looked upon with favor by nearly all reputable brokers. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that that part of the measure relating to the sale of a property, while perhaps not actually objectionable, is to a large extent unnecessary. It is pointed out that the offering of a property without authority is not liable to have any such effects either upon the property itself or its owner, except perhaps a little annoyance to the latter. Attempts to negotiate a loan, on the other hand, without being duly authorized, might very easily work to the detriment of the property involved and to the financial disadvantage of its owner. The latter section of the bill, therefore, meets with general approval, particularly among those brokers who are interested in the welfare of the mortgage loan branch of the business.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Stewart & Smith, to Charles Osborne, the five-story American-basement dwelling, 321 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

Albert L. Conklin, Jr., has bought from Elizabeth A. Talbot the three-story dwelling, 102 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

F. Hartley Proctor is the buyer of the 50-foot plot, with stables, on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Robert Willets has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 17 East Eighty-third Street, 18 by 102.2.

A. M. Bendheim has sold to Joseph Roberts, for $28,500, the four-story building, southeast corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, 20 by 75.6.

It is reported that Daniel B. Freedman has bought the four-story dwelling, 38 West Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 100.

Max Marx has sold, through Williamson & Bryan, to Timothy F. Sullivan, the plot northwest corner of Park Avenue West and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 82; also to W. C. Coffin, the southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 92, a five-story flat, with stores.

H. T. Gurney has sold for Robert F. Horsey, his country place at Oyster Bay, L. I., at one time the home of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. The property adjoins the large estate recently sold to Camille Weidenfeld of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. The purchaser of the Horsey place is one of the H. B. Claflin Company.

A building loan contract was placed on record yesterday, made by Hellner & Wolf, with Owen Costello, and involving the property on the south side of Eleventh Street, 180.10 feet east of University Place, 25 by 98.9. The amount advanced is $40,000.

A large deal was closed in Brooklyn real estate yesterday by Vanderbilt Snader and Joseph E. Segrell, by which S. Clarke Bowen secures the following properties: The two-story and basement brick dwellings 424, 426, 426A, 428, and 430 Lewis Avenue; the two-story and basement stone dwellings 186, 188, 190, 190A, and 192 Decatur Street; the brick apartment house 283 Pacific Street, the brick apartments 542A 544, 548, and 552 Lexington Avenue; the two-story and basement brick dwellings 564A, 566, 568, 570, and 572 Lexington Avenue, and 1,677 Fulton Street; the three-story dwelling 46 Chauncey Street, the brick store and dwelling 679 Atlantic Avenue, the dwellings 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, and 590, and 592 Herkimer Street, and a number of apartment flats where improvements will soon be started by Mr. Bowen.

The Auction Room.

Offerings last week were few and, with the exceptions of 632 Broadway and 6 Park Place, wholly unimportant. The sale of the former parcel likewise lost much of its interest when it became evident that parties interested in the partition suit were to be the most active bidders. Competition for the Park Place piece hardly came up to expectations, possibly through the failure of the National Broadway Bank, which owns the adjoining Broadway corner, to take part in the bidding. The bid started at $90,000 and advanced to only $104,000, at which figure Peter McDonnell became the purchaser. The property was subsequently resold by him to Frederick B. Jennings, owner of 234 Broadway, but at how much of an advance over the auction figures is not known.

Of the voluntary offerings for this week, perhaps the most important will be that announced by Bryan L Kennelly for Wednesday involving five lots on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 94 feet east of First Avenue, together with five abutting lots on the south side of Ninety-third Street, making in all a plot 125 by 200. Other properties to be put up at public sale by the same auctioneer include 621 to 625 East Ninth Street, 61 and 65 East One Hundred and First Street, 390 Madison Street, and 46 West Sixty-fourth Street.

The southwest corner of Avenue D and Fifth Street is to be sold on Wednesday by order of the heirs. Among the week's more important foreclosures will be noticed those of the Soney apartment house, at 49 to 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, and of 27 Union Square West, just south of Sixteenth Street.

There were recorded last week 251 mortgages, for $3,283,809, of which 80, for $939,400, were at 5 per cent.; 112, for $744,767, were at more, and 59, for $1,599,642, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 353 mortgages, for $5,446,268, of which 105, for $1,572,651, were at 5 per cent.; 161, for $1,757,117, were at more, and 87, for $2,115,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.—By McClickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 614 and 616 Ninth Avenue, east side, 40.2 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 40.2 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,504.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 481 and 483 Third Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Thirty-third Street, each 18.6 by 85, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 27 Union Square, west side, 32.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 141.10, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $83,936.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 337.9 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $22,577.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 145 Suffolk Street, west side, 40 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,301; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Campbell Thomson, referee, 7 Teasdale Place, north side, 155 feet east of Boston Road, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $847; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 6 Albany Street, south side, 87.7 feet east of Washington Street, 29 by 54, five-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 162.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 32.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $36,570.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 390 Madison Street, south side, 100 feet east of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.3, seven-story flat, with two stores; 621, 623, and 625 East Ninth Street, north side, 293 feet east of Avenue B, each 25 by 92.3, three six-story flats, with two stores; 61 and 65 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 175 and 225 feet, respectively, east of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, 94 feet east of First Avenue, five lots on each street, each 25 by 100.8.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 46 West sixty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, 30 by 100.5, five-story brick double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 186, 188, and 190 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Devoe Street, each 25 by 110, two-story brick factory on 186, two three-story brick flats on 188 and 190; Jerome Avenue, Yonkers, northwest corner of Vernon Place, 100 by 154.3, vacant; Vernon Place, Yonkers, west side, 154.3 feet north of Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 290, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 476 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 2,046 First Avenue, east side, 100.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,865; subject to another mtgage for $15,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 322 Henry Street, south side, 200.7 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 95.1, five-story brick flat.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, by order of the heirs, 55 and 57 Avenue D, and 750 and 752 Fifth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 41 by 80, two five-story brick and brownstone-front flats on the avenue and a two-story brick building at the rear on the street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Castine, referee, 49, 51, and 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 75.5 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 69.7 by 100.5, seven-story stone-front flat, known as the Soney. Due on judgment, $163,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50.5 by 100, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,084.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $11,910; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 1,204 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 41.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,000.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Ralph G. Miller, referee, 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 150.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 42 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; 43 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 47.10 feet north of Charles Street, 21 by 72.1 by 21 by 68.2, four-story brick dwelling. Subject to other mortgages, on 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, $18,000; on 43 West Sixty-sixth Street, $12,000; on 43 Greenwich Avenue, $8,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 149 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 486.1 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 13.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,445.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story tenement building, all the right and interest of Neuberger & Osnowitz on May 29, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Louis Hannaman, referee, 755 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 142.8 feet east of Washington Avenue, 25 by 200, three-story brick dwelling.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, if extended, 126.10 by 126.4 by 125.7 by 116.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,587.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob P. Solomon, referee, Marion Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 150 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,821.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, north side, at its junction with the property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 133.6 by 131.8 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,660.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 542 to 548 West Forty-seventh Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.5; John D. Karst, Jr., of 2,051 Eighth Avenue, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $80,000.

Locust Avenue, east side, 95 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame shed, 21 by 150; H. G. Selleck, Jr., owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

No 36 Sheriff Street, for a one-story brick storage house, 21.10 by 27; G. Greenberg of 262 Henry Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $250.

Delancey Street, northeast corner of Suffolk Street, for a six-story brick shop and stable, 22.3 by 50; Yittel Smith of 81 Suffolk Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 207 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for two one-story brick schools, 19.10 by 35; Francisca Siscella, premises, owner; J. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster Street, to a seven-story brick loft building; Leon Tanenbaum, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $250.

No. 158 Rivington Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and shop; M. Pomeranz of 158 Rivington Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

Eleventh Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Thirtieth Street, to a two-story brick shop; Clarence L. Smith, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $300

PINGREE DISCUSSES MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Michigan's Governor Says It Is a Future Certainty.

Sharp Line Drawn Between Public Utilities and Private Enterprise — Street Railways Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—At the Marquette Club to-night Gen. Pingree of Michigan and Charles T. Yerkes debated the municipal ownership and operation of street railways. Gov. Pingree said in part:

"Municipal ownership is not a new thing. The principle involved in it is almost as old as democratic government itself. There are more than three hundred varieties of undertaking and businesses now engaged in by Governments. Among these are schools, parks, streets, bridges, water works, libraries, museums, armies, navies, Post Offices, lighting plants, &c. They are either for the benefit or convenience or protection of all the people. None of them is now regarded as the especial province of private corporations. One by one the Government has been assuming the ownership and control of these public utilities. Very little complaint has been heard because it has done so.

"At the beginning of the century there was only one public water works in the country. Now, over 53 per cent. of the water works are owned by municipalities. Nowadays the supply of water is looked upon as a proper Government function. Even private interests have ceased denouncing advocates of municipal ownership of water works as demagogues, Populists, Socialists, and Anarchists. In a few years there will not be a private water supply corporation in existence. In Illinois 78 per cent. of the water works are owned by the people, and in Michigan 81 per cent.

"Two decades ago there were no public lighting plants in the country. Now there are nearly 400. Private owners of lighting plants are vigorous in their condemnation of municipal ownership. But with the growth of public sentiment their epithets are becoming milder. They have ceased scoffing at the advocate of municipal ownership of lighting plants as an Anarchist. According to them, he is now a Socialist. A few years from now he will be called a demagogue. After the private lighting plants have practically disappeared, people will wonder why public ownership of them was ever opposed.

"Water, light, and transportation are the three great public necessities. Public ownership of the first two being assured, the last, namely, transportation, is bound to follow.

THE STREET RAILWAYS.

"I will endeavor to state and then answer the principal objections which are offered to municipal ownership of street railways. I believe, however, that most, if not all, of these objections have already been answered by actual experience under municipal ownership of other public utilities.

"The first objection is that City Governments should not engage in businesses which properly belong to the domain of private enterprise. A Government which does so is socialistic in character, the objectors say. Socialism is the inevitable ultimate outcome of municipal ownership.

"This is one of the principal objections urged against municipal ownership of street railways. It has its origin, of course, in the offices of private street railway corporations and other natural monopoly corporations. It is repeated by their attorneys. It finds an echoing response among other people of high financial and social standing, whose fortunes have been made by means of special privileges and favors, granted and bought from legislative bodies, National, State, and city. But the most powerful and effective opposition, by word and deed, to municipal ownership of public utilities, does not come from the owners themselves of franchises and other special privileges. It comes from that large class of people who cater to the capitalists—who follow them blindly—who seek to curry favor with them for financial and social reasons—who imitate them, or to speak more plainly—and perhaps in not very elegant terms—the 'toadies.'

"I do not wish to be understood as decrying or as speaking contemptuously of the capitalists or the wealthy proprietors of large enterprises, as a class. I have nothing but admiration for their skill and pluck in managing large affairs, provided they have reached their positions by honest methods unaided by special privileges. They will generally be found among the advocates of municipal ownership. It is my purpose, rather, to emphasize the fact that the cry of 'Socialism' comes principally from those who have gained their wealth and position because of special Government favors and privileges, and also from their blind followers.

NOT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"I do not claim that Government ownership should extend beyond natural monopolies. The streets, rivers, and other water courses belong to all the people. There is no reason why a favored few should make money out of them at the expense of their real owners. The people should reclaim, and operate for their own benefit, such natural public monopolies as streets and street railways, telephone plants, gas and electric lighting works, water works, canals, ferries, bridges, harbors, water fronts and docks, &c. There is a well-defined line between private enterprise and public ownership. I would be the last to assert that Governments should engage in businesses naturally belonging to the domain of private enterprise.

"A business which requires an extensive use of the streets, or which is a natural monopoly, like a street railway, is not the especial domain of private enterprise. It is a business which properly belongs to the people, and should be operated by them for their own benefit. Private comoanies have no right to that kind of a business. They are the usurpers, although they would have us believe that municipal ownership is an effort to rob them of vested and natural rights—a claim that is preposterous when we know to whom the streets belong. It is absurd, therefore, to say that municipal ownership of street railways leads naturally to municipal ownership of drug stores, dry goods stores, grocery stores, &c. Yet that claim is frequently made, and advocates of municipal ownership of street railways are consequently called 'Socialists.'

"Probably the objection to municipal ownership most frequently urged is that it would tend to greater corruption in city government. Fearful pictures of evil are painted. It is said that the political bosses would control the management of street railways, for instance, and cities would be boss-ridden and boss-plagued. You are familiar with the argument. It originates, as usual, with those whose interests lie in the perpetuation of private control. It is skillfully fanned and encouraged by them and by their agents. The influence of this objection is unquestionably great. It is like the cry of 'Socialism'—advanced to frighten people.

EVILS OF CITY RULE.

"Our City Governments are suffering from various ills, boss plague, ring rule, and corruption in Common Councils being among them. But these evils exist because of the indifference of the people, and especially because of the neglect of the ordinary obligations of citizenship by those who declaim the bitterest against those evils. The only way to cure these ills is to rouse the people to an appreciation of their obligations as citizens. Not until then will the cause be removed. I have no hesitation whatever in stating that there is infinitely more corruption now under private ownership than there ever has been, or ever could be, under public ownership of public utilities. I do not make this assertion upon the strength of the testimony of others. I know it from personal experience.

"The granting of franchises to private corporations is the direct cause in nearly every city of the most dangerous form of corruption—namely, bribery. The disgraceful and discouraging feature of it is that those citizens who rarely attend primaries and who are loudest in their denunciation of municipal ownership, are many of them parties (indirectly perhaps) to the corruption surrounding the granting of franchises. While Mayor of Detroit, I was offered $75,000 if I would sign a gas franchise, or if I would be out of town and let it become a law without my signature. At another time I was reliably informed that a fund of the same amount was subscribed to induce me to sign a street railway franchise for high rates of fare.

BRIBERY IN NEW YORK.

"You will remember when a street-railway franchise was secured in New York City that it was proved that a large number of the Aldermen had received $20,000 apiece for their votes. Those who have been intimately associated with city government in our large cities, although they may not be in possession of facts sufficient to secure conviction, know that scarcely a franchise is granted to a private corporation in which there is not bribery in some form. It is also well known that candidates for Aldermen are allowed, in many cities, to select men for conductors and motormen on street railways. This is but another way of paying for their votes upon franchises. On the other hand, where the employes are working for the city, it is impossible for a boss to control their votes. This is well illustrated in the case of postmen. A Postmaster General of the United States once told me that officials of the Post Office Department had tried repeatedly to influence and control the votes of the Post Office employes throughout the country, but found it absolutely impossible to do so.

"I believe that public ownership will purify, rather than be an additional cause of corruption in, politics and municipal government. The extension of municipal ownership leads to a more enlightened public conscience, and a more direct interest in municipal government, by the people. Under such circumstances, deception and fraud become less possible. I do not believe that there is any force in the objection that municipal ownership leads to corruption in city government. I am confident that the reverse will be found true—that city ownership will not only tend to purify municipal government, but that it will also bring a larger proportion of citizens to a better realization of the duties and obligations of citizenship.

"A third objection to municipal ownership of street railways is that railways cannot be managed as economically as under private ownership, where the incentive to economical management is so much greater, because of the opportunity for private profit. This objection is absolutely without foundation. The history of municipal water works and lighting plants proves, beyond contradiction, that the cost to the consumer is very much less under public ownership.

WHAT NEW YORKERS PAY.

"As business men, you know that the private company operating street railways is compelled to charge fares high enough to pay dividends and interest upon heavily 'watered' stock and bonds. One of the most striking illustrations of this is the case of the Metropolitan Street Railway lines in New York City. At the time the figures were produced, the nominal capitalization per mile of track was $1,130,000. The market capitalization was $2,225,000 per mile, while the cost of duplicating the system did not exceed $100,000 per mile. You will thus see that there were twenty-two parts market value to one part actual value. In other words, there were $2,125,000 'water' in the market value and $1,030,000 water in the capitalization for each mile of track. Is it any wonder that the New York lines were obliged to charge high rates of fare in order to pay interest and dividends upon so much 'water'?

"Under municipal ownership of street railways this would be impossible. The people would ride at cost, which would mean three-cent fares and less. Even if public ownership were twice as expensive as private ownership (which I do not admit) the results of municipal ownership, with fares at cost, would be far preferable.

CHEAP FARES WANTED.

"I do not believe in granting franchises conditioned upon the payment of taxes upon earnings. I have always contended that the sole condition upon which franchises should be granted is a reduction in fares. I firmly believe also that the time has come when street railways can be operated successfully, and yield reasonable interest upon the actual investment, under three-cent fares. If run at cost by the city, the fare can be reduced to two cents in most instances. As I have often stated upon the platform, there is no reason why the poor washerwoman who patronizes the street railways should, through the fare which she pays, help the well-to-do property owner pay his taxes.

"The streets belong to the entire people, and the granting of the use of them to street railways should result in benefits to all the people and not alone to those who own property."

VALUE OF CITY REFUSE.

Privilege of Sorting to be Offered to Highest Bidder.

The contract entered into between Herbert R. Tait and the city, by which the former has the privilege of sorting over the refuse gathered up by the carts of the Street Cleaning Department, will expire soon, and Commissioner McCartney proposes to award the contract for six months to the person who will bid highest for the privilege. Mr. Tait originally received the privilege from the late Commissioner Waring, at the time the department was being organized on its present lines, and he has worked ever since at a pier rented by the city, at the end of East Eighteenth Street. If the amount bid is large enough, the system will be extended so that every load of refuse collected will be treated, instead of only a small percentage, as at present.

Mr. Tait during 1898 received 15,345 loads of refuse, for which he paid the city $41,640. In 1899 he handled 12,923 loads and paid $31,600. Only 5 per cent. of the paper carts were turned over to the contractor last year, and, as this class of refuse is extremely profitable, Commissioner McCartney hopes to be able to obtain a large sum for the privilege by handing over all the refuse to the successful bidder.

The scow-trimming contract for the year will also be let on Feb. 5. This privilege has produced a revenue of $50,000 a year ever since it was put into operation.

BOY HAS A REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Tossed Fifty Feet Into the Air by a Locomotive—Practically Unhurt.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 28.—John Behne, thirteen years old, had a remarkable escape from death to-day at Elizabethport. He was crossing the tracks at Second Street and Port Avenue and was struck by the locomotive of a fast freight. His body was thrown fifty feet into the air.

The train was stopped and the crew went back expecting to find his mangled body. They found the lad lying close to the track, stunned. There was a lacerated wound on one knee, but otherwise he seemed unhurt. He was taken to the hospital and thoroughly examined, but no bones were found broken. He was removed to his parents' residence at 650 Court Street.

Rig Hit by Train, Occupants Escape.

MADISON, N. J., Jan. 28.—While Miss Louise and Jennie Hancock of Madison were returning home from a reception at East Madison at 11 o'clock last night, their carriage was struck by a freight train at the Green Village road crossing. The wagon was overturned, and the two young women and the driver were thrown under it. They escaped with a few bruises.

MRS. C. E. COX IS MISSING.

She Fails to Call to Get Transportation to Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Caroline E. Cox, the Bridgeport (Conn.) woman who applied a few days ago to George Blair, Superintendent of Outdoor Relief of the Charities Department for transportation to her former home, did not return yesterday as she had been instructed to do. In her application Mrs. Cox said she had property in Bridgeport, and that she had left there owing to the fact that the Charity Commissioners had declared that she should be examined as to her sanity. She feared that she would be incarcerated, and as a result fled to this city a few weeks ago. For some time she staid with friends in Central Park West.

Superintendent Blair wrote to the Bridgeport authorities regarding the woman and received this reply:

"She belongs to this city. Her first husband and herself come of good families. She has been worth considerable property, but was beat out of it by Cox, her second husband."

The Bridgeport authorities said they were willing to take care of Mrs. Cox when she returned to that place. The woman is well known in this city.

Leaves $30,000 to a Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 27.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Minturn Hardenbergh was filed for probate to-day. It disposes of an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Apart from a few bequests to charity and to her sisters and the children of her sisters, the entire fortune is divided among the four children of her husband by a former marriage. Mrs. Hardenbergh leaves $30,000 to the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick.

It has nearly a seventy years record of cures, certified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

Moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock, which represents the best of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts produced at home and abroad. The satisfaction of selecting from such a stock will be self-evident.

To make room for incoming goods we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines, which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY AND LIABILITY OF SHERIFFS.—In June last William V. Malloy, Sheriff of Westchester County, having discharged Susan Slater Weeks from the county jail, where she had been committed by order of the Surrogate, he was adjudged, in a proceeding brought against him by Laura Leggat, to be guilty of contempt of court, and was fined $250. Mrs. Weeks's commitment was for neglecting or refusing to comply with the Surrogate's order directing distribution of certain funds which had come into her possession as executrix of Laura Slater. Before her discharge by the Sheriff, Mrs. Weeks's commitment had been judicially declared in habeas corpus proceedings to be "void upon the face," by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Appellate Division of the Second Department has directed a reversal of the order committing the Sheriff for contempt, holding, Justice Woodward giving the opinion, that it having been judicially determined in the habeas corpus proceedings that the prisoner was illegally confined, such judicial determination protected the Sheriff in discharging her. The Court held that it was not the province of the Sheriff, in habeas corpus proceedings, to inquire whether the Court, in directing the discharge of the prisoner, had erred in acquiring jurisdiction. While neglect of the formalities provided by the code might afford grounds for reversing the decision of the Judge, it did not subject the Sheriff, who acted under the order of the Court, to punishment.

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TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.—In 1898 the Cornell Steamboat Company, engaged in the business of towing vessels upon the Hudson River, was assessed by the City of Kingston, where it has its office, for $250,000 for personal property in addition to its real estate. Subsequently by the testimony of the company's President, after objections had been filed, it was shown that its property amounted to $890,000, while the amount of its debts, mortgage indebtedness, and real estate aggregated $945,000, leaving a deficiency of over $54,000. In a proceeding to review the assessment, the sum of $250,000 was stricken out, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department. The orders below have recently been modified by the Court of Appeals, so as to fix the value of the company's personal property for assessment at $95,251.77. This sum was arrived at by deducting from the value of the assets the sum of $750,000 instead of $700,000 as the amount of the mortgage indebtedness. The Court holds unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that a corporation is included in the word "person" as mentioned in Sections 21 and 37 of the tax law, providing for deduction of debts from personal property, and the company was therefore entitled to have its debts deducted from the value of the property in an assessment of its personal property for town, county, or municipal purposes. The provisions for the assessment of capital stock of a corporation at its actual value made by Section 12 of the tax law was held not to conflict with or prohibit a deduction of the company's indebtedness in determining such value. The Court holds also that good will is not taxable property for town, county, and municipal purposes, and that debts or liabilities contracted in the purchase of such property should not be deducted from the value of the taxable personal property.

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TRUST FUNDS AS COLLATERAL SECURITY.—In a suit brought by Gertrude M. Randall and others to recover fourteen bonds of $1,000 each, in possession of the Bank of America, it appeared that the bank held them as security for notes of the firm of Caldwell & Bunker. No claim was made against the bank, its right to these bonds as pledgee not being questioned, but it was contended that other securities held by it for the notes should be first applied to their payment. It appeared that these bonds were part of the estate of Mary H. Holley, who married William R. Bunker, one of the members of the firm. She died in 1891, and by her will left her residuary estate to her husband in trust for her two daughters, with remainder to their children. These daughters and their children are the plaintiffs, and the defendants are Sherman W. Knevals, assignee of Caldwell & Bunker, who was joined as defendant. A judgment of the Appellate Division of the First Department, affirming the judgment given at Special Term, on the report of a referee, in favor of the plaintiffs, has been unanimously sustained by the Court of Appeals, which held, on the opinion of Justice Barrett below, that the firm of Caldwell & Bunker, which took these bonds as security for a loan to W. R. Bunker, one of its members, was not a bona fide holder of them, as the knowledge of the borrowing partner concerning their ownership was imputable to the firm. In any event, the bad faith of W. R. Bunker, the borrowing partner, if not conclusively imputable to the firm's assignee as matter of law, threw upon such assignee the burden of showing good faith, and the absence of notice as matter of fact. The declaration of Bunker, while the firm was in existence and practicing its ordinary business, that the bonds then in possession of the firm belonged to the trust estate, was held to be admissible against the assignee.

VETERAN FIREMAN DEAD.

Cold Contracted on Duty Kills Capt. Joseph Shaw.

Capt. Joseph Shaw, foreman of Engine Company 43, in the New York Fire Department, died at his residence, 238 East Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday, from pneumonia, resulting from cold he contracted at a fire on Ward's Island, Nov. 16. He was born in Ireland in 1836, and came to this city when a boy. On becoming twenty-one years old he joined Engine Company 13 of the old Volunteer Fire Department, then stationed in Duane Street. When the new department was organized Capt. Shaw was assigned to duty on Engine Company 12, in William Street. In 1879 he was made an assistant foreman, and foreman in 1881 of Hook and Ladder Company 13. There he remained until 1898, when he was transferred to Engine Company 43.

Capt. Shaw was one of the most popular firemen in the department. In 1885 he won the Stephenson medal for having the best disciplined company in the department. He has frequently been rewarded for bravery, and his company was always said to be one of the best working companies.

He leaves a wife and seven children, four of whom are boys and three girls, ranging in ages from nine to twenty-four years. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning from the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

St. Mary's School Alumnae Dine.

The alumnae of St. Mary's School, 8 East Forty-sixth Street, gave its annual luncheon at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. A musical programme and addresses by prominent graduates of the school were included in the afternoon's entertainment. Among those present who contributed to the success of the luncheon were Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, President of Vassar Alumnae; Mrs. Ernest P. Thompson, Miss Edith Carruth, Miss May Tracy Earle, Mrs. William Sidney Rossiter, and Miss Maude Fowler.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Annual January Sale

of

Ladies' Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook

Underwear

at

Extremely Low Prices

Silk Departments

4750 yards
Printed Liberty Satins, in Pastel Shades and Solid Grounds; Broche and Plaid Taffetas; Milleraye Satin Stripes, Pinhead Checks with Colored Satin Pekins, all at 73c

2200 yards
Imported Black Taffetas, at 58c

1250 yards
Black Satin Striped Grosgrains, at 69c

35 Pieces
Black Broche Taffetas, in small designs, at 75c

Unusual Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Another collection of entirely new styles,
Black, Brown and Oxford Camel's Hair and Cheviots,
with Fly-front Reefers or Close-fitting Coats;
also
Black, Blue and Gray Zibelenes with double-breasted Box Coats;
All coats interlined, velvet collar and lined
with colored satin; Skirts made on Black Taffeta Silk Lining

All at the Special Price of $24.50

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Will place on sale to-morrow
New Effects in
Plain and Striped Percales, at 85c

White Lawns,
Hemstitched and Box Plaited, at $1.25

Ladies' Neckwear

Point d'Alencon Barbs, at 35c & 48c

Oriental Lace Scarfs, at 43c & 55c

West Twenty-Third Street

HIGHWAYMAN'S FIERCE ATTACK

Bodger, Bearing Large Sum from Bank, Followed and Knocked from Car —The Robber Escapes.

A most daring attempt at a daylight highway robbery was made yesterday morning some time after 11 o'clock in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The victim of the attempted robbery was Thomas W. Bodger, who lives in Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, and who is the confidential assistant of George Grossman, a dealer in sand and cement at 606 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Bodger went to the Twelfth Ward Bank at 11 o'clock to deposit $400 in checks. He drew out $300 in bills to pay the employes of Mr. Grossman. While in the bank he noticed a large, heavy man with sandy hair and mustache and with peculiar movements watching him. He placed no significance on this at the time. After placing the bills in his inside coat pocket he buttoned up his coat, and over it his overcoat, and started for his place of business.

Bodger ran to a car at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, near where the bank is located. The man he had noticed in the bank ran behind him. The car stopped. In some manner in boarding the car Bodger stepped on the foot of the man. The latter resented it, and some emphatic conversation was indulged in. Both Bodger and the man stood on the rear platform. At Seventh Avenue the car stopped to let off a passenger.

Suddenly and without warning the large man dealt Bodger a heavy blow on the nose, knocking him from the car platform and splitting his nose from the bridge to the lip. The stranger jumped from the car and stooping over Bodger thrust his hand inside Bodger's overcoat. Bodger yelled "Police! thief!" The man arose and dashed away, going up One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Eighth Avenue, and turning into the latter thoroughfare. There was no one about at the time and the man escaped arrest. The conductor jumped from the car and picked Bodger up. He was dazed. He went into a neighboring drug store, where a physician attended to his nose, and then he went to the office of Mr. Grossman and reported the affair.

The matter was then reported to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Bodger and the police both think that the attack on him was a deliberate preliminary to robbery. The buttoning of his overcoat over his inner coat prevented the success of the attempted robbery. Bodger gave the police a description of his assailant.

KILLED HIS BABY BROTHER.

Yonkers Lad Did Not Look to See If the Revolver Was Loaded.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Max Stark, fourteen years of age, was arrested to-day on a charge of homicide. He shot his eleven-months-old brother Ernest Thursday and the little fellow died to-day. Coroner Banning, after making an investigation and hearing Max's story, was satisfied that the baby's death was accidental and the prisoner was allowed to return to his father's home at 141 Herriot Street after promising to appear when wanted.

Mrs. Stark was sewing in the kitchen Thursday and Max, who is employed in a store as a messenger, was home for lunch. Mrs. Stark sent the boy into an adjoining room for some thread. Max in looking through the bureau came across his father's revolver. Picking it up, he pointed it at his reflection in a looking glass, and then, turning around, saw his little brother lying on a bed asleep.

Without stopping to see if the weapon was loaded, Max pointed it at Ernest and, after taking deliberate aim, pulled the trigger. He was so frightened when he heard the report that he fainted, and when Mrs. Stark rushed into the room she thought Max had shot himself. Just then there was a cry from the direction of the bed.

Turning around, the mother saw a stream of blood flowing down the face of the baby. He had turned half way round, facing his mother, and she saw a wound in his temple. The bullet had penetrated the skull.

Mrs. Stark screamed and neighbors came to her assistance. Max was revived and Drs. Schooner and Kroeber were summoned. The physicians did all in their power to restore Ernest, who was unconscious, but failed. The child was taken to the hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock this morning.

Cornell Alumnae Meet.

The annual luncheon of the Cornell Alumnae of New York and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan under the auspices of the Cornell Alumnae Club. Miss Edith Grant, President of the club, presided at the luncheon. The speakers were President Schurman, Prof. George L. Burr, Dr. William M. Polk, Dean of Cornell Medical College; Miss L. S. Brownell, Warden of Sage College; Mrs. Florence Kelly, Joseph H. Hendrix, and William Bronk.

RUTH CONDE IS A BRIDE.

Rumor of the Runaway Marriage of Swits Conde's Daughter Confirmed by Fact — Wed in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 27.—The story that Ruth Condé, daughter of Swits Condé of Oswego, and Sergeant Major George B. Thorn of this city were married here yesterday by Rev. W. B. Coleman, rector of St. George's church, is true. Mr. and Mrs. Thorn are at the Butterfield at present, and intend remaining there a few days. Mr. Thorn is twenty-seven years of age and his bride is twenty-two. The marriage was legally witnessed, and has been recorded.

Mr. Thorn and Miss Condé came here from the West very early yesterday morning. Mr. Thorn is a member of St. George's church, and it is believed he informed his pastor of the fact that Miss Condé's parents did not favor the marriage. The determination of both to be married was very apparent, however, and the ceremony was performed in Miss Condé's room in the hotel. A rumor that the wedding had taken place got about at 5 o'clock, but could not be verified until late in the evening, and outside of the witnesses and two or three persons there was no one that could give any information. All interested refused to be interviewed or to make any statement until this morning, when the rumor was confirmed.

Mr. Thorn arrived at Oswego Thursday, hired a rig at a local livery, and with Miss Condé drove to Fulton, where they remained overnight at the home of Miss Condé's aunt, Mrs. Brown. On Friday morning they came to Utica.

Miss Marie Dorcas Condé, now dead, sister of the heroine of this elopement, figured in a romantic episode of similar nature three years ago, in which the other principal was Ensign G. L. P. Stone of the monitor Puritan. There was no elopement, owing to the intervention of the young woman's brother, but Ensign Stone and Ensign H. Osborne of the Alliance, who helped him in his attempt to win the young woman, were threatened with a court-martial and were put under nominal arrest on their respective vessels for several days while an official inquiry was made into their conduct.

Ensign Stone had met Miss Condé in Washington while he was attached to the cruiser New York, and upon her return to her home at 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, adroitly secured his transfer to the monitor, which was stationed at this city. As long as his attentions were purely friendly he was welcomed by the family, but when he declared himself as a would-be son-in-law vigorous parental opposition set in and the young officer was forbidden the house and the family moved to their Summer home at Oswego in order that Miss Condé might be further removed from his influence. Ensign Stone replied to these tactics with a fusillade of letters and declared even to the day of the inquiry that he would marry Miss Condé with or without her parents' consent.

Ensign Osborne helped him, and after the elopement had been defeated, Swits Condé, the father of the young woman, complained to Secretary Long that the young men had used false names, and tried to obtain entrance into his residence under various pretenses giving rise to scandalous newspaper articles. The investigation began on May 31 on the battleship Maine, Capt. Sigsbee presiding over the proceedings. Mr. Condé and various members of his household, including a number of servants, were examined, and after five days the court made its report. Both officers were declared guiltless of any infraction of the naval regulations, and Mr. Condé was caustically informed that if the facts had been known the case would never have been allowed to assume the importance it did.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, announced on June 16 of that year that Miss Condé had finally closed her communication with Ensign Stone, but gossip did not entirely cease until the following January, when the Condés announced Miss Marie's engagement to Lebbeus Harding Rogers, Jr., a Yale student living in this city. She died about a year after her marriage.

GOMPERS SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Legislation Asked in the Interests of Union Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by other representatives of labor interests, had a conference with the President to-day to urge upon him their desire that he should advocate certain legislation in which they are interested. They want an eight-hour law for all Government work, a law to prohibit the products of convict labor from being transferred from one State to another, and a law to restrict the authority of Federal courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor troubles.

Mr. Gompers filed with the President informal charges against Claud M. Johnson, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The charges allege inefficiency and partiality in the conduct of the affairs of the office. Similar charges were filed against Director Johnson a year ago by Mr. Gompers, and, after an investigation by the Treasury Department, they were dismissed as unfounded.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Inventory week with us means giving the best values of the business year. Note the representative bargains among others mentioned below.

25-inch Pure Silk Foulards, soft, bright sheen, a regular 85c. quality, superb designs, printed on Navy, Gobelin, Silver, Old Rose, Black and Royal Grounds, at - - 69c. yard.

20-inch Lyons Printed fine silk Liberty Satins, in a charming assortment of small Patterns, Stripes and Polka Dots in Spring colorings; value 75c., at - - - - 48c. yard.

24-inch Persian Indias; also a lot of pretty designs, large and small, in Navy and White, Royal and White, Black and White and other desirable shades, at - - - - - - - - - - 55c. and 59c. yard.

Colored Corded Taffeta Novelties, especially imported for Waists, Fronts, etc.; Broche, Pompadour, and Bayadere effects in Pastel, Evening and Street Colors, value $1.00 and $1.25, at - - - - - - - - - - 79c. yard.

BLACK SILKS.

IN BRIEF:

A 70c. 19½-inch Black Taffeta at - - - - 55c. yard.
A $1.25 27-inch Black Taffeta at - - - - 95c. yard.
A $1.00 19½-inch Black Armure at - - - - 75c. yard.
A $1.25 20-inch Black Peau de Soie at - - - 95c. yard.
A $1.15 23-inch Black Crepe de Chine at - - 75c. yard.
A $1.25 24-inch Black Satin Duchesse at - - 85c. yard.
The new weave 24-inch Black Crinkle Crepe, the proper texture - - - - - - - - - $1.00 yard.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST

Our advertisement in this paper to-morrow will contain items of interest to

Your Home
Your Dress
Your Purse

BE SURE TO READ IT.

WATERS PIANOS

Have been known for FIFTY YEARS as standard high-grade pianos.

They are famous for their FINE TONE and are warranted to be DURABLE.

Let us send you our catalogue with REDUCED PRICES and TERMS on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you THREE YEARS' time without interest.

No Pianos so celebrated as the WATERS are sold at such LOW PRICES and on such EASY TERMS. Call and see them or send postal for a catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CRIPPLED.

Chief Croker Says It Never Has Been in Such a Condition Owing to Lack of Officers.

The failure of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to furnish eligible lists for promotions in the Fire Department has, according to Chief Croker, interfered with the workings of his department. About thirty officers are needed, and they rank from a Deputy Chief down to assistant foreman.

The ranks of officers have been badly depleted through sickness and death. Two Captains succumbed to sickness contracted while in discharge of their duties. The two officers who died are Capt. Tobin, whose funeral was held yesterday, and Capt. Shaw, who died yesterday.

The department, says Chief Croker and Commissioner Scannell, is crippled, and the men have to work double time. Chief Croker says that owing to the present condition of affairs, the officers are sometimes kept from their respective companies a whole day in doing work for other companies.

"The department has never been in such a condition," said Chief Croker yesterday, "and unless lists for promotions are furnished soon, the officers who are now at work will become worn out, and then there will be another big gap in the ranks."

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, was not aware of the condition of affairs in the Fire Department. He said the delay in getting out the eligible lists for the Fire Department was largely due to pressure of business in the bureau.

"We did not get down to work until Aug. 1, because of the change made in the civil service laws," he said. "The examinations for promotions in the Fire Department have been going on since early in October, and the lists are now practically completed. The work of rating the applicants is now being done, and some of the lists will be ready within a week."

Lived Over a Century.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—Henry Warington, colored, a well-known resident of this place, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ella Han, here to-day, aged 101 years. He was born in Farmville, Va., and came North seventy-five years ago. He leaves five daughters and four sons. He had been attending to his usual duties about the place until a week ago.

Camden Saloon Keepers Hard Hit.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Grand Jury this morning caused consternation among the saloon keepers by presenting 136 true bills. It was learned that in each saloon keeper's case two indictments were found, so that if, by recourse to a technicality, the defendants escape, Prosecutor Lloyd can try them on the other indictments.

E. J. Phelps Somewhat Better.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27.—E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, who is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home here, passed a comfortable night, and this morning appeared to be slightly stronger.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AN ART ATMOSPHERE.

We have collected from splendid sources of supply. From Persia, Upper India and Turkey, the lands of rugs and draperies; from England, France and Holland with their past skill, and centuries of art and tradition; from Japan with her airy and impressionable art;—from every people that has delighted in beautiful interiors, we have gathered a rich harvest of materials and ideas for home beautifying.

We have studied to get the most pleasant and artistic results; to adapt the decorations and furniture to individual tastes and ideals and to rooms' individualities; to keep the flavor of poetry and romance that comes fro mthe life of other climes and times.

Come and talk it over and gather ideas in our Decorative Studio—seventh floor.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

Geo. C. Flint Co.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BODY HELD FOR EXPRESSAGE.

Father of George Woodward Says the Charges Are Excessive.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 27.—When the body of George Woodward, who died in Denver, Col., arrived at New Egypt to-day there was some misunderstanding about the payment of the express charges, which amounted to $247. The express company demanded the payment of these charges before releasing the casket containing the body.

The dead man was a son of Dr. Woodward, whose domestic troubles were recently made public and who was ordered by the Court to pay his wife alimony. Dr. Woodward this afternoon called at the express company's office, but refused to pay the charges, saying they were excessive.

LODGING HOUSE FOR CHICAGO.

Franklin MacVeagh Presents Plans for a Municipal Institution.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Plans for a municipal lodging house have been presented to Mayor Harrison by Franklin MacVeagh, President of the Bureau of Associated Charities. He suggests the establishment of houses similar to those which have been established in New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and have solved the tramp problem in those cities.

The purpose of the lodging house is to provide a suitable place for the man without a home who is willing to work for what help he gets and who now has to share the floor of a police station with the tramp and the criminal. The plan is in operation at the Relief and Aid and Salvation Army lodging houses, but the power is lacking to make a man do any work in the morning after he has had a bed and breakfast. It is proposed to make compulsory baths a feature.

The police, under the plan proposed, will take charge of all men and women found wandering in the streets and begging, and send them to the city lodging house. If they refuse to work they will be arrested as vagrants and sent out of the city.

Building at Denver Collapses.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—One-half of the three-story building occupied by W. A. Hover & Co., wholesale druggists, collapsed to-day. The City Building Inspector said that the building was overloaded, causing the joists to break. The firm carried a stock worth about $125,000, and its loss is estimated at $50,000. Nobody was injured.

Commissioner Lyman Goes to Bermuda

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—State Commissioner of Excise Lyman, who has not entirely recovered from the effects of his recent illness, has gone to the Bermuda Islands for a sojourn of two months. He is accompanied by his wife and Deputy Commissioner O'Grady and Mrs. O'Grady.

New York Man Gets $20,000 Legacy.

NYACK, Jan. 27.—William Scoval, a young man of Congers, has been notified that an uncle in Michigan had died and left him $20,000, which he is to have when he is twenty-seven years old. He will draw interest on the amount until then.

Sunday
January 28-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Our International Cotton Fabric Assembly.

You are invited to consider the claims, charms and varied richness shown by nearly

500,000 Yards of Staples and Novelties.

From time to time, since the first style came, we gave you bits of Wash Goods news, the tiny instalments, as it were, of a serial story. To-day, adding a tremendously long chapter, we publish the whole in book form.

No stock was ever better bought than this; selected discerningly; with name to guard and fame to strengthen; giving equal room to beauty, newness and values. And these facts hold good (in proportionate measure) all through the long range, that starts with fine, dainty Dimities at 12½c. and closes with the most elaborate $2.00 a yard high novelty.

Eminent artists have lent their talents to this commercial decoration.

Soft sheer weavings pique approval with their inimitable combinations. These will go fast and first.

Rare blends are all about. Pastel greys, lavenders, pinks, blues and niles tone the color-glare. Silk stripes give gleams of gold, silver and vivid shades. Dots, pin stripes, flowers, mosaics, lace effects prove that originality never sleeps.

NOVELTIES.
MERCERIZED ORGANDY RAYE,
PLUMETIS IMPRIME ET BRODE,
INDIA BRILLIANTES,
CREPON NOUVEAUTES,
PERSIAN TISSUES,
NATURAL SWISSES.
EMBROIDERED SWISS TRAVERSES,
MOUSSELINE DE L'INDE,
MOUSSELINE A BANDE,
SILK WARP EMBOSSED MULLS,
SATIN STRIPE DIMITIES,
LAPPET MULLS DE L'ETE,
CORDETTE ZEPHYRS DE SOIE,
IMPRIMES GRENADINES,
BRODES DIAGONAL TISSUES, Etc.

SOME STAPLES.
FINE SCOTCH ZEPHYRS,
FINE LINEN GINGHAMS,
SCOTCH DIMITIES,
IRISH DIMITIES,
INDIA DIMITIES,
MERCERIZED MADRAS,
SILK GINGHAMS,
EGYPTIAN TISSUES,
BURLAP SKIRTINGS,
KAIKI CLOTHS,
DUCK SUITINGS, Etc.

THIS YEAR'S PRICES TAKE ON A NEW SPECIAL INTEREST.

Statisticians figured out a cotton shortage from obvious data. We took warning. Armed with full powers, our agents waited only for styles to crystallize before pouring in orders. We paid, you pay, ante-advance prices, and while this stock lasts it will

STAND BETWEEN YOU AND SUBSEQUENT HIGHER RATES.

Just as an earnest, we quote one special, far out of the ordinary, to take effect to-morrow morning and all day long:

Corded Tissue Imprimes . . . . 15c.

One of the showiest newcomers. Cords in relief hold the fabric firmly strong, light grounds set off pretty printings of fronds and leafage, flowers and figured variety. Later, in Shirt Waist time, we shall have more to sell at advanced prices. To-morrow 70 pieces will be sold out at 15c. per yard.

19th St. **SIXTH AVENUE.** 20th St.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Prices always ¼ less than elsewhere. Sometimes the reduction is even more; here is a time when it is a whole lot more. Are you interested in prices? Read on!

PLATES AT HALF REAL VALUE OR LESS.

Three hundred and seventy-five dozen plates which we ordered many months ago, expecting them to arrive in time for our Annual Plate Sale, which occurred January 7th, have just been received. As they did not arrive at the time specified, and not wishing to keep them in our regular stock, we have decided to offer the entire lot at one half, or less, than their real value, or what they ordinarily would sell for. Here is an opportunity for advantageous plate buying which ordinarily we cannot offer. The entire lot will be arranged in three groups, as follows:

AT 25c. Entrée tea, or bread and butter plates. There are several different patterns all worth at least 50c., some very choice. As many as you wish..... **25c. each.**

AT 45c. In this group are all sizes of plates. Many different decorations, colors, etc. No plate in the group worth less than $1.00; you select as you wish. **45c. each.**

AT 75c. Here also are all sizes of plates, richer decorations and many patterns. Ordinarily the prices on this lot would range from $15.00 to $20.00 per dozen. Any from this group that you like..... **75c. each.**

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS AT $18.00. At first you might say, impossible. It's the manufacturer's loss, not ours. They are fine Limoges china, such as ordinarily would bring $25.00. There are four very attractive flower decorations; handles are traced gold, the pattern which pleases you most, at..... **$18.00**

You may have the same sets with edges of each piece decorated with best burnished gold in clouded effect, at. **$26.75**

ENGLISH DINNER SETS AT $9.75. 112 piece English dinner sets, in border decorations in either green, dark blue, or peacock blue..... **$9.75**

CUT GLASS TUMBLERS AT $2.00 PER DOZEN.

Only about 400 dozen of these strawberry, diamond and fan cut tumblers. It is possible that this may just be enough for Monday's selling, instead of $3.50.

$2.00 per dozen.

A NEW WEDGWOOD SET. Among several new patterns in rich English dinner ware is one of Wedgwood. It has a border decoration in conventional pattern in rich dark blue with gold lace. We consider this one of the handsomest sets we have ever had, dinner service..... **$180.75**

CUT GLASS JUGS. Here is a large group of cut glass jugs; assorted sizes. For some reason they have not sold as rapidly as they ought to. We give them a good-bye, quick-step price, and you take the size best adapted for your use, at..... **$3.00 each.**

CUT GLASS WATER BOTTLES.

Strawberry, diamond and fan cut water bottles, quart size,

$1.50 each.

GOLD GLASS SETS.

We are constantly adding new patterns to our gold glass table ware. To direct your attention to this department we will offer a very handsome set of 60 pieces, beautifully decorated with encrusted gold, cut stems, as follows:

12 Saucer champagnes
12 Wines
12 Clarets
12 Wines
12 Tumblers,

Complete, for..... **$50.00**

ODDS AND ENDS IN GLASS WARE. This lot is exactly what the heading implies; odds and ends. It is a mixed mess of goblets, clarets, wines, tumblers, etc., all patterns, the regular stock of which have been discontinued; these are left-overs. Possibly you might be able to match a pattern which you are now using; if so you can take as many pieces as you wish at..... **10c. each.**

Finger Bowls..... **20c. each.**

Decanters, Water Bottles, &c., at ¼ Value.

50-54 West 22d Street.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

STERN BROTHERS

In order to effect an immediate clearance of

Misses' & Girls' Winter Garments

have made Exceptional and Final Reductions

Misses' Jackets, Girls' Reefers, Box Coats and Gretchens, at **$3.50, 4.95**

Girls' Tailor-made and One Piece Dresses, 6 to 14 years, at **$4.85**

Heretofore $8.50 to $12.90

West Twenty-Third Street

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Ladies' Cloths.

New Spring Shades in Faced Cloths.

Plain, Striped, Plaid and Mixed Cheviots.

Meltons, Venetians.

Golf and Bicycle Suitings.

Handmade Homespuns.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Are Last Days of

The Great White Sale

A Sale that has demonstrated anew that

WHAT WE PROMISE, WE PERFORM.

Appreciation of customers has made it a success from the beginning, and attractions of next four days will insure continuance to the end.

Imported Dress Goods

Conservative value 98 cents..... .69

This offering is result of one of those unexpected happenings that come even in a time of rising values like the present—giving an opportunity to obtain fashionable, desirable goods for less than import price.

There are
Whipcords, Coverts and Granites
in
plain and mixed tintings of
Gray, Brown, Cadet, Castor, Peacock, Reseda, Violet, Navy, Tan and Plum—handsome, stylish fabrics, suitable for wear nine months of the year.

We are showing an attractive variety of New Dress Goods for intermediate wear, including Broadcloths in new shades, also Silk Embroidered Henriettas—
All very favorably priced.

Wash Dress Fabrics

If there is anything new, you might as well come here first. We lend, others follow.

LANGTRY KHAKI CLOTH—
Correct for Summer, Golf, Boating, Tourist, Tramping and Bicycle wear—manufacturers claim them to be waterproof—we have them—
Do you see them elsewhere?

And Here Are Other Things New

French Novelty Cord Ginghams..... .32
Scotch Corded Bar Ginghams..... .24
French Loop Stripe Ginghams..... .35
French Ginghams—Inserting effects.. .29
Scotch Cluster Stripe Ginghams..... .24
English Pin Check Ginghams..... .19

French Pineapple Grenadines—
Silk Brocade Stripes..... .55
Black Grenadines—novelty silk cords.. .45

Fine French Chambrays in checks of all sizes—also Plain Colors in new tints of Helio, Pink, Blue and Rose.. .19

French mercerized Zephyrs—permanent silk lustre, fast colors..... .24
Extra fine Pineapple Organdies..... .33

Satin Striped Mousselines—soft tintings in delicate designs—the most attractive Cloth imported this season..... .35

"Like Silk"—an exquisite novelty—
Looks like silk
Feels like silk
Just like silk..... .29

Make no mistake, you'll mistake and make the mistake in mistaking them for silk.

Rich Black Dama Brocade Sateens—mercerized to look like satin—unchangeable dye..... .29

It is to Laugh!

Certain efforts to regenerate an unsuccessful, would-be

"Sale of Muslin Underwear"

would be pitiable, if assertions of superiority were not laughable.... Investigation of offerings made by those who should not, and neither would nor could not, touch a "skimped garment" shows that their "cheap underwear" failed as drawing cards—garments made of Cheap John Muslins of the "print cloth" grade no longer attract.

The Day of such Sales is past
Never to Return!
Buyers of New York are too intelligent.

CERTAIN NIGHT DRESSES
offered elsewhere
At SIXTY-FIVE CENTS
are not only of inferior muslin,
but
TWO inches shorter and
TWO inches narrower
Than NIGHT DRESSES sold by us
AT 38 CENTS!
furthermore
Our prices for finer qualities
are in every instance
Ten to Fifty cents per garment less.

Here are Quotations for Good, Reliable Underwear

full sizes, good styles, that will pay to buy, and whose wear will prove their worth.

Good Muslin Drawers—deep cambric ruffle—with hemstitching..... .21

Muslin and Cambric Drawers—inserting of lace or emb'y—deep emb'd ruffle..... .49

Gowns—superior muslin—empire, V or high neck—fancy trim—12 styles... .59

Muslin and Cambric Gowns—20 styles—elaborately trim'd with lace or emb'y.. .95

Muslin Skirts—deep flounce with two or three insertings of fancy lace or deep emb'y..... .98

Cambric Skirts—deep flounce—twenty insertings of Val lace—cluster tucks and lace ruffle..... 1.35

Cambric Corset Covers—V or square neck—inserting and edge of emb'y.. .25

Fine Cambric Corset Covers—French and other dainty styles—lace or emb'y trim..... .49

Novelties in Fine Corset Covers—Fancy effects to wear under thin waists. Ask Prices and Remember them, when you elsewhere see similar goods at higher cost.

Clearance Sale of Fine Imported Madras

Cream and Col'd—40 to 54 inch—
Lot one——hitherto .49..... .19 cents
Lot two——hitherto 1.19..... .49 cents

New Damascus Tapestries—heavy interwoven gold threads—American goods—Bizarre and Oriental effects as name implies—very desirable for den and cozy corners..... .9

About one-half the price of anything as beautiful imported.

500 pair Cross Stripe Curtains

Grenadine, Snowflake and Egyptian yarn, mercerized or Silk Cross stripes ....There being not more than four pairs of any one style or coloring, we sell as follows:—

10 colorings 1.19: usual price 1.49
15 colorings 1.49: usual price 2.19
10 colorings 1.98: usual price 2.98
15 colorings 2.49: usual price 3.98
15 colorings 2.98: usual price 4.49
10 colorings 3.98: usual price 5.98
15 colorings 4.98: usual price 6.98
15 colorings 5.98: usual price 7.98

New Spring assortment of Cretonnes, Figured Denims, Sateens, Art Tickings and Decorative Burlaps, 12½ cents to .49

That Famous Muslin

Yard-wide, Bleached ..... 4¾ cents—with which we have been surprising the town—for merchants know that case price is 7¼ cents—you cannot buy much longer at the price.

In this sale we are selling Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Cases and Sheets as you positively cannot buy again for many a day—reliable makes—we offer and sell no others. . . . . Don't let these last days of the "White Sale" slip by, if you have a present or possible need.

Table Linens

Last days of the "White Sale." Do not put off buying if you have a niche to fill in your Linen Closet. . . .
"Procrastination is the thief of time," also of many an opportunity.

DAMASKS BY YARD—
All Linen, Cream, 64 inch..... .39
Extra Heavy, 60 to 70 inch..... .48
Satin Damask, 66 to 72 inch..... .67
Satin Double Damasks..... .76
Extra Quality 68 inch..... .85
Choice designs, 68 to 72 inch..... .98

LUNCH SETS.
All Linen—white and col'd borders—Cloth and dozen Doylies..... 1.98

LUNCH AND DINING CLOTHS.
All Linen—hemmed—openwork border—2½ yards long—value 1.59..... 1.19
All Linen—full 2½ yards long—col'd borders—fringed..... .98
Union Linen—col'd borders—nearly 2 yards long..... .49
nearly 2½ yards long..... .79

Sofa Pillows

Turkish, Empire, Medallion and Watteau figure effects—24 inches square—with and without cords and tassels.

Value, 1.98..... .98
Value, 2.50..... 1.29

Because we cleared up a maker's surplus—
Best colorings—all new, fine goods.

New designs in articles for home use and decoration. New Sofa Cushions and Head Rests. New Lambrequins in the popular fabrics. Decorative Draperies in Oriental colorings. Prices, as always, moderate.

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits

Medium weight for present and Spring wear—Black and Colors—Fitted Coats or fly front Jackets—all lined with Satin or Taffeta Silk; all sizes to 42—

Values, 14.00 and 16.00..... 8.98

Golf Capes

Extra long—Double face Cloth—plaid lining—stitched strap hood..... 4.98
Finer—Natural fringe—value 15.98..... 8.98

New White Lawn Waists
New All Over Lace Waists
New All Over Embroidery Waists
Novelties cheerfully shown—No obligation to buy.

Mid-Winter Novelties in Ladies' Round Hats

Parisian Chiffon and Spangled effects for Day and Evening..... 12.98. 9.98. 7.98
Equal to any that exclusive milliners show at nearly double.

BOYS' SUITS

We always carry a special line at..... 2.98

Year in, year out, we meet demand for inexpensive, well-wearing, good-fitting suits for growing boys, with an assortment of from fifty to one hundred styles, in reliable all-wool fabrics, at the popular price of TWO dollars and ninety-eight cents.
All ages, 7 to 16 years.

Jackets—Cut large and roomy across back and chest—Lave cloth-faced undercollars—insuring good shape as long as worn—wide lapels.
Pants—patent waist bands—
all sizes, cut full—No skimping in sizes—no careless stitching—no poor linings.
In brief, at TWO DOLLARS and ninety-eight you here obtain as much style, value and durability as outfitters give at 4.00 and 5.00.
Come, Look, Judge for yourself.

CHICAGO SHORT OF MONEY

City's Finances in an Unsatisfactory Condition.

DIRT LEFT IN THE STREETS

Even the School Department Must Retrench—Gas Bills Unpaid and Robberies Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The City of Chicago has just completed a drainage canal at a cost of $32,000,000, but half a dozen rickety bridges and viaducts on important thoroughfares are closed to public traffic because the City of Chicago cannot afford either to repair or replace them. The Board of Education, which annually spends a sum approximating $6,000,000, is hard at work trying to pare down its estimate of expenses for 1900 so it will fit within a shortage of $1,200,000 in its appropriation. When a visitor to Chicago is towed around town by a native to marvel at the skyscrapers and dodge the trolley cars, to inhale the stock yards and consume a little of the smoke, the inevitable question of the visitor is in regard to the dirt on the public streets, which even in the busiest district of the city is amazing.

"Oh, yes," says the Chicagoan, "they are a little bit dirty, ain't they? But have you seen the Board of Trade? It fixes the price of wheat for the world—"

"Yes, but why don't they clean the streets?" persists the stranger.

"Oh, that's simple enough," says the native, cheerfully, "the city hasn't enough money to keep 'em clean."

The fact is indisputable. For some inscrutable reason the finances of Chicago seem, to a layman, to be managetd on the hodgepodge order of the five-pin circus the children hold in a barn. There is never enough money for anything—except to meet the pay rolls. And even that is not invariable. Only a month ago it was seriously said that the school teachers would have to go without their salaries for a while, or else take "scrip" and discount it among the brokerage sharks who infest La Salle Street opposite the City Hall and make a thriving business out of the necessities of certain public servants whose departments are chronically out of ready money. The School Board gets something over $6,000,000 to spend every year, yet it occasionally drifts into the same financial "hole" which other departments of the Municipal Government are perpetually slipping into, and then there must be transferring from one fund to another, robbing Peter to pay Paul, or the teachers must wait for their salaries. At present the Board of Education is of opinion that the school year must be cut short one month to bring expenses within the appropriation. About 250,000 children attend the public schools of Chicago, and it is calmly arranged to cut off a month's schooling from every child to patch up the financial mismanagement of some of the people who get good salaries for looking after the details of the school system.

But that is only one department. There are a lot of people in Chicago who pay taxes. They declare taxes were never so high in the history of the city as they are at present, yet never before were things quite so "short" financially. There has been an epidemic of robberies and "hold-ups"—bold cases of garroting which would have disgraced Paris or London in the sixteenth century. One alderman startled the timorous and added his moiety to the gayety of nations by suggesting in the City Council that a price of $200 be placed on the head of every dead burglar or "hold-up" man brought in. That shows the pass things have come to. But when less sensational citizens turn to the municipal administration and ask for a more rational relief from lawlessness—an increase in the police force—they are met with the same old tiresome answer, "The city has not enough money to increase the police force." There are a trifle over 2,000 police officers in Chicago, covering 184 square miles of territory, and covering it very badly. They do the best they can, perhaps. No one stays awake all night to watch them except the burglars. There should be 5,000 men on the force. But Chicago cannot afford it, and the robberies go gayly on.

There is an election in Chicago twice a year. It is a mighty undertaking under the existing State law. The primaries are held under the law with election officers in each of the 238 primary districts of the city. There is a polling place in each district which is rented by the Board of Election Commissioners. The Judges and Clerks of Election, who serve four days in all, get $5 and $3 a day respectively at each election, and there are three in each polling place. Therefore it is evident that an election costs about $50,000 or $60,000 altogether, including the printing and distribution of ballots and all the other details. But some time ago the Election Board got into the same "hole" that the other departments spend so much time in, and it has never gotten out. Every election puts it just so much further behind. The Judges and Clerks are given "warrants" for their salaries, which are payable sometime—whenever the city gets the money. The brokers opposite the City Hall, with their windows permanently lettered in gold "City Warrants Cashed," would not see the poor Judges and Clerks go hungry, so they cash the warrants at the usual slight reduction from face value, and will by and by collect the face of the warrant, with interest, from the city.

One of the standard commodities of barter and sale among the loan brokers is judgments against the city. A man falls through one of the miserable wooden sidewalks which the city is too busy to inspect or enforce repairs of, and he gets judgment for $5,000 or $15,000. Of course the city cannot pay it. There is no money in that particular fund. But the judgment draws interest and there are lots of people eager to buy it from the lucky litigant and hold it for the interest—indefinitely it would seem.

Chicagoans are fond of pointing out to visitors, with much swelling of the chest, "the richest square mile in the world," including the whole business district of the city. But the city cannot afford to keep the streets of that square mile clean, not to mention the other hundred and eighty-odd square miles in which the 2,000,000 unfortunates live and move and breathe the smoke into their patient lungs and wade through mud to reach their doorsteps. There are two public baths in the City of Chicago. That there is urgent demand for more in the congested slum districts of the city is agreed by every one. But the city has not the money to build them.

The city, except a few fortunate miles of the more prominent arteries of commerce, is lighted by gas. The trust gets $14 a year from the city for each gas lamp—that is, the bills are rendered by the Gas Trust, but the city has not the money to meet them, and the head of the Law Department appears in court at stated intervals and confesses judgment in behalf of the city in favor of the gas company. The city owns the plants which operate the existing electric street lights. The way out of the gas muddle is the rapid extension of the electric street lighting from the city plants. But the city cannot afford to extend the electric lighting system just at present, so it continues to confess judgment to the gas company at $14 per lamp.

If the City of Chicago were a private firm it would probably be in the hands of the Sheriff long ago. As a municipality it collects taxes and sets up to do certain things for the comfort and convenience of its citizens, for which they pay good round sums in taxes. But:

It cannot afford to clean the streets.

It cannot afford to collect and burn the city garbage in a city crematory, but allows disease-breeding "dumps."

It cannot afford to light the city by electricity or to pay its own gas bills.

It cannot afford to pay for its elections the year they occur.

It cannot afford to rebuild condemned bridges, but closes traffic on important streets.

It cannot afford to give its public school children a full term of schooling.

It cannot afford to give its citizens sufficient police protection from the hordes of crooks overunning the town.

It cannot afford to replace the obsolete centre pier bridges in its narrow river, with those of the bascule type, and hence is losing the bulk of its grain and lumber trade.

What is the matter with Chicago?

R. B. P.

SALE OF GAME OUT OF SEASON.

A Test of the State Law to be Made in the Case of August Silz.

What is practically a test case to determine the legality of the sale of imported game here during the close season in this State has been begun by the officers of the American League of Sportsmen by the arrest of August Silz, a game dealer, at 55 Barclay Street. The case came up Friday before Justice Crane, and Mr. Silz was held for the Grand Jury, being paroled in the custody of his counsel, Kantrowitz & Esberg. The league has retained John S. Wise to assist the District Attorney's office in the prosecution of the case. It is understood that Mr. Silz is backed by the Game Dealers' Association and that in the event of his conviction the case will be carried to the higher courts.

Mr. Silz said last evening that the game which he had exposed for sale was not such as is described in the New York statutes. The alleged deer, which are specified in the charges, he said, were chevreuils, a species of deer which do not inhabit this country, and the quail were becasses, or French woodcock. He said that State Game Protector Edgar Hicks had inspected his stock and told him that he was not violating the law in selling imported game. He declared that he would be able to produce at the trial his foreign bills of lading, and numerous employes of steamship lines to prove that he imported all his game.

The officers of the League of American Sportsmen assert that the sale of game either foreign or domestic, in the close season is a violation of the law. In a statement issued by the league yesterday it was said that the carcasses of ten deer and twenty-nine quails were found in Silz's place after he had been warned to comply with the game laws, and that a test would be made of his case, even to the bringing of a civil action after the present suit is disposed of.

Can Make Vichy Water.

In an opinion written by Judge Shipman, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Second Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the action brought by La République Française against Carl H. Schultz. The French Republic as owner of the mineral springs at Vichy, Department Allier, asked for an injunction restraining the use of the name Vichy as applied to a manufactured mineral water, containing the same ingredients as the natural spring, made at the Carl H. Schultz mineral water factory. The application was denied by Judge Wallace in the lower court.

HE WANTED NAETHING.

A Glasgow Bon Vivant Who Was Really Satisfied.

The Rev. Alexander MacColl of Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y., a young Scotch preacher, told a story in reference to a citizen of his native town at a dinner at the Hotel Marlborough the other night, which shows that contentment is a virtue really existent in some cases.

"One of the inhabitants of Glasgow, where I was born," said he, "was making his way homeward on a certain evening, and taking a good deal more than his share of the pavement, when he encountered a Glasgow Town Councilman walking along in a respectable fashion. The Councilman, noticing our friend's unbalanced condition, stopped and shouted with wrathful dignity:

"'Whad d' ye want?'

To this his fellow-townsman blithely replied:

"'I want—naething! I'm as fu' 's I can haud.'"

HAIR CUT WHILE SHOP BURNS.

Customer Compels Barber to Finish the Job in a Grocery Store.

A one-story building was destroyed by fire at 400 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street half an hour after noon yesterday, attended by various incidents. It burned out a barber and a tailor. The loss to them and the owner of the house was about $1,400. A defective flue started the fire.

There were four or five customers in the barber's shop when the fire started. James Baum, the proprietor, and his assistants had partly completed the work on some of them. Two men were half shaved and one a musician, had had half of a large head of hair removed.

At the alarm of fire customers, assistants, and barber ran into the street, the customers carrying their bibs and two of them some lather. The man who had been cutting the musician's hair was the only man to take his instruments. He retained the scissors and comb he had been using.

This man's customer said he could not be seen with half a head of hair and he insisted on the job being finished at once. He led the way into a corner grocery, and sat down, while the barber's assistant followed him. Then, while the barber's shop burned and a crowd looked on at the hair cutting in amusement, the barber relieved the musician of the rest of his hair.

BRODIE GOING TO BUFFALO.

Will Enliven the Town with a Saloon and Concert Hall.

To quicken the "sporting blood" flowing in sluggish Buffalo arteries is the task Steve Brodie, bridge jumper and saloon keeper of 117 Bowery, has set for himself. Blood spilled by Charley Mitchell in his fight with Sullivan, Sullivan's colors worn in the same fight, and pieces of the dress of murderers sent to the chair are some of the Bowery novelties he proposes to transplant in Main Street, Buffalo.

"Yes, Sir," said Steve yesterday. "Buffalo is dull, dead, lifeless. Why, all the saloons look alike. They are painted yellow, and you can't tell 'em from a banker's office. I've bought a concert hall resort next to the Tifft House, on Main Street, and I'm going to paint it all green inside and wake up the town with a little Irish. Outside I'll have signs that'll be a novelty to Buffalo. On top of the building there'll be a big Brooklyn Bridge all in electric lights. Another'll be over the sidewalk.

"Inside I'll have a concert hall and bar on the ground floor, above that a gallery and room for dancing, and a hotel in the remainder. I'll reproduce all of my sporting pictures. Of course relics of famous men that could not be duplicated I'll have to take along with me. I mean, for instance, Sharkey's colors, Sullivan's trunks, and Mitchell's colors. I rather hate to leave the Bowery. I've made over $100,000 here, but I expect to do Buffalo some good and make some money, especially during the Pan-American Exposition. My place here will be run by my brother, and I shall move my family to Buffalo."

Boston City Employes Discharged.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Another permanent reduction in the Water Department force of this city, to the extent of 93 discharges, went into effect to-day. This is in addition to the permanent cut-down of 72 men about two weeks ago, making in all 165 discharges. There are 64 men on the suspension list. The entire lay-off up to date is 229.

Janitors Will Have a Clubhouse.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—A certificate of incorporation of the "Engineers' Janitors' Association of the Public Schools of the City of New York," whose object is to maintain a clubhouse, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

Bishop Littlejohn's Anniversary.

Bishop A. N. Littlejohn will to-day celebrate his thirty-first anniversary as Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. Special services will be held in the cathedral at Garden City.

Evans Collection on View.

The William T. Evans collection of American paintings will be on view at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square, to-day, from 2 until 6 o'clock P. M.

TWO IN AMBULANCE TOO MANY.

Intrusion Restores Patient Whose Illness Startled Car Passengers.

A Broadway cable car had bumped its way down to a point opposite Barclay Street yesterday morning when, amid the startled exclamations of women, a tall, lank young man slipped from his seat to the floor. His eyes rolled and froth lined his lips. The car stopped, blocking those behind, while all hands aboard held a consultation.

A policeman and the conductor carried the convulsed, trembling yaung man toward the Post Office, just outside of which a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance was standing. As they carefully pushed him in the Post Office doors opened. Four policemen came out carrying a man apparently unconscious. He, too, was placed in the ambulance. In the process his hat fell across the other's face. The first patient, startled at this intrusion upon his privacy, sat up suddenly. Then he crawled out of the ambulance.

"You get back there; you're ill," the surgeon ordered.

"No; I'm all right," the other replied, as he walked away.

Surgeon Sherrill took his remaining patient to the hospital, where an examination convinced him that the man was intoxicated. He was turned over to the police of the City Hall Station, able to talk. He described himself as Alfred J. Hutton, a printer, of 1,338 Third Avenue.

New Post Office for Long Island City.

Contracts have been made for a new Post Office for Long Island City. The building will be put up as a private enterprise, and the ground floor will be leased by the Government. It will be located at 57 Jackson Avenue.

At the Play and With the Players

The illness of Miss Nethersole and the postponement of "Sapho" left the first honors of the theatrical week "easy" between "The Belle of New York" and the new ballet spectacle at the big music hall called the New York Theatre. The recurrence of the first-named piece at the Casino kept that house crowded all the week, but by the least effusive and most discriminating audiences ever seen in the abiding place of burletta. Why it was I cannot tell, but encores were infrequent and violent bursts of applause from disingenuous persons in the rear of the house were gravely hissed down.

Miss Edna May, who is as pretty as ever, but a trifle more affected in her manner than when she went to London, was politely requested to sing one or two of her songs twice, and the disposition to induce Miss Toby Claude to linger on the stage was noticeable, perhaps because Miss Claude is a stranger, deserving welcome on that account, certainly not because she is extraordinarily gifted in a musical way. There is a hint of the uncanny in the appearance and actions of this knee-high comédienne, and though she is not grotesque, like the queer little cockney, Loule Freear, who failed of appreciation here last Summer, and has since made a great hit on her native heath as Shakespeare's Puck, she seems more like a precocious child or an elfin than a woman capable of awakening the passion of love. She and her husband, Mr. Carleton, might well have a play written for them on the subject of Jack the Giant Killer.

To tell the plain truth, "The Belle of New York" is not at this late day a fertile or suggestive topic, even though it ran for nearly 700 nights in London. It is a very good show of its kind, though it always was a trifle slow and is slower than ever now. It is very well done, but genius is not conspicuous in the company. There is no doubt that it will draw crowds while it is on view, but Mr. Lederer is rushing preparations for his new musical piece, "The Casino Girl," in which Virginia Earle will reappear, with what sort of a welcome may very well be imagined. There is no rival of Miss Earle, in the present stage of her artistic development, in "The Belle of New York." Since the era of "The Lady Slavey" she has acted Ariel in "The Tempest," and has had a course of training in the old comedies, to say nothing of her triumphs in "The Geisha," "The Circus Girl," and "A Runaway Girl."

"Broadway to Tokio" is the liveliest of recent productions of its kind, and excepting a few of Mr. Joseph Ott's harmless but Mormon remarks, it is absolutely free from indelicacy. The children may safely be taken to see the new spectacle, for the ballet has always been regarded as safe entertainment for them, and the dresses of the ballet girls are as modest as such dresses can be. The two elaborate divertissements are of fairly dazzling beauty.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the piece will run as long and as profitably as its less lively predecessor, "The Man in the Moon." Yet it suggests few remarks in the way of criticism. A great deal of money has been wisely spent upon it, and while the play itself is not remarkable for wit or ingenuity, it serves, while the incidental specialties are well chosen and well executed. The music of Mr. A. B. Sloane is of the least ambitious sort, but is "catchy" and one or two airs will become very popular. The scenic pictures are pleasing and all the performers are competent.

The greatest individual triumph of the first night was Fay Templeton's. She never before made so pronounced a hit in all her varied career since she acted Robin Goodfellow in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Grand Opera House. A large fund of personal humor, an attractive presence, a good voice, and facile mimetic powers are in Miss Templeton's equipment. She has nothing to do in the new piece of a remarkable sort. The burlesque cake walk is now in every variety show—why, the most tolerant and tireless observer could not tell. Imitations of the accent and motions of the French chansonette singers like Fougère are common. But it is the way Miss Templeton does these things that makes them tell. If she takes the tide she has now reached at the flood it will surely lead her on to fortune. That much is easily said.

Nothing can be quite so easily said about "The Surprises of Love" at the Lyceum Theatre. The play is not wholly bad either in conception or in execution, and it is novel enough to excite some sort of curiosity. It is grossly and intentionally indecent in one scene, and is elsewhere as innocuous as a child's story book. The piquant fancy on which it is founded suggests such plays as Gilbert's "Tom Cobb," while the main idea in the development was clearly taken from Octave Feuillet's "Romance of a Poor Young Man" and purposely perverted. Manuel, Marquis de Champcey, that ineffable hero of our youth, jumped at the risk of his life to save the reputation of his lady love from the whisper of slander. Leduc, locked by mistake in a garden pavilion with the lady of his love, has no chance to jump and would not if he could. Instead, he leers, and when the curtain falls, some of us remember Boucicault's "Pauvrette," one of the many plays of that happy and storied age when the drama was never immoral. Then, in another act, the satyr dances. With it all, one yawns and rubs his eyes to keep from nodding. It is all, after the rather smart first act, so dull. I doubt very much if MM. Bilhaud and Carre will get their new play acted in Paris.

Yet some of it might seem better with better acting. The gentleman from London who tries to act the vociferous and jealous Academician has the most considerable part in the piece, if not the best, and he cannot act it at all. His symbols for pride of achievement, for vanity, for indignation, for suspicion, are quite unintelligible. So with two of the young women who represent amorous adulators of the hero. They are clearly nothing of the sort, but rather nervous and overemphatic theatrical novices, and the uncertain youth, named Eric Hope on the bill, makes nothing of his part.

On the other hand, no fault is reasonably to be found with Miss de Wolfe's acting in the rôle of the fascinating widow; she is graceful and adroit, and looks a picture. Miss Olive May, as pretty as ever, (like the other May girl,) overdid her part just a bit at the first performance, but there was much genuine humor in her work. Margaret Robinson sang her little song with just the right effect of simplicity, and acted her equally small part with a proper understanding of its value.

"The Surprises of Love" is very prettily set, and it had a respectful hearing the first night, but it is another mistake of a season of many mistakes.

The remarks on Pinero's "Gay Lord Quex," quoted from some of the German newspaper critics, are droll reading. The translation of the play which has had such a long run in London seems to have failed utterly in Berlin. Perhaps we shall not like the piece here. But that will not prove that Pinero is not a first-rate dramatist or that modern English drama is "the most backward and coarsest of all forms of literature." Backwardness, as a fact, and coarseness, also, are too conspicuous in the contemporary German drama. Still, there is no reason why Pinero's play should have been translated for Berlin. There are enough starving German playwrights now.

Another recent discussion in Germany which concerns English-speaking playgoers slightly was started by von Berger's lecture in Berlin on "How to Act Shakespeare," in which he declared that no scenery or stage machinery should be used in performances of the Elizabethan plays. All the same, Prof. von Berger is mistaken. Shakespeare should have every pictorial and mechanical device demanded for Wagner, nothing too much in any department, but in all the best fruits of modern ingenuity and improved stagecraft.

The steady prosperity of the re-established stock company system, wherever it is associated with wise management, and the recent failure to draw, in various cities, of certain "high priced" attractions upon which large hopes had been founded, are significant facts. Present theatrical development is clearly toward the multiplication of clean, well-managed playhouses for the people of moderate means.

The theatres in Boston run on the "popular price" plan have been making a great deal of money lately, while many of the stars and combinations have found Boston a "poor show town." A capitalist who would dare to "back" a big, well-equipped stock theatre centrally located in this city, where the plays of Shakespeare and other worthy and famous works could be acted and the prices of admission could be kept within the limits of the purses of the moderately poor, would surely deserve credit as a philanthropist, and would probably increase his capital if he secured the right advisers.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

The deferred engagement of Olga Nethersole will begin at Wallack's Theatre tomorrow night when Clyde Fitch's dramatization of Alphonse Daudet's "Sapho" will be acted for the first time in New York. This play has drawn great crowds in many other cities and has caused a hot but futile discussion of the relation of morality to art in many newspapers.

The protagonist in "Sapho" is a bad woman, to use a familiar phrase which is sufficiently descriptive, and her name is Fanny Legrand, but she is called after the Poetess of Lesbos because of her powers of fascination. Sapho (the French spelling of the name is retained in the play) has a son by a felon named Flamant, who is serving a term in prison, and this child whom she loves is in a charitable institution. She meets Jean Gaussin, fascinates and conquers him, and lives with him as his wife. This new life is the nearest to a respectable existence she has ever known. She is very happy in her love of Gaussin and yearns for her child to share her happiness. Gaussin gives her permission to adopt a child and she thus gains possession of her own boy, but she is betrayed by an acquaintance and this leads to the first misunderstanding with Gaussin and finally to the rupture of their relations and her departure with the liberated convict and their son to lead a new life.

Life is painted without idealization in this play, and the objection urged against it is that it deals with phases of social life that art should ignore. This opens up a big question which is not likely to have any satisfactory answer in a newspaper discussion of the morality of a play. Few persons who have ever taken the aggressive side in such an argument, from old Jeremy Collier down, have had any clear conception of the province of art, or any sympathy with artistic aspirations, but the modern theatre is a huge democratic diversion, and art, after all, is only a small element in its complex constitution. It would decidedly be better for the moral tone of the chattering multitude if the theatre could be compelled to avoid such subjects as the subject of "Sapho." But that fact has nothing to do with its artistic quality.

Miss Nethersole's acting in "Sapho" has been praised in hysterical terms in some of the newspapers of other cities. If it is nearly as good as has been said, it is much better than any acting she has ever done in this town. Her supporting company includes Hamilton Revelle, John Glendenning, Helen Braithwaite, Fred Thorne, Nellie Thorne, and others.

Mr. Conried's programme of German plays at the Irving Place Theatre for the next few weeks is full of promise. To-morrow and Tuesday nights "Im Weissen Roess'l" will be the play. Wednesday night Klaus Arsen's schauspiel called "Am Spieltisch des Lebens," ("The Gamble of Life,") will be acted for the first time in this country. The cast will include Carl Bender, Julius Strobl, Emmy Scroth, Martha Schiffel, Gustav von Seyffertitz, and Meyer-Eigen.

In preparation Mr. Conried has "Der Goldene Kafig," by Felix Phillippi, "Einsame Menschen," by Gerhardt Hauptmann; "Hans," by Max Dreyer, and "Wieder im Roess'l." The story of this week's new play, "Am Spieltisch des Lebens," is told as follows:

Lieut. von Rietberg, a social favorite, and admired by women, is a gambler, and near ruin. He has made the acquaintance of the young Countess Ellen von Triburg, an orphan, and heiress to an immense estate, who in her innocence shows him plainly that she is in love with him. Although earlier ties hold him to the Countess Eva von Brandt, he is unable to resist the fascination of Ellen. Countess Eva has refused the offer of a wealthy elderly admirer, Count von Stengel, but when she sees the fickleness of Lieut. von Rietberg she changes her mind and weds the old Count.

Both couples are living on adjoining estates. Countess Eva is determined never to see Rietberg again, except where a meeting in the presence of others, is unavoidable, and even refuses his proffered friendship, and declines to listen to his explanations. Social obligations, however, bring the two families, whose homes adjoin, into intimacy.

Rietberg and his young wife are for a few days the guests of Count Stengel. During their visit, an old friend of Rietberg, a former officer, Zettnitz, appears on the scene. After an adventurous life in America, he returns to marry the girl he deserted years ago. He gets acquainted with Count Stengel who invites him to spend a night at the castle. Zettnitz is the only man who knew of Rietberg's affair with the Countess Eva, and his presence causes uneasiness to both. At supper he imbibes too much, and after quarreling with Rietberg, discloses the secret, which overwhelms Count Stengel. After a night of meditation this nobleman, however, concludes that his wife's conduct since their marriage has been exemplary, and that her preceding life does not concern him. He therefore forgives her, and offers Rietberg his friendship, but to avoid too much intimacy, he decides to spend the Winter in the South. All three promise to keep this secret from Rietberg's young wife, Countess Ellen, whose innocent happiness is touching. Zettnitz joins in the reconciliation and starts on his further journey, accompanied by the good wishes of those whose peace he so nearly destroyed.

After the performance of "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre to-morrow and every night this week, Mrs. Langtry, attired in khaki, will recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar," Kipling's patriotic verses. She explains that a large English contingent in New York demands this recognition of the prevailing English idea by an English actress. She recited the poem with great success in London. While she is substituting her khaki dress for Mrs. Trevelyan's elaborate morning toilet the orchestra will play Sir Arthur Sullivan's music composed for the poem.

A TALK WITH CLYDE FITCH

The Successful Dramatist on His Calling and Its Prospects in America.

The house of Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, looks as if it belonged to him, and as if it was, indeed, the birthplace of plays. It is a quaint little house up in one of the streets among the thirties on the east side, and it is filled with all sorts of quaint and curious things of past but unforgotten days, charming, original pieces of Old World furniture, fountains in interesting marble basins that came from Florence, a real Della Robbia, which Mr. Fitch found and superintended the removal from the wall of a chapel in an old Italian town; funny little heads which hold bracket candlesticks, tapestries, all sorts of things which a collector picks up and for which Mr. Fitch spends his Summers rambling around searching in out-of-the-way towns abroad.

One of the most interesting rooms in the house is the study, done in green, a restful shade, green hangings, comfortable couches, books, of course, and a desk, a good place to work in and a good place in which to talk, and it was there that the dramatist had something to say about plays the other day.

But Mr. Fitch is a modest man, and while he has his own opinions about different things, he does not like to give them out in the form of a monologue. The reporter who called on Mr. Fitch the other day had a long list of questions to ask him, and if they are not repeated, it is because questions, after they have called forth a response, are stupid and uninteresting and take up valuable space. And if full justice is not given to the answers it is because a man who talks fluently and well can never be adequately reproduced in the limited space of a newspaper.

The theatre is probably the most democratic of amusements, the one enjoyed by the greatest number of people of all kinds and conditions, so a man who writes successful plays may be supposed to know about as well as any one what the taste of the public demands. That was the substance of the first question asked.

"Perhaps it is so," said Mr. Fitch, speaking of the theatre as a popular amusement, "though I suppose there are a good many people who never go near a theatre. Still I know that before I had anything to do with plays I was interested in everything connected with the stage. I didn't know then the methods people took to bring themselves before the public and I read everything written about the stage and believed every word of it.

PUBLIC TASTE AND THE THEATRE.

"But can it be said that the public has a taste for any particular kind of a play? How can it be when in a single season there will be so many different plays that are great successes? You will have a romantic costume play, a farce comedy, a dramatization of a book; the people will crowd to see an innocent, bright, clean little play, which might be said to be just the kind of a play they wanted, if at the same time they were not crowding another theatre where there was a play which was just the opposite. There may be, perhaps, a season when there is a preponderance of romantic plays, but that is because one romantic play has been a success and every one then rushes in haste after a romantic play, because they think those are the plays the people like.

"It is hard to tell what kind of a play will make a success. Good plays are not all successful, and some plays that are not considered good make very popular productions. It seems to me that no play will ever succeed unless there is something really good in it—that is, if it is a play which does not have illegitimate advertisement. A play may be licentious; that fact is advertised; people flock to see it on that account, and it achieves a certain success. But for other plays when they succeed there must be some good reason for it. People like novelty and they like a love story in a play; all mankind loves a lover.

"While there are good plays that have not succeeded, I believe that all the great plays that come down to us, as I find from studying the history of the stage—the plays of the Elizabethan period, the Shakespearean drama, the plays of the Georgian period. Sheridan's plays—met with an immediate success. Because one dramatization of a book has succeeded, it is not at all certain that another will, though a popular book always has a certain amount of patronage assured for the play. The people who have read it and liked it are very sure to go and see how they like it as a play. A good many things go to make up the success of a play. A play may be written which is not so good in itself, but it will give some popular actor a chance to appear in a new way, and the audiences are grateful for the opportunity of seeing a favorite in the play, and it becomes popular.

A popular actor and a popular book will always give a play a certain chance aside from its own merits. It would not be difficult to say that such and such a class of people like such a kind of a play, but taking the people as a whole, the people all over the country, it cannot be said that they like one kind of a play more than another, though for the drama as a whole the taste of the people is constantly improving.

"There is not much to be said about the choice of the subject for a play. History has always interested and amused me, and it is a pleasure for me to write on historical subjects. I had always considered Nathan Hale an interesting character. He was noble and manly; that little love scene might have occurred in his life, and so the play developed around him.

"There is no reason why the history and legends of the country should not be used in this way. Barbara Frietchie must have been an old woman confined to her room at the time when Stonewall Jackson passed through Fredericksburg. I got my details about it from a man who was with him. Whittier used the story, as it pleased him, and there was no reason why it should not be used in another form.

"There is a great field in America, I believe, for plays dealing with the history of the country. Such plays in England are made social documents. There is no reason why we should not have them. To give value to such plays the manners and customs of the people at the time described must be given with accuracy of detail. The object of a play is to entertain and amuse; it is not to teach or to preach. To preach is the work of the churches, and yet it should be artistically accurate and in no way demoralizing.

PLAYS WRITTEN TO FIT ACTORS.

"In writing a play for an individual there is usually an attempt to throw one's self in sympathy with him to look upon the character from the point of view of the person who is to take the part. It does not make the work more difficult, and perhaps it is rather a help to have in mind one person always in connection with the character. But the writer cannot be too much hampered by this. The first object is the story, and it must tell itself in its own way naturally; but if the people who are to take certain characters are always in mind, they will not be asked to do anything entirely out of the range of their possibilities in acting. And yet this is not at all necessary to the success of the actor. "Nathan Hale," in which Mr. Goodwin made a conspicuous success, was not written for him.

"There was no special reason for choosing the plot of 'The Cowboy and the Lady,' in which he is now playing, except that it is radically different from 'Nathan Hale.' He had had a successful run of a romantic costume play, and the Western life of today would give him something entirely new.

"Is it easier or more difficult to write a play than a novel? It requires an entirely different kind of ability. There are novelists who cannot write plays or dramatize their own books, and there are playwrights who cannot write books. There are a great many more books written than plays, though I don't know that it could be said that there are more good books written than there are good plays. Still, nowadays every one writes plays. Every one I know is writing a play, and I have learned—what is it they say?—'All roads lead to Rome,' and all invitations to offers of collaboration."

Mr. Fitch's correspondence is this respect is interesting. He has letters from all sorts of people who wish to act in his plays, assist him in writing them, or have him assist them in their own productions. One young woman anxious to go on the stage was a teacher of Greek and Latin who wished to bring out the Greek and Roman drama. She told of her aspirations, as well as her personal appearance, height, weight, and complexion. Some one of his own name, some one of whom he had never heard, addressed him as "Dear Cousin." One of the most amusing letters was from an embryo play writer in an Ohio restaurant, a man who was undoubtedly a foreigner, and possibly one of the proprietors of the restaurant, as the name was the same. The letter ran thus, spelling and punctuation copied:

"Dear Sir, Mr. Clyde Fitch. I thought I would write you a few lines in regard to Theatre or Opera plays. For the past year I have been spending considerable time to the making up of plays. It seems as though it was born within one's brain, or it is natural to the one who is possessed of such a mind. Now I have what you might say composed or studied out over a dozen plays, which I believe would make if properly arranged, would meet with success. I have visited most all the leading shows that have showed at our city the last season, and I have got an idea what a fake is an what a success is, and my plays are of no humbug in the least, as I have not got the brain to write something that is simple, they are of talent and interest. Now I don't want any of your plays, or any money, but I am a new beginner and I want to stand in with some one that knows the trade and learn from them. Read my letter and think a moment, if some one young comes to you, and wants to learn, I don't think there is a one that would turn them away. All I ask from you is give me a few pointers about plays, also explain how a play is written down to be put upon the market, and so forth. Now don't think I am trying to humbug you for I am not that kind. I have found out what my talent is for and I want to get someone who understands something about it to give me a clearer idea of it. For the part in making up new plays is no trouble to me. My brain seems to be always at something and I have no trouble in composing a play, but I want to know how to start the business. I ask you this favor. If I am a stranger, I secured your address from a New York dramatic paper, and thought there was no harm in writing, and should you give me some good advice, I am sure I will repay you. Enclose find stamp and my address."

Some of the letters are answered and some are not. The writer of this epistle being apparently very much in earnest a reply was sent saying something to the effect that as there was as a rule much more chance of success as a waiter than as a playwright, the young aspirant with the fertile brain had better remain in his present business.

THE NATIVE DRAMA.

Going on to speak of the drama in America and the American dramatists, Mr. Fitch was enthusiastic.

"America is the great growing country in everything," he said, "and the American drama is not going to the dogs. We are making a wonderful growth in literature, art, and architecture, and the drama is not falling behind, it is improving with the rest. How does our work of to-day compare with the contemporaneous work in other countries? To be sure, the art of painting was started in Italy, but the modern art of the country is not worth a row of pins. We can compare favorably with other countries in all the arts. We have not started a school of painting in America because our artists go abroad to study, but we have a school of architecture, and we are putting up some wonderfully fine and beautiful buildings. We are writing good books; we have fine actors and actresses, and our dramatists are trying to write better plays.

"They say that American dramatists do not have a fair chance, but if we take a healthy, normal view of the situation we need not be discouraged. We have a larger field to fight against than writers of other countries. We have plays from England, Germany, and France, as well as the plays from our own friendly rivals in this country—and we should consider the latter only friendly rivals, for the success which comes to one of us means success for us all.

"In the other countries they fill their theatres with the plays by their own writers. That is so in Germany; in France they have their own, and while some of our plays have been successful in England, they are not anxious for them. But plays from those countries are brought here, and we cannot expect it to be otherwise. It would be madness to ask a manager not to take a play which has been proved to be successful. They are writing fine plays in England, and very good in France, but there is not a bit of doubt of the future of the drama in America.

"American dramatists say that preference is given to foreign plays, but that is not exactly so. We have got to fight and work hard, and if we take a healthy, manly view of it, there is no doubt but we shall succeed. We have a great many theatres to fill, and we are producing nearly as many plays as they are in England. We must find out, if our plays are not successful, where the trouble lies. It has been demonstrated that good American plays can be successful and have an enormous vogue. The people who write plays and those who produce them are willing to be entertained and amused, and if American dramatists write the plays that will do this they will succeed."

RICH DRESSING IN PLAYS

Miss Elizabeth Tyree Talks Sensibly on That and Other Theatrical Subjects.

"Actresses are all getting very tired of the elaborate dressing we have on the stage now, I think," said Miss Elizabeth Tyree, talking about dressing parts one day last week. "They would be glad to return to the old-time simplicity. Think of it, a woman on the stage at one time, if she had a black dress and a white one, would get along very well with a change of ribbons for whatever part she was called upon to take. Now the public demands elaborate dressing, and it is something of a task to realize expectations.

"For one thing, it takes a great deal of money to dress a part elegantly and thoughtfully as well. It is much more difficult to get modern, up-to-date gowns than to dress a 'character' part. Is it a trouble to plan the gowns? Yes, indeed, it is. I lie awake nights planning a modern gown, and then it does not always come up to my expectations.

"As for the expense, it is a great deal more expensive dressing now than it was even three or four years ago. Materials are more expensive, and it costs a great deal more for the making. At one time you could get a gown for $45 or $50, but now you can't get one for less than $100 or $125. The dressmakers consider that their reputations are at stake, and they insist upon putting just so much work into a gown and bringing up the cost to about so much.

"Just look at the straps on the skirt of this gown." [It was the pretty, tan gown that Miss Tyree wears as Connie in "The Manoeuvres of Jane," cut and brought up through the cloth and stitched.] It is a great deal of work, but who in the audience do you suppose sees it? Not one, and yet you can't have it made more simply. My pink gown is a mass of stitching that no one sees.

"And the gowns have to be new and original, for people look for good styles on the stage. One can't wear a model gown. I wouldn't wear one. Women on the stage ought not to be expected to compete in dressing with society women who spend several hundred dollars on each of their gowns.

"It is different in Paris, where different modistes dress the actresses for the privilege of having their work seen on the stage, and do not spare time or expense in doing it. Here the actresses or the management provide all the gowns. The thin materials, laces, chiffons, and tulles, which are so perishable, increase the expense of modern gowns.

"One thing stress might be laid on in gowns for the stage is the need of dressmakers who will consider the use to be made of them and consider hygiene as well as art in the work. Now dressmakers make dresses so snug and draw them in so tightly over the diaphragm that you can't speak in them.

"The Sunday before a new play I usually spend in loosening the sleeves and getting a little more room in the collars of the gowns that have come home late the night before. Then when the night of the play comes I am all tired out instead of being fresh, as I ought to be. If the dressmaker could get a little idea and know what you were going to do in a gown—for instance, throw your arms around some one's neck—she would be more likely to give you room enough to do it.

"Everything comes out right finally, of course, as I say I alter my gowns. Everything is too carefully arranged on the stage now for accidents to happen—and they are not accidents, they are tragedies.

"We did meet with one accident, though, with 'Trelawny' in Chicago, where Miss Mannering's gowns were lost, and we didn't know it until 12 o'clock, and that afternoon we made her two gowns and got the rest of the things together between us, and that in a play like 'Trelawny.'

"No, it doesn't make any difference to me what my costumes are, whether they are pretty or humorous, if they only help to bring out the part I am playing. I like the costumes best in the best parts. Where the character is pronounced and clear-cut the costumes are likely to be, and they should be. I don't believe small, unimportant parts should be accentuated any more than the smaller objects should be in a picture. They are important as a part of the detail work, but they should not be brought prominently into the foreground.

"People can hardly understand how much difference a costume makes to one's feelings. If you are not dressed properly, it is almost impossible to act the part. People off the stage have the same feeling to some extent. The way a woman is dressed has a great deal to do with the way she feels, and if she is dressed, for instance, some times with particular daintiness it can almost be felt in her manners.

"And, I suppose, it is more so with actresses because we are more temperamental. We make an effort to feel the part for which we are dressed. Two parts that I liked were in 'The Amazons' and 'Trelawny.' I had never worn a man's costume before, and it didn't seem to me that I could ever feel like a boy. But then when I had on the costume, an up-to-date man's riding suit with a nice little cutaway coat, I felt as I think my brother would have felt. Then in 'Trelawny' I didn't feel as though I could wear the tights, but when it came to putting them on it was quite different. I was another person.

"No, I don't like the part of Connie in this play as well as some others. I don't think I am as well suited to it. I don't think I look it. The woman who acted it in England had long, rather lynx-like eyes. I have round eyes and a round face. I am naturally outspoken and haven't any of Connie's attributes.

"Why do I call myself Elizabeth, instead of Bessie, now? It was about four years ago, and I came to the conclusion that Elizabeth was more dignified. I may not always play soubrette parts, though I am not ambitious to do heavy work. I think I am best suited to comedy. But we do grow old on the stage, though they won't let us; names that end in 'ie' are not dignified and it was well to change before it became necessary.

"As for costumes, rehearsing every day, and going late in the afternoon to be fitted, it is hard work, and an actress earns every cent of the money she makes then, if she doesn't at any other time; everything else about the stage is delightful, and stage gowns make all other gowns seem unimportant and not worth while. Off the stage it is pleasant to dress as simply as possible."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Julia Marlowe will act Barbara Frietchie in Cleveland this week, Mme. Modjeska will appear in Buffalo, W. H. Crane will be in Boston, and Sir Henry Irving, accompanied by Ellen Terry, will visit cities of Ohio and Indiana. Richard Mansfield will fulfill an engagement in Newark, N. J.; "Arizona" will be acted in Canadian towns, and Stuart Robson will impersonate Oliver Goldsmith in some of the Southern cities. Julia Arthur will be in Chicago, John Drew in Baltimore, and Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in Milwaukee.

T. D. Frawley lately produced, with his stock company, in San Francisco, Pinero's fanciful comedy, "The Princess and the Butterfly," which ran so well at the Lyceum Theatre, in this city, two seasons ago. Mary Hampton acted the Princess, while in the rôle of Fay Zuliani, a débutante, Mary Scott, in private life Mrs. Neville Castle of San Francisco, seems to have made a noteworthy hit.

The drama called "Lord Byron," lately produced by James Young at Norfolk, Va., appears to be a rather commonplace piece of work, considering the romantic and historical importance of the subject. A revival of interest in Byron, who is esteemed by many the second in rank among English poets, and a writer whose fame is for all time, is quite within probability, and one of the signs of such a revival might be the production of plays and novels dealing with phases of Byron's life. But, according to a sketch of the plot of Miss Rida Louise Johnson's play, it is bad history and is of small value as a study of the poet's character. Mrs. Clermont, the hated heroine of "A Sketch," Lady Byron's companion, to whom Byron attributed his marital unhappiness; the unidentified Thyrza, and other personages who should, it seems, suggest themselves to the dramatist, are missing. Lady Caroline Lamb, whose husband, afterward Lord Melbourne, is curiously called Sir Charles Lamb, and is killed in a melodramatic and impossible duel with the poet, is made the rival of Lady Byron and the cause of that sweet-tempered and veracious woman's return to her father. The Countess Guiccioli appears as the Countess Varjoli. The single cup fashioned from a skull and used in some fairly frugal roystering at Newstead, becomes a whole sideboard full of skulls employed in mad revels. There are four acts and the scene is shifted from England to Greece, the play ending with its hero's death brought about by the treachery of his secretary.

Few variety "turns" of the present hour are as clever as that of the "team" comprising Mr. Nick Long and Miss Idalene Cotton. The lady is a daughter of Ben Cotton, the popular comedian, and she made her first appearance on the stage in W. H. Crane's company a few years ago. She is of short stature, and has a fine head of auburn hair, which is very serviceable in her imitation of Mrs. Leslie Carter as Zaza. But in the "turn" under notice Miss Cotton wears black hair combed close to the sides of her head and represents an Italian woman who helps her husband sell bananas in the streets. They come on in the Longacre Square scene of "Broadway to Tokio," at the New York, with their pushcart, and after the accustomed "sidewalk conversation" in Dago English offer a clever travesty of Italian opera, in a bit from "Ernani," and an imitation of Duse and her leading man in the ball room scene of "Camille."

The device of painted dresses for the dancers, so successfully introduced in the famous orchid ballet in "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre, is employed again to excellent effect in the Firefly Ballet of the new spectacle, "Broadway to Tokio." The dancers now represent insects instead of flowers, and each girl is elaborately installed with an electric lighting plant of great magnitude. Every dancer must carry enough incandescent lamps about her person to fairly illuminate a comparatively long thoroughfare on a moonless night. The dancing in the new spectacle is all admirable. Of the solo dancers, Mlle. Fanchonette is the leader, and she is plump but agile, graceful, and expert, and has a remarkably pretty face. Though they all pleasantly beam upon the spectators, this lady and her associates, the Mahr sisters, who are lithe and comely girls, do not use the sad stereotyped smile of the ballet.

Only once in the present performances of "The Belle of New York" at the Casino, is the run of the piece in London referred to. In the candy shop scene the elder Bronson has a colloquy with the young ladies of Miss Cora Angelique's comic opera company. One of them addresses a facetious remark to him with an English affectation of speech. "Ah!" he remarks, "I see you brought your new dialect back with you." The actor of Old Bronson, E. J. Connelly, is one of those rasping irrepressible comedians like the Londoner, Lonnen, who are never popular here. Mr. Connelly is quite devoid, it seems, of native humor. It is not alone the intrusive memory of Dan Daly's funny performance that makes his wheezing seem so feeble. The part is exceptionally rich and any comedian with a fund of personal humor could make a great hit with it.

"A Juliet of the People," a one-act drama, by Willis Steell, setting forth in simple and natural action and with a touch of poetical feeling, the incidents of a tragedy in humble life, much in the manner of the stories of the operas of the latest Italian school, had a trial performance last week at an exhibition matinée of a school of acting. Its personages are humble Veronese of the present day. Some of them abide in the ruined home of the Capulets, transformed by the cruel irony of fate and time, into a tenement for the poor. A Juliet loves a Romeo and a jealous rival slays him. Mr. Steell has not been heard from hitherto as a playwright, though other plays by him are spoken of now as theatrical possibilities of the future. He once published a volume of poems and his book of travels in Spain is pleasantly remembered. He is a journalist by trade, but that, as a means of introduction to art or literature nowadays, is no better than being a ship-carpenter or a market-gardener.

Toby Claude, the petite Fifi of "The Belle of New York," is not a child, but a married woman and the wife of William P. Carleton, the young giant, who figures now as Young Bronson, the hero of the burletta. They are certainly a strangely matched couple, for there must be three feet difference in their respective heights. Miss Claude, like her husband, comes of a theatrical family. He is a son of William T. Carleton, the famous baritone singer, now of "Three Little Lambs," a nephew of Herbert Standing, the popular London comedian, and a cousin of Guy Standing of the Empire Theatre company. Mr. Carleton began his stage career in small rôles at Daly's Theatre some years ago, and thereafter played the juvenile rôle in "The Cherry Pickers" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. He made a hit as Marvin Bronson at the Shaftesbury Theatre, in London, after Harry Davenport resigned the part to return home, and thinks seriously of going back to England to pursue his professional career there.

Besides Shakespeare's "Henry V.," in which he will impersonate the dashing hero of Agincourt, and Herman Merivale's version of "Don Juan," Richard Mansfield intends to produce the new play upon which Stephen Phillips, the young English poet, is now at work. This has no title as yet. Its subject is historical and the action passes in the Middle Ages. Likely this drama will be acted in New York before it is seen in London. George Alexander, however, has promised to produce Phillips's other play, "Paolo and Francesca," at his St. James's Theatre before he comes to this country in 1901.

It seeems strange to find in a new, up-to-date comic entertainment the employment of funmaking devices so ancient as those in the representation of the interior of a Pullman car in the spectacle at the New York Theatre. There the authors deliberately hark back to the year 1878 and "The Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car," in which large, plump W. A. Mestayer, lithe Theresa Vaughan, and a number of other comedians made appreciable fame and much money. The humors of the shouting train boy, the gruff conductor, the rapacious porter, and the imitation of the motion of the train by the swaying and bounding bodies of the passengers are all reproduced. Instead of an invasion of Indians there is a visit of Salvation lasses and cowboys, while the introduction of a Mormon elder and his large family may recall to a very few old stagers the "Deseret Deserted" of the fifties. This burlesque play was done at Wallack's at the time of a Mormon excitement. The present revival of the old fun, of course, is due to the notoriety of the Roberts case.

Next week there will be another rush of new plays. Monday night, Feb. 5, will be one of the busiest of the season for habitual and professional "first nighters." Mrs. Craigie's society play, which will introduce a profusion of elegant toilets worn by many charming women, will be acted at Daly's; Mr. Goodwin will produce at the Knickerbocker an entirely new piece, by Henry V. Esmond, called "When We Were Twenty-one," in which he, Maxine Elliott, and Harry Woodruff will have important parts, and a new farce from the French "Coralie et Cie," will be given at the Madison Square Theatre. "The Ambassador" deals only with the nicest kind of nice folks, so far as social station is concerned. The action passes in Paris and London among people who are always dining, wining, and giving fêtes to each other. Tuesday night, Feb. 6, a play said to have been taken from the French by Henry St. Maur, and called "Countess Chiffon," will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels" is continued, and it will remain one week longer.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Naughty Anthony" will begin its fourth week to-morrow evening. The houses are still good.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager Knowles announces the last week of "Three Little Lambs." Miss Adele Ritchie has entirely recovered and appears nightly.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Jerome Sykes and Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" are attracting large audiences and evidently pleasing them.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin is still defying the flight of time with her performances of "Sister Mary." The houses are still large and the end of the run is not yet in sight.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" begins the tenth week of its career to-morrow evening. There is as yet not the slightest sign of diminishing interest in this production.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The success the Empire company has met with in its new play, "Brother Officers," indicates that there will be no prospects of a change of bill for a long time.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Ward and Vokes, the comedians, begin an engagement, when they will present for the first time in this city a new farce-comedy called "The Floor Walkers."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott, who comes to this city to-morrow night to begin his annual engagement, will again be seen in his Irish drama entitled "A Romance of Athlone."

CRITERION THEATRE.—It is evident from the business Miss Maude Adams is doing with "The Little Minister" that she could remain all season, but contracts made for her appearance in other cities prevent it.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—After three months, Anna Held in "Papa's Wife" is crowding the house as during her first week. The new Hussar costumes of the chorus in the last act are very beautiful.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—"Whirl-i-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety" are still playing to crowded houses. The burlesques are never twice alike in their entirety, as fresh matter is introduced at every performance.

DALY'S THEATRE.—One more week of "The Manoeuvres of Jane" remains. Mr. Frohman has decided to present "The Ambassador" on Monday, Feb. 5, in order that the entire force of his stock company may be seen in Daly's Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" will celebrate the 100th performance of its present run on Feb. 5. This will also be the 300th representation of the play in New York. Manager Brady has determined to make the occasion memorable by the distribution of a souvenir.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An uncommonly good vaudeville programme is offered the patrons of this house, the star feature being the Rossow midgets, Montgomery and Stone, three Merkel sisters, Charlie Rossow, Dempsey Mitchell and company in a sketch, Diana McPhee, and Hill, and W. J. Mills.

GARRICK THEATRE.—The official announcement comes that William Gillette is to continue to present "Sherlock Holmes" throughout the entire season at this house.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Frohman's comedians will begin a week's engagement in "Make Way for the Ladies" at this house.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A very strong programme for continuous vaudeville is announced for this week. The bill is headed by the four Cohans, Yorke and Adams, John E. Camp, Ethel Levey, Whitney brothers, Raymond, West, and Sunshine, Lenton brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Barrow, Grace Smythe, and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—To-morrow the Rose Hill English Folly Company will make their appearance for a week's engagement. The curtain raiser will be a sketch called "The Jolly Old Sports." This will be followed by vaudeville acts by Joseph J.

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Coffin, (Miss Euphemia Sloane,) Feb. 3, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, (Miss Jeanie North,) Jan. 28, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, (Miss Laura Williams,) Jan. 28, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., (Miss Grace Carley,) Jan. 28, 1890, their tin wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, (Miss Georgie Cook,) Feb. 3, 1891.

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With four weeks and two days only of the season proper remaining, it may be said to have reached its height this morning. There are still to come a few important and interesting events, notably Mrs. Astor's annual ball to-morrow night, Mrs. Gerry's annual ball on Feb. 5, the musicale at Mrs. George Gould on Feb. 10, and a dinner dance at Mrs. Crocker's on the same day. The annual Charity Ball, which in its new quarters at the Astoria is reviving its old time popularity and prestige, will take place there on Thursday night next. In addition to these more important events there are still to come several musical Tuesday nights at Miss Callender and Miss de Forest's, the subscription concerts of the Adamowski Quartet, the second of which will take place at Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler's, 22 Park Avenue, on Feb. 5, a number of luncheons and dinners, several musicales, and, of course, the meetings of the various dancing classes, of which the more important are Mrs. Church's, Mrs. Sands's, the Fortnightlies, the De Coverley's, the Cinderellas, and the Junior Cotillion. The third De Coverley dance will take place at Sherry's on Feb. 3, and the last Junior Cotillion at Sherry's on Feb. 6, while the Fortnightlies will be danced at the Astoria on Feb. 6 and 20.

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There will be several weddings during February of interest to society. Mr. James M. Brown and Miss Rebecca Patterson Cooper will be married at Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 5, and the wedding of Mr. Murray W. Dodge and Miss Elsie Barker, daughter of the late Dr. Fordyce C. Barker, will take place on Feb. 6. Mr. Ellery O. Anderson and Miss Millicent Duryea will be married at the residence of the bride's parents, 80 Madison Avenue, on Thursday Feb. 15. Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh Brown will be married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Tuesday, Feb. 27. The bridal parties at the weddings of Mr. Dodge and Miss Barker, and Mr. Lentilhon and Miss Bergh Brown were published in this column first on Thursday morning last, but may be repeated this morning. Miss Lilian F. Barker, a sister of Miss Barker, will be her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Babcock and Miss Potter. Mr. Marshall Dodge, a brother of the bridegroom, will be his best man, and his ushers will be Messrs. Harry Hollister, William Dixon, Lawrence Stoddard, John Adams Dodge, Frederic Kernochan, Jr., Charles Brayton and Samuel Hawley. Miss Mary Holden of Boston will be Miss Bergh Brown's maid of honor on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Mr. Eugene Lentilhon, and Messrs. Richard King, Andrew Cochran, A. W. Whitney, and A. Maclay Rentz will be Mr. Lentilhon's ushers.

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There was a quiet little wedding at Far Rockaway, L. I., on Tuesday last, which greatly interested the old Long Island family of Lawrences, and also many other old Long Island families, with which the Lawrences are connected by ties of blood and marriage. The story of this wedding was told exclusively in this column on Thursday morning last. It was that of Mr. Charles E. Sherman and Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence, a daughter of the late Alfred Lawrence, and a sister of Mr. John Lawrence who married Miss Alice Work. Mrs. Sherman, who was an heiress to a large fortune, has for some years been devoted to charitable work. It was not thought that she would marry, and her wedding, therefore, was a great surprise, even to her relatives.

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The week which opens to-day has a programme which, while it bears many pleasant incidents, is not a full one for this period of the season. Indeed, Tuesday is the only day which has much of promise. The event of the week will come to-morrow night, and will be Mrs. Astor's annual ball. This ball will follow certain lines, as always, and has become a fixed feature of the recurring Winter seasons in New York. For it Mrs. Astor has issued some 400 invitations, and there will be about 300 guests present. While it is Mrs. Astor's custom to speak of this annual entertainment as a small dance, the entertainment in lavishness of appointment and decoration and in the prominence of the guests who will attend it must be considered, in the general acceptance of that term, a ball. A number of the guests will go to the ball directly from the opera, where "The Marriage of Figaro" is to be sung, so that the opera audience will have an opportunity to see many of the handsome gowns which will be worn at the ball and which will previously be displayed in the Opera House. Mrs. Astor will probably receive alone in the great drawing room in the north house, which is her own, but is so called to distinguish it from Col. John Jacob Astor's house adjoining, when the two houses are thrown together, as they will be to-morrow night. The cotillion will be a large one, and will be led from both ends. Mr. Harry Lehr will lead one from end with Mrs. Odgen Mills, and the leader from the other end will probably dance with Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Astor's second daughter.

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The last of the second series of the Bagby musical mornings will take place at the Astoria to-morrow. A number of the seats and boxes have been sold for the benefit of the Neighborhood Clubs Association. There will be a large and fashionable attendance, as the patronesses of this organization have exerted themselves to get as large a profit as possible for the charity, while Mr. Bagby's old patrons will be present in force. Among the selections will be a quartette written by the late Clarence Barker, a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt.

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On Tuesday there will be a second of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry's reception and a meeting of the Lying-In Sewing class at Mrs. George Crocker's, and at least twenty large dinners, among others, those to be given by Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop. The Junior Badmington Club will hold its first meeting also on Tuesday evening at the Berkeley School building. On the afternoon of Tuesday Miss Grace Coppell, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Coppell, will be introduced at a reception at her father's residence, 40 Fifth Avenue. Miss Marian Gallaudet of Washington. Miss Martha Bowers, Miss Ruth Austin, Miss Louise Gulliver, and Miss Margaret Kean of Philadelphia, and Miss Helen Hotchkiss of New Haven will assist Miss Coppell in receiving.

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Wednesday will bring the wedding in Boston of the Hon. Archibald Lionel Lindsay, son of the Scottish Earl of Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of Mr. William A. Tucker of Boston. The ninth meeting of Mrs. Pratt's evening class will be held at Sherry's, and Mrs. Henry H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia, will give the first of two "at homes" at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street.

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Thursday will bring the annual Charity Ball at the Astoria, the fourth dance of the Bachelors' and Sprinters' at Delmonico's, the opening ride of the Knickerbocker Riding Club at Durland's, and a luncheon to be given by Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., of 52 West Fifty-second Street.

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The events scheduled Friday and Saturday are not as many in number. The third and last of the dances for young men and girls organized by Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt will take place at the Metropolitan Club Annex on Friday evening, to which the girls will go dressed as French Marquises of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Quackenbush's class will also hold its third meeting on Friday evening. Saturday will bring a number of "at homes," the fifth meeting of Mrs. Sands's class at Delmonico's, and the fourth De Coverley dance at Sherry's.

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The past week brought several dancing events. It began with Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dinner dance on Monday, and then came in succession Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's dance for her niece, Miss Justine Cutting, on Tuesday evening, the fourth Fortnightly dance at the Astoria, and the fourth Subscription dance at Delmonico's on the same evening, the third of the Wednesday cotillions at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, the second and last Assembly Ball at the Astoria, and the second Knickerbocker dance at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, the fourth meeting of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's class in the large ballroom at Sherry's, and the third meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's class in the small ballroom at Sherry's on Friday evening, and the cotillion given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at her residence last evening. All these dances, with the exception of Mrs. Fish's, have been fully described in these columns on the morning after their occurrence, and the story of Mrs. Fish's will be found in another column this morning.

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These balls and dances of the week past were for the most part successful, and although many of the young women, and especially the débutantes, are beginning to show signs of fatigue, the events were lively and enjoyable. The second and last Assembly Ball had about the same number of guests as the first, but there was a difference in its atmosphere. A number of older men and women of position who were at the first Assembly have now left town, and, as is always the case at Assembly balls, the subscribers divide their invitations among their friends, so that the guests of last Thursday night were not the same, with some exceptions, as those at the first ball. The Reception Committee was entirely changed, and the women who received on Thursday night were Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. The women who received at the first ball, it will be remembered, were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Some very handsome gowns were worn at this last Assembly, remarkably handsome for this late period of the season. Of the débutantes, Miss Katherine Hall, who wore pink satin veiled with tulle and trimmed with rosebuds; Miss Clare Bryce, who was in simple white, and Miss Anna Dodge, who was also in white, were greatly admired. Mrs. Lloyd Bryce wore one of the most beautiful gowns at the ball. It was a pale pink brocaded silk, embroidered with flowers, with black shoulder knots. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones wore a handsome gown of white satin, covered with black lace and pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Louis Q. Jones wore a handsome gown of white satin trimmed with point lace, which was extremely becoming, as was also Mrs. Sydney Smith's gown of white satin trimmed with roses. Mrs. George J. Gould, who was at the ball with her sister-in-law, the Countess Castellane, looked unusually well in a gown of a delicate shade of pink crêpe de chine, spangled with silver, and with an overdress of white lace. The Countess Castellane also wore a pink. Mr. Alexander Hadden led a spirited cotillion, and very wisely danced alone.

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One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the week was the musicale given by Mrs. Addison Cammack on Thursday afternoon. At this musicale there appeared a new soprano, Mlle. de Rohan; David Mannes, the violinist, and Emello Gorgorza, the baritone. Mrs. Cammack's guests were mostly members of the Tuxedo colony, and included among others Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Grenville Peters, Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. John R. Drexel. Mrs. Cammack, who received alone, looked remarkably handsome in a superb gown of white lace.

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Mrs. Crocker's luncheon on Tuesday, the large musicale given by Mrs. Henry H. Cook and Mme. de Heredia, her daughter, on Thursday afternoon in their beautiful house on upper Fifth Avenue, where M. Plançon, Miss Susan Metcalfe, and Maurice Farkoa sang and Mr. Victor Biegel played; a meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at Mrs. E. H. Harriman's, where the members and guests were entertained by a graphic story of the Harriman exploring expedition's Alaskan experiences last Summer by Mr. F. S. B. Dellenbaugh, the artist, and which was illustrated by stereopticon views, and the meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class on Friday evening at Sherry's, were other important and interesting incidents of the week.

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The Valentine dance, which Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster is to give on Feb. 14 for her daughters at her residence, 7 East Forty-seventh Street, excites pleasant anticipations among the younger members of society. Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion.

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Prominent among the gayeties of this week will be the Charity Ball, given for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, on Thursday evening. Nothing has been spared to insure this being the most brilliant of any preceding Charity Ball. A large delegation of army and navy men is expected, and gold lace and bright uniforms will add lustre to the scene. Many private dinners are to be given, from which the guests will afterward go to the ball. The Floor Committee, headed by Mr. Alexander Hadden, its Chairman, will provide every detail of comfort for the guests. Music will be furnished by Lander and A. A. Clappé, conductor of the Astoria Band. The demand for boxes has been so great that the committee has been obliged to build two additional, which may be had at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street. Entrance for those holding box tickets will be on Thirty-fourth Street. Those holding simply entrance tickets will enter on Thirty-third Street. The doors will open at 9 o'clock. The grand march will open the ball at 10 o'clock punctually. The box holders will be: 1, Mrs. Fred Baker; 2, Mrs. J. B. Hurd; 3, Mrs. William P. Eno; 4, Mrs. G. J. Schermerhorn; 5, Mrs. Postley; 6, Mrs. George Arents; 7, Mrs. C. M. Hyde; 8, Mrs. Boldt; 9, Samuel Valentine and James Bergen; 10, Mrs. W. B. Dickerman; 11, Mrs. George D. Young; 12, Mrs. William H. Bliss; 13, Mrs. D. S. Lamont; 14, Mrs. William Moir; 15, Mrs. H. F. Dimock; 16, Robert Olyphant; 17, Mrs. C. B. Wood; 18, Mrs. J. C. Everet, 19, Mrs. J. Hood Wright; 20, Dr. Everet M. Culver; 21, Mrs. J. L. Adams; 22, Mrs. George Leary; 23, J. J. Ayer, and 24, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard. Floor—A, Mrs. B. Knower; B, Mrs. William M. Kingsland; E, Mrs. Henry Parish; F, Mrs. Stickney; G, Mrs. G. De Almagro; K, Col. William H. Rowe, Jr.; L, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and M, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest. Second Tier—28, John H. Patterson; 30, Mrs. J. Coddington; 31, Mrs. M. C. Maison; 32, Mrs. Beadleston; 33, Mrs. B. F. Hooper; 34, Mrs. Thomas H. Browning; 35, Mrs. A. B. Boardman; 36, J. Jurgenson; 37, Mrs. Jules S. Bache; 38, Mrs. A. J. Adams; 39, Mrs. George R. Howell; 40, J. B. Baker; 42, Mrs. A. E. Outerbridge, and 43, Mrs. Charles D. Freeman.

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Senator Kean and Miss Kean gave a dinner in Washington on Tuesday night in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Mrs. Dewey being still quite ill with tonsolitus, the Admiral has to attend these numerous entertainments alone, as he did the large musicale given for him by his sister-in-law, Mrs. John R. McLean, on the 19th. Gen. Bates and Mrs. Bates gave a dinner in Washington on Tuesday night in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root. Mrs. Fairbanks gave a beautifully appointed luncheon in honor of Miss Grace McKinley, Miss Duncan, and Miss Osborne, who are staying at the White House during the season. The guests were the young girls of the Cabinet circle.

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The second dinner-dance took place in Washington on Tuesday evening. The dance was given at the German Embassy, the spacious rooms of which were loaned by the Ambassador for the occasion, he himself being absent from town for some days. Mrs. Hay welcomed the guests, and among the dinner givers were Mrs. Hay, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Hugh Legaré, Mrs. Alexander Legaré, Mrs. Henry May, and Mrs. Lodge. It was found expedient to invite a list of extra men; no more girls were, however, bidden.

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The Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtervelde gave a dinner last night in Washington in honor of Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium, who was in Newport last Summer, and Wednesday night the Russian Ambassador entertains in his honor. Many entertainments have taken place complimentary to the Prince, who will leave on Friday, and expects to travel extensively through the United States.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, it is reported at Newport, are to pass the coming Summer there, and will take a large villa. Among the others who are expected for a part of the season at Newport are the Duchess of Marlborough, while Mr. James J. Van Alen, whose villa, Wakehurst, was closed last season, intends to bring over from England for the season a house party, who will be present at the coming-out ball which Mr. Van Alen intends giving in honor of his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, when he returns to America, will bring over on his yacht, the Valiant, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and during the season Newport will be his headquarters.

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The Gooseberry Island Club is to build a fine stone clubhouse on the island, and in this building will be a bowling alley, a banquet hall, billiard room, and other departments, while squash court and several lawn tennis courts will be built on the island.

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The sale of the Coles estate, as well as the adjoining property on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, known as Rhua House, the property of Mr. John H. Davis, to Mr. E. Rollins Morse of Boston, means the removal of an eyesore on that part of the avenue. With the purchase of these two estates Mr. Morse will soon begin elaborate improvements.

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A bal poudre is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. De La Vergne in New Orleans this week. Notice has been sent to the men invited to appear in fancy lace neck ties. Mrs. Lucian Lynns entertained at luncheon on Friday. The flower decorations were beautiful. The widow of Bishop Gallegee, formerly of Louisiana, is visiting her son-in-law, Bishop Sessums.

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Mrs. William A. Thompson of New Orleans, formerly Miss Kitty Cheatham, will leave in a few weeks to live permanently in England. She will be much missed. Mrs. Dr. May of Washington and Mrs. Nesbit entertains on Friday. They have visited several plantations.

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Although the present season has been made the subject of much comment, as far as New York is concerned, the prospects abroad just now are far from reassuring. Indeed, the gayest spot in the other hemisphere is South Africa, and there has been such an influx of English society, with a sprinkling of Americans, that one sees in the mail more evidences of entertaining at Cape Town than on the Riviera. The Maine had a delightful reception, and Lady Randolph Churchill and the attachés have been dined and lunched to their heart's content in Cape Town. It is almost useless to speak of London just now, which is absolutely out of season. The death of the mother of the Empress of Germany has thrown that Court in mourning. There seems some shadow hovering over Russia and Italy, and Austria and the home of the little Queen of Holland seem the only places on the other side where there is even a semblance of gayety.

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There has usually been a Winter season in Paris. This year it has proved the exception. The English who take in Paris on the way down to the Riviera for a few days are passing through without stopping, and the Americans are following their example. The entertaining in the Paris colony, which has received a blow in the death of Mrs. Walden Pell, is confined to receptions and musicales at Miss Fanny Reed's, at Mrs. Ingraham's, and at Mme. de Coetlogens, who was Miss Blake of Boston. The Porters have their regular days, but they have not been doing very much entertaining. At the Ritz there are still a few familiar faces. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Smith Clift, and Mrs. Griswold Gray are among those who have been recently seen there at the tea hour. The weather has been extremely cold and disagreeable. The Duchess of Marlborough is expected this week, and Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor passed through Paris recently.

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Influenza is so prevalent in both London and Paris that every one who can leave for the South is rushing away, and this is possibly another cause of the general dullness. In Ireland there is much gloom caused by the death of the Marquis of Ava in South Africa. It has been erroneously stated that Lord Terence Blackwood would succeed to the courtesy title of Marquise of Ava, and that his wife, the daughter of Mr. John Davis of this city, would be a Countess. The second son seldom, if ever, takes the courtesy title which his elder brother has borne. Lord Terence Blackwood will be now known as Lord Clandeboye. At the death of his father, the Earl of Dufferin, he will succeed to the Earldom.

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The bachelor apartment of the Duke of Marlborough, about which so much has been written recently, has been maintained by him, in case either he or the Duchess wanted to run down to London for a few days, and as the Duchess has stopped there often, and was there with her husband until his sailing for South Africa, last Saturday. Before he left for the Cape, he and the Duchess equipped twenty beds in the Yeomanry Hospital. Many people even in London, now, as well as on the Riviera, are placing their houses at the service of the Government for hospital purposes. The Misses Kayser have been among these and they have offered their beautiful town home for this purpose. These young women are well known at Hambourg, and they entertain the Prince and Princess of Wales frequently, as well as other royalties. They are the heiresses of a mineral water spring, which the Prince not only indorsed, but allowed a photograph of himself to be taken in the act of drinking the water, which is used as an advertisement all over England.

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The funeral of Lady Alice Montagu took place in England at Kimbelton, where her twin sister is buried. Many messages of sympathy have been sent to the Duchess of Manchester from the royal family and others. The Duchess, who is still quite a sick woman, will remain on the continent for some time longer. Mr. Fernando Yznaga was to join Mr. William K. Vanderbilt at Nice.

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William Waldorf Astor started last week on a four months' cruise in the yacht Catania, which he had hired of the Duke of Sutherland. Miss Astor and a party go with him. They will stop at various ports on the Riviera. The Varuna has also left Southampton for Nice, where she will be boarded by her owner, Mr. Eugene Higgins, who has arrangements made for a long cruise.

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At St. Moritz and along the Engadine the weather has again been very good, and there are bandy and hockey matches being arranged. The tobogganing race for the Astor Cup takes place this last week of January. Col. John Jacob and Mrs. Astor and suite are expected daily at the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz. Several entertainments at Davos were abandoned because of the sad news of the death of Lady Alice Montagu. Lady Montagu was seen at breakfast and around the hotel to within a very few days of her death.

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The Marquise de Choiseul (Miss Clare Coudert) is passing the Winter at Mentone. Her health is very much improved. The first dance at the International Club there was a great success. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Allis and Miss Allis were among the Americans present.

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The following item comes from Constantinople: The sale of work at the rooms in the Scotch Mission, on the Grande Rue, was liberally patronized by the English and Americans. Miss Mason of the American Legation took charge of the principal stall, and with her charming manners soon succeeded in disposing of all of the beautiful articles. Miss Dr. Hornik, an American, who is the only lady dentist in Constantinople, was one of the handsomest-dressed women at the fête. She wore a Parisian tight-fitting cloth costume and a large black velvet picture hat with magnificent ostrich feathers.

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The Wadsworth Ritchies are among the Americans who have joined the hunting colony near Melton Mowbray. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane are near Market Harborough. Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, who sailed this week will try some hunting with the pack at Pau, where a very gay carnival is promised with races and golf matches. There is very little that is new from Cannes. The Count and Countess Pourtales (Miss Barbey) have been entertaining a great deal at their villa, and their small racing yacht has arrived at the club, and will take part in the regattas in March.

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It is very pleasant in this arctic weather to dream of the land of orange blossoms, mocking birds, and roses, but with the exception of the very far South, there does not seem to be a warm place in the land. Aiken has been cold and rainy this week and very dull. The hunts have begun, and there is much dining around at the houses of a few in one small coterie. Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt are on their bridal trip at St. Augusine. In New Orleans there is much preparation for the Carnival, and society seems otherwise divided in its attention between subscription cotillions, the opera, and whist and euchre. The George Vanderbilts are entertaining as usual at Biltmore, and the Harry Payne Whitneys have gone across the Tennessee Mountains to Hickory Gap.

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Letters from Rome speak of the gayety there, and the American Colony is well represented at many smart functions. Mrs. David Stewart, who has apartments there, and recently was a guest at a dinner of the Drapers—Mrs. Draper uses her famous gold service, which is so much admired, at her dinners; her jewels are superb; in fact, society in Rome is ablaze always with magnificent jewels, pearls being the favorite. Some of the women have such strings of pearls that their necks are entirely covered even down to the edge of the low gowns.

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Mrs. Everett Culver and Miss Katheryn Clark seem to have solved the problem of living in two places at once. On Wednesday evening they gave a large dinner of fifty covers at their apartment and on Friday Senator Clark, with his daughters as hostesses, gave another dinner in Washington.

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The tea given by Mr. Stacy Clarke and Mr. "Jack" Walker was a great success. There were over 100 guests present. The Osman Banjo and Piano trio played. Among those who were there were Miss Maisie Remsen, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Miss De Forest, Miss Susan Day, Mrs. Henry L. Burnet, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. Harry Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mrs. N. E. Baylies, and Mrs. William Frazer.

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There are some wild but unconfirmed rumors to the effect that Mrs. George Gould will give an amateur circus this coming month at Georgean Court. According to the story, it will be under the management of Sidney Smith, who is an excellent performer of athletic feats. Miss Hoffman, however, denies the story that she under any circumstances is to take the part of a whirling dervish, but if there shall be an entertainment she may give a dance in the manner of her recent efforts at various other affairs. Harry Lehr is also scheduled to take part. On Friday evening Mrs. George Gould had the Countess de Castellane and Mrs. Kingdon as guests at the opera. The Count and Countess de Castellane will go this morning by special train to Lakewood. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will accompany them. At Lakewood the Count and Countess de Castellane will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

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Alfred Vanderbilt sailed yesterday for Europe. It is said that his trip will be short. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., remains at her residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. She will sail later in the Spring.

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Mrs. James H. Stebbins, 80 Madison Avenue, will receive informally Thursdays in February.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin are at Jekyl Island. H. M. Flagler has a party at Palm Beach.

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Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who have settled at Aiken, have been giving a number of small dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott have also been entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sackett are at Jacksonville en route to St. Augustine.

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Among the dinners not hitherto announced are the one to be given to-morrow night by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue; another by Mrs. Eben Wright at her residence, 10 West Fifty-third Street, on Tuesday evening; a large dinner to be given on Wednesday, Jan. 31, by Miss Leary of No. 3 Fifth Avenue, at which the guest of honor will be Mrs. Astor; a dinner for young people to be given by Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of No. 40 West Fifty-third Street on Thursday evening for her young son, Sewall Boardman, and another large dinner on Tuesday, Feb. 6, to be given by Mrs. E. J. Berwind at her residence, 2 East Sixty-fourth Street. Two other dinners are those to be given by Mrs. Julian T. Davies of 17 West Ninth Street on Thursday, Feb. 15, and another on Monday, Feb. 19 by Mrs. Joseph Stickney at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh will be at home Tuesdays in February.

Next Thursday will bring Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne's and her daughter's last reception.

Mrs. John Fletcher Shera of 127 West Seventy-third Street will be at home on Wednesdays until Lent.

The Misses Steinhardt of 17 West Ninety-sixth Street gave three receptions on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week.

The Freundschaft Club last Sunday night gave a good vaudeville performance at the clubhouse, which was followed by supper and dancing.

Mrs. Wm. H. Falconer and the Misses Falconer will be at home Fridays, informally, during the season at 8 East Sixty-second Street.

Miss Rothschild was married to Mr. Heyman at Sherry's on Wednesday last. Miss Clara Friedman was married to Mr. Emil Kohn last Monday.

Mrs. Henry Seligman of 74 East Fifty-fifth Street gave a dinner last evening. Congratulations are being extended to Mrs. Seligman's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Walter, on the arrival of a daughter.

Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler and the Misses Sahler, 312 Fifth Avenue, gave the second of their Mondays at home from 4 to 7. Mrs. Sahler was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Merriam, Miss Brush, and Miss Julia Pierson.

The engagement has just been announced of Mr. Harry Rascovar and Miss Myra G. Louchaim, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Louchaim of 229 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. They will be at home on Feb. 4, from 3 to 7.

Mr. and Mrs. James Augustus Johnson have issued cards for the marriage reception of their daughter, Grace, and Mr. George Briggs Fredenburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, from 8:30 until 11 o'clock, at their residence, 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York.

Mr. Ralph A. Spotts of Canton, Ohio, and Miss Josephine L. Kirk, daughter of Mr. H. B. Kirk of this city, were married on Wednesday last, Jan. 24, by the Rev. Victor Smith, rector of the Church of the Holy Faith, at the residence of the bride's father, 1,133 Boston Avenue.

The engagement of Mr. Stephen D. Bayer and Miss Lena Steinberger is announced. Miss Steinberger is a sister of Mrs. Clarence Minzesheimer. The engagement of her cousin, Miss Clotilde Wertheim and Mr. Lucius Wolff was announced some time ago. The latter couple will be married in February.

Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's drawing rooms at the Madrid were well filled on Thursday morning when Mme. Alice Le Plongeon gave her illustrated lecture on "The Development of Ancient American Architecture." Next Thursday Mme. Le Plongeon reads an original poem, "Queen Moo's Talisman."

The University Club gave the third of its house warmings on Thursday afternoon and evening last, in the afternoon for men and women and in the evening for men alone. Some of the guests of the afternoon were Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Hayden Butts, Dr. Seaman, Dr. Haight, Miss Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bijur, and Mr and Mrs. Bridgman.

The Harmonie Club gave recently a billiard tournament for members. Among the participants were the Messrs. H. Hahlo, E. Ullmann, Richard Siegman, J. Honig, Heilbron, Rindskopf, Steinhardt, Jacoby, Limburger, and Levy. It was a close contest, and lay between Oswald Jacobi, Ernst Limburger, and Berthold Levi, but was finally won by Mr. Berthold Levi, Mr. Limburger coming out second.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' League of the City of New York will be held in the Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 P. M. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will preside. Short addresses will be delivered by Dr. Felix Adler and Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League. Mr. Edwin Markham will make a few remarks on "Labor versus Drudgery" before reciting his poem, "The Man with the Hoe."

Beneath a canopy of roses, in the presence of a large assemblage of relatives and friends, Miss Jeanette Richman and Mr. David M. Rockmore were married last Sunday (Jan. 21) at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Zensler. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Richman, was attired in white satin, trimmed with orange blossoms and duchesse lace. There were no bridesmaids or best man. Mr. and Mrs. Rockmore will spend a few weeks at Old Point Comfort, and on their return will reside in New York.

The College Women's Club will give a benefit concert and subscription dance for the scholarship fund, Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The patronesses are: Mesdames Angus Cameron, Benjamin Silliman Church, R. Ogden Doremus, Charles H. Eaton, Josiah M. Fiske, Marcellus Hartley, Charles Harvey Hartman, Henry Bridges Hebert, Joseph P. Knapp, Ruth Lawrence, Josiah Taylor Marean, John Middleberger, Samuel McComb, James Robert McKee, Frederick L. Pinkus, Roger A. Pryor, Russell Sage, A. B. Stone, N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef, Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mariana Velazquez, and Joshua Wilbour.

Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery gave the last of her January at homes on Thursday. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Vivanti, Miss Loew, who made her début last Saturday; Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Grace Hubbell, Miss Eno, Miss Fanshawe, Miss Mai Herrick, Miss Elsie Brown, Miss Mildred Barnes, the Misses Daly, Miss Hatch, and Miss Lounsbery. Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang delightful French songs, Mr. Melville Ellis played, and Mr. Burr McIntosh recited some negro dialect poems. There was also banjo music, Mr. Ossmann and others playing. Mrs. Lounsbery wore a perfectly superb gown fashioned wholly of black paillettes, which in effect was like a coat of mail. On Tuesday last Mrs. Lounsbery gave a dinner of twelve covers.

The Columbia University Musical Society will produce the comic opera entitled "The Governor's Vrouw," by John Erskine, 1900; Melville H. Crane, 1900, and Henry S. Harrison, 1900, at the Carnegie Lyceum during the week of Feb. 19, for the benefit of Columbia University athletics. The committee is composed of Goelet Gallatin, Chairman; Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Gustavus W. Buchholz, H. Duncan Bulkley, William H. Dixon, Bruce McL. Falconer, W. M. Lindsley Fiske, Jr., Edward C. Fiedler, Eliot Lee, Franklin B. Lefferts, Augustine N. Lawrence, Robert Maclay, Clive S. Mapes, Stephen P. Nash, Walton L. Oakley, Harold H. Odle, Walden Pell, Asa P. Potter, Jr., Maxwell Stevenson, Wallis S. Turner, Reginald S. Willis, and Howard S. Harrington and W. Robert Quinn, ex officio.

The home of Mrs. William Crittenden Adams, at 323 West Seventy-fourth Street, was opened Thursday afternoon for the annual reception of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Mrs. Adams received, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Darwin R. James, President of the Alliance, and by the ladies of the Board of Directors, among whom were Mrs. D. J. Burrell, Mrs. John T. Stanley, Mrs. James Talcott, Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. James Yereance, Mrs. J. H. Knowles, and others. A goodly number of women and men were present despite the inclemency of the weather, and among them friends of the alliance from White Plains, Bridgeport, Mount Vernon, and other places. Refreshments were served in the dining room, and there was music. This delightful social affair forms a very pleasant feature of the Winter's record of the alliance.

The students of Berkeley School give their second annual minstrel show last evening at Carnegie Lyceum. The proceeds will be devoted to the Berkeley School Athletic Association, and it is expected that the success of last year's performance will be doubled. The company has been much enlarged. There were thirty-five in the "first part." Van Bacon's Orchestra of fourteen pieces furnished the music, and all were in black face. The "first part" was a combination of old-time and modern minstrelsy. The endmen were E. T. Granbery, P. G., '99, bones, and G. A. Mohlman, 1900, tambourine, both of whom made successes. Douglas McKee, 1900, acted as interlocutor. All the choruses were sung by the Berkeley Minstrels Double Quartet, composed of C. O. Young, 1900; L. B. Hughes, '02; R. H. Daniell, 1900; C. A. Huston, 1900; E. C. Carpentier, 1900; D. McKee, 1900; H. G. Underwood, '01, and J. E. Miller, 1900. The second part of the entertainment included a Dutch comedy act by Whitely, '97, and Groesbeck, '97; an Irish act by Moen and Phelan, '99; a musical sketch by Robinson and Harding, '98; ragtime banjo solos by W. S. Daniell, '95, and a monologue by E. T. Granbery, P. G., '99. The performance was managed by E. T. Granbery, P. G., '99, and coached by Mr. Charles H. Simerson, to whom the success of last year's entertainment was largely due. There were sixty patronesses, prominent among whom were Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Edward V. Thébaud, Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mrs. E. L. Marston, La Marquise de San Marzano, Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, Mrs. G. F. Farrell, Mrs. James Whitely, Mrs. Horace C. Du Val, Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. McKenney, and Mrs. Sheffield.

Senator W. A. Clark gave a dinner of sixty-two covers on Friday last in his apartments in West Fifty-eighth Street, this city. Dr. and Mrs. Culver and Miss Clark were also hosts. The dinner was given for the Senator's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Clark of Montana. The dinner was served at eight small tables. At the hosts' table twelve were seated and the decorations were American Beauty roses. Mrs. Culver's table was decorated with purple orchids, Miss Clark's with white roses and white lilacs, and Dr. Culver's with red roses. Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery presided at one table; this was decorated with

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The discussion of the art of singing which has been in progress in these columns may be said now to have reached the acute stage. In other words, the writer has now come to ground on which he must tread with the greatest caution, for in it are many pitfalls for the unwary. The musical editor of THE TIMES has on several occasions called attention to the fact that he is not a singing teacher. If he were, he would have certain theories about the mechanical processes of producing tone and he would defend these theories with much violence in the public prints and would even issue challenges to other singing teachers to debate the points at issue with him. Being, however, but a simple commentator on music, a person who occupies merely the position of a particularly interested listener and who reports to others the results of his listening, he will venture only to put forward what seem to him to be some general truths.

It has been said here that there is only one way to sing all kinds of music, and that this way is right for Bellini or for Wagner. Of course, that means the method of using the voice, not the style of the singing. It has also been said in these columns that the aim of all technic is tone. This is a law that the musical editor of THE TIMES has learned from experience and observation. Musicians do not all subscribe to it. Certainly it is true in singing. Say what you will about spoiling such music as Wagner's by singing it too prettily, the fault does not lie in the beauty of the quality of tone, but in the application of an incorrect style of delivery. To sing "Nothung, nothung, neidliches schwert," in a sugary legato, as I have no doubt it was lately sung in Rome, is an outrage on the art of Wagner. But it is none the less right to sing that splendid forge song with all the power and beauty of a grand tone. To do so is to imbue it with a value which no amount of shouting or barking in the fashion of some vicious German singers can ever give to it.

Now how is this grand, flowing, sonorous tone to be attained? Reader, that question cannot be answered here. That is the question which the singing teachers do not answer, because each one of them is morally certain that he alone possesses the secret. As the secret chances to be different in each case there is no satisfaction for the searcher after truth. But in the course of a long and earnest study of the art of singing and after an equally long course of listening to singers of every possible degree of merit or demerit, from Adelina Patti to base howlers of indescribable turpitude, the musical editor of THE TIMES has arrived at some conclusions. These may be set forth. They are, perhaps, not very important, nor are they new, but they may serve to show how these matters strike the thoughtful listener.

While I am quite ready to concede that the teachers are right in placing respiration at the top of the list of essentials of good singing, I am not prepared to express any opinions as to the comparative value of chest and diaphragmatic breathing. Naturally, I have my own opinion, but it is of no importance, and I cannot support it by exhaustive argument. To me as a listener nothing seems more important than a good attack, behind which the respiration lies. I hear the results of bad attack at once, and therefore its evils are brought home to me more forcibly than those of ill-managed breathing. To my mind the most pernicious feature of attack ever invented is the stroke of the glottis. Some medical authorities are of the belief that it is injurious to the voice, and their teachings seem to be rational. Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who has had a long experience in the treatment of the throats of singers, says in his "Voice Building and Tone Placing" that the coup de glotte is responsible for the formation of nodules on the vocal cords; and every singer knows that these mean the destruction of the voice. Dr. Curtis lays the greatest possible stress on the methods of practicing singing for the purpose of counteracting the effect of this pernicious habit, and believes that its evil effects can be removed by a radical change in the method of attack. Naturally, I am not prepared to offer an opinion on such a question as this. I am quite sure that Dr. Curtis knows vastly more about it than I do.

But the present writer has no hesitation in saying that the stroke of the glottis is productive of decided ugliness in singing. It is ugly in itself, and it is the cause of a good deal of poor and unsteady tone. The audible cluck which so many exponents of this method make in beginning a tone has no place in music. It is ignoble. It is not a component part of a musical tone. It is an extraneous sound rudely injected into a melody, where it has no business to be. That in my mind is a sufficient argument for its abolition from vocal art. It is a kind of technic which does not produce a beautiful tone, and indeed produces something which is not tone at all.

But after careful observation I am convinced that the stroke of the glottis is one of the causes of bad quality in the tone after it is started, and that it also gives rise to unsteadiness. I shall gladly accept correction on this point if it is shown that I am wrong. But the action of the coup de glotte is one of violence, and all violence is opposed to a clear, sonorous, and steady tone. In the stroke of the glottis the vocal cords are, as the sailors say, "set taut," and then the column of air is projected against them. As it strikes them they are forced apart with a rude suddenness, that causes the cluck in the throat. The column of air is pitched forward and upward into the resonance chambers, much as a man might be thrown from a hallway through a pair of closed folding doors into a room.

Now how is it possible for the singer to poise perfectly the vocal mechanism in the emission of tone by this process? How can he direct the column of air steadily at the roof of the mouth as he should in order properly to place the tone? The beginning of the tone must be shaken by the shock imparted by the stroke of the glottis, and this must result in unsteady tone, and eventually, if not at first, in uncertain intonation.

Dr. Curtis may or may not be right as to the injury done to the cords by the stroke of the glottis, but there can be no doubt, it seems to me, as to the injury done to the tone. Privately it is my belief that any violation of the laws of good tone production will in the long run prove to be injurious to the voice. The art of singing is founded in natural law. If we are right as to the laws, we may be sure that any violation of them must be paid for in ill health of the affected parts. The stroke of the glottis is not natural. It is an invention of singing teachers of a certain school. If you think it natural, try to talk with it. And to repeat what seems to me to be an equally strong argument against it—nay, the strongest—it is ugly. When Mme. Melba opens her mouth and the tone begins to flow like water through the gates of a lock, so that you can hardly tell when it begins, she produces a tone which for perfect purity, truth of intonation and steadiness has no superior. There is no cluck at the beginning of her tones.

The tone and the emission of breath should begin at the same instant. Of that I am convinced. The singing teachers seem to agree on this point, but in the stroke of the glottis this is not strictly the case. The breath, the column of air, is used as a sort of battering ram, to break open the closed vocal cords in order that the tone may begin. Of course, there is always the danger of running to the opposite extreme and singing in a breathy fashion. This, too, is a pernicious habit, though it is hardly likely that it causes such harm to the voice as the coup de glotte. But it produces weak, thin, and unsteady tone and leads to flatness, and for these reasons it is to be avoided. The ideal attack is of course that in which the vocal cords meet in the formation of the tone at the same instant as the column of air reaches them. There is neither a preliminary puff of breath, producing a sound like that indicated by the letter "h," nor an introductory cluck.

Another deplorable cause of poor and unsteady tone is the vicious tremolo. Oh, that it were abolished from the stage! My protest against it is, first, because it is musically not beautiful. It is absurd to hear a melody always being shaken out as if it came from the hopper of some sort of a vocal mill. If it is right for a singer to do that, why is it not a good thing for a clarinet or a flute player? The violinists do it, I know, but no amount of agitation of the left wrist will produce such a shaky tone as the singers get from the paroxysms in their throats. Ugliness, pure ugliness, results from this thing, which some singers think is so desirable. There are times when it may be employed with fine dramatic effect, but when it is used all the time it becomes a piece of cheap and stupid artificiality. When I hear the singers trembling on the sunny slopes of their upper tones and gurgling stertorously in their lower ones, I wonder what they can find so alluring in this practice.

Now it has been forced upon my attention that to the employment of the tremolo is due a great deal of the unsteadiness of tone and uncertainty of intonation now to be heard on the concert platform and the operatic stage. The tremolo is not far away from the shake, and the shake is a rapid passing from one tone to another and back again. The tremolo, in its approach to this, must necessarily unsteady the tone, because the tone is always on the verge of changing its pitch. In the case of a singer in whom the tremolo has reached its worst state this change of pitch actually takes place, and such a singer cannot sing any one tone, but is always trying to sing two tones at once. Consequently he never sings a tune, but whenever he attempts to do so he simply has a vocal chill.

The tremolo was at its worst, it is said, in the early fifties. Signor Ferri, a baritone who sang at La Scala in 1853, is said to have had such a tremolo that his whole singing was no better than a distressing wabble. Critics of the day declared that this tremolo was the result of straining the voice in the attempt to sing against the heavy instrumentation which had come into fashion in operas. But, as one writer on the topic has justly observed, "this is clearly not the case, since many who use it are as fresh at the end of an opera as at the beginning. It is probably sometimes used with the view of making the voice carry, but if it does it is at the expense of intonation." The writer might have added that the tremolo actually prevents the voice from carrying. The best carrying power in singing is a clear, fluent sustained tone without any shakiness. Has any one ever found any failure in the carrying power of the voices of Mme. Melba or Mme. Eames? One would have to listen closely, I fancy, to find any evidence of the tremolo in their song. The truth is that this is a cheap affectation, practiced with the silly idea that it adds to the sympathetic quality of the song. There are times when it may do so. One's voice would naturally tremble with emotion occasionally, but not all the time. As a witty tenor said to me of a man who had a great tremolo, "He sings always as if he were being shaken up in a bag." Campanini said to me once, "I detest the tremolo. It is so foolish." And that was one of the wisest remarks that the great Don José ever made.

For the conclusion of these somewhat desultory remarks may I be permitted to make my vehement protest against all forms of forcing the voice? It is saddening to me to observe how frequently singers who should know better fall before the subtle temptation of the big sound. The populace loves a great noise, and it is so easy to get glory out of volume of tone. And then the auditorium looks from the stage to be a huge, yawning chasm into which sound mysteriously disappears and is forgotten. So let us rush down to the footlights and lift up our voices. Let us take the upper dominant at every opportunity, no matter how it distorts the melody set down for us by the composer. We must make our effect with the unthinking. We must have our round of applause. And let us not forget that our lower tones are not as full and vibrant as our upper ones, and therefore let us push them, lest they be unheard.

Now what are the musical results of this forcing process? One I have indicated. It is the distortion of the melody for the sake of a high note. Accursed be the memory of Rubini, who is said to have invented the tremolo and who was the chief among sinners in the use of high tones. Read the score of "Il Trovatore" and see how many of the familiar high notes are missing from the composer's own notation. But beyond the distortion of the melody comes the wear and tear on voices caused by this bad habit. The voice, as every teacher will admit, is at its best in its medium. There it will stand the greatest wear, and most teachers discourage the habitual practice of the high tones. Mme. Melba, for example, never tries her high tones when preparing to go on the stage. She warms up her voice by the use of her medium notes and can tell by the state of her throat whether she can sing the high ones. I state this on the authority of Dr. Curtis, never having asked Mme. Melba about it. But I do know that M. Jean de Reszke's practice is similar.

To sing a high tone occasionally and with the natural strength of the voice is not forcing. But to sing high tones frequently is likely to compel forcing, and the average singer is prone to try to make his high tone sound bigger than it normally is. And that is where the forcing process begins.

Worse still is the forcing of the lower tones, for the strain is more unnatural. Nothing will take the velvet off a voice more quickly than the forcing of the lower tones. And it does not make them carry a bit better. Tone, as I have already said, carries best when it is firmly attacked and sustained with purity and steadiness. The singer who does not practice the coup de glotte and who has no tremolo, but who can open his mouth and let the tone flow out of it like water from a faucet, need have no fear that his singing will not be heard. The tiniest pianissimo that Marcella Sembrich sings is heard all over the Metropolitan Opera House, the most voracious of sound swallowers. Forced tone is not beautiful; its results are not beautiful. It has no musical reason for existence.

And in this lies the gist of my text. The aim of all technic is tone. And in singing that which militates against the production of a beautiful tone is almost invariably unmusical, and therefore is doubly condemned. The foundation of all good singing is the same as the foundation of all good music, namely, a perfect legato. Smoothness and breadth of style are entirely dependent on the mastery of the legato, and so are flexibility and agility. The perfection of intonation depends upon it. But the singer who falls into any of the habits of which I have been speaking either endangers or wholly destroys his command of legato, and when he does that he ceases to be a fine singer.

"What difference does it make," I hear some one saying, "since so many singers have tremendous success with the public in spite of their doing all the things that you say they should not do?" The answer to that is to be found in the famous remark of Abraham Lincoln on a very different matter: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." Rest assured that in singing, as in life, your sins will find you out. Some day the public will discover that the velvety quality of your voice is gone and that you are only a shouter. About the same time it will discover that you do not sing in tune, that you are unmusical, that you have no artistic instincts, and that you are generally unfit for publication. When the public turns against an artist it is brutal.

Meanwhile may the thoughtful readers of this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES set their faces against the habits of which I have written. Do not believe a singer when he sings Wagner badly and tells you it is because it is Wagner. Tell him it is because he does not know how to sing. Do not applaud a singer who attacks his tones with a stroke like the blow of a piano hammer. Do not applaud a singer who makes every tone shiver as if it had the ague. Do not applaud a singer who rushes down to the footlights and bawls high tones at you till he looks as if he would burst. Do not applaud a singer who growls out his lower tones in a rough noise. And do not applaud a singer who slides through all the infinite gradations of pitch which lie between two tones, using perpetually that vicious portamento which almost invariably accompanies the shouting processes of all kinds. You are not hearing music when you hear that sort of singing. We have no system by which such singing can be set down in notation. It is vile. It should be hooted out of existence. Glorify a beautiful legato, but have no pity for a "scooper."

Let us try to encourage real art in singing. The teachers will all thank us, for they will perhaps be able to induce their pupils properly to prepare themselves before rushing into the presence of a critical public. The composers will thank us, for they will have hopes of hearing their music really sung. And in the end all good singers will thank us, for they will know that their study has not produced results beyond our appreciation. And Music will be our debtor, for her dignity and her beauty will be preserved.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—"Le Nozze di Figaro," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Chimes of Normany," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—Dewey Arch concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Mark Hambourg, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall 3 P. M.
"Die Walkure," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.

THURSDAY—Nordica-Schumann-Heink song recital, Carnegie Hall, 3:30 P. M.

FRIDAY—"Die Meistersinger," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Young People's symphony concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Der Fliegender Hollander," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is one of repetitions. It is as follows: Monday, "Le Nozze di Figaro," with the same cast as heretofore; Wednesday, "Die Walküre," with Mme. Ternina as Brünnhilde, Mme. Gadski as Sieglinde, and Mr. Bertram as Wotan, and the remainder of the cast the same as before; Friday evening, "Die Meistersinger," with the same cast as that of Wednesday night; Saturday afternoon, "Aïda," with Mme. Nordica as Aïda and the others as before, and Saturday evening, "Der Fliegender Holländer," with Mme. Gadski, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Bertram, and Mr. Pringle in the leading rôles.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the weekly concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Air, "Manon" ..... Massenet
M. Salignac.
Aria, "Orpheus" ..... Gluck
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Aria, "Der Freischutz" ..... Weber
M. Plançon.
Air du Livre, "Hamlet" ..... Thomas
Mme. Calvé.
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Weingartner
Songs.
M. Plançon.
Air, "La Perle du Bresil" ..... Felicien David
Mme. Calvé.
Aria, "Martha" ..... Flotow
M. Salignac.
"Ich Liebe Dich" ..... Louis V. Saar
"Drei Lieder aus Dichterliebe" ..... Schumann
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"The Chimes of Normandy" will ring out merrily again at the American Theatre next week. Planquette's charming, tuneful work has not lost its savor in the years that have elapsed since it was first brought to the attention of the New York music loving public. The melodic charms which the composer embodied in the score are perennial in their fascination, and the book has more originality, wit, and humor than those of the more modern efforts at musical fun. Last season it proved to be one of the Castle Square Opera Company's most popular and enjoyable light opera presentations. Next week's production promises to be of an even greater degree of excellence, as the cast comprises singers more suited to the various assignments. Miss Morgan will sing Germaine; Miss Quinlan, Serpolette; Mr. Roberts, Grenicheux; Mr. Pruette, Henri; Mr. Moulan, Gaspard; Mr. Casavant, The Bailli, and Mr. Meyers, the Notary. The light opera chorus will appear to advantage in the swinging ensembles of the opera. New scenery has been provided for the occasion, the fair at Corneville being an especially elaborate stage picture.

THE DEWEY ARCH CONCERT.

The sale of seats for the Dewey Arch concert to be held at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, opened last Monday and is already very large. It is expected that every seat will have been sold by the end of the coming week. The list of artists taking part in the concert is a very strong one, but no doubt the promised presence of Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt has had a great deal to do with the public's interest in the concert. The programme has been arranged as follows:

Part 1. Walter Damrosch's Manila Te Deum and an address by Gov. Roosevelt. Part 2. The Inflammatus from Rossini's Stabat Mater, sung by Mme. Nordica; aria from "L'Etoile du Nord," Meyerbeer, and Plunkett's air from "Martha," sung by M. Edouard de Reszke; air, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon," sung by Mme. Gadski; air from Goring Thomas's "The Swan and the Skylark," sung by Mr. Evan Williams, and "My Country 'Tis of Thee," to be sung standing by all those present on the stage and the auditorium. Mr. Paur, who was to have conducted in the second part of the programme, is prevented, owing to his duties as conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, which gives "Rheingold" in Philadelphia on Feb. 6.

MR. HAMBOURG'S SECOND RECITAL.

Mark Hambourg will give his second piano recital Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock, at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme, which is especially interesting, will be:

Sonata, op. 31, No. 3, E flat ..... Beethoven
Fantasia, C major, op. 15, (The Wanderer) ..... Schubert
Des Abends, } Traumwirren, } ..... Schumann
Four Studies, } Berceuse, } ..... Chopin
Etude on false notes ..... Rubinstein
Tarantella ..... Leschetzky
Volkslied ..... Hambourg
Rhapsodie, No. 11 ..... Liszt

AN INTERESTING SONG RECITAL.

Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink will give a joint song recital at Carnegie Hall on Thursday at 3:30. The programme:

Duet ..... Rubinstein
Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink.
Frauen Lieb und Leben ..... Schumann
Er der Herrlichste von Allen.
Du Ring an meinen Finger.
An meinen Herzen, an meine Brust.
Nun hast Du mir den ersten Schwur gethan.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
The Robin Sings ..... McDowell
Those Brown Eyes ..... McDowell
Spring Song ..... Mrs. Beach
Serenade ..... R. Strauss
Mme. Nordica.
Sapphische Ode ..... Brahms
Es blinkt der Thau ..... Rubinstein
Lied ..... Franz
Drei Zigeuner ..... Liszt
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Song ..... Chaminade
Nocturne, B flat ..... Chopin
Valse ..... Chopin
Mme. Nordica.
Duet ..... Widor
Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink.

MUSIC FOR THE YOUNG.

The third symphony concert for young people, with explanations by Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given in Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon. The audience at these concerts is interesting; it is large, the upper boxes and galleries being quite full, but the young and older children are attentive and interested listeners. On Saturday next Miss Marguerite Hall will be the soloist. The following programme will be given:

Overture, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Songs, Miss Marguerite Hall.
Largo, (sclo violin, strings, harp, and organ) ..... Handel
The Water Babies: "Clear and Cool."
"When All the World is Young, Lad."
"I Once Had a Sweet Little Doll, Dear" ..... Henschel
March from Symphony "Leonore" ..... Raff

THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

Programme of the Approaching Performances of the Wagner Cycle.

Two performances of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," without cuts, are announced by the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. The works composing the cycle will be offered with as much completeness of detail in all departments as the institution commands. The hours are set so that the dramas may be concluded within a reasonable period. The time table is as follows:

"Das Rheingold"—Tuesday evening, Feb. 20; Thursday afternoon, March 15.
Evening performance to commence at 8:30 o'clock and finish at 11. Afternoon performance to commence at 2:30 o'clock and finish at 5. There will be no intermission.

"Die Walkuere"—Thursday evening, Feb. 22; Tuesday afternoon, March 20.
Evening Performance—Act. I. from 7 to 8:15; Act II. from 8:40 to 10:10; Act III. from 10:30 to 11:45. Afternoon Performance—Act I. from 1 to 2:15; Act. II. from 2:45 to 4:10; Act III. from 4:30 to 5:45.

"Siegfried"—Tuesday evening, Feb. 27; Thursday afternoon, March 22.
Evening Performance—Act I. from 7 to 8:25; Act II. from 8:45 to 10; Act III. from 10:20 to 11:50. Afternoon Performance—Act I. from 1 to 2:25; Act. II. from 2:45 to 4; Act III. from 4:20 to 5:50.

"Goetterdaemmerung"—Thursday evening, March 1; Tuesday afternoon, March 27.
Evening Performance—Act I. from 6:45 to 8:45; Act II. from 9:05 to 10:10; Act III. from 10:30 to 11:45. Afternoon Performance—Act I from 12:45 to 2:45; Act II. from 3:05 to 4:10; Act III. from 4:30 to 5:45.

The casts are as follows:

"DAS RHEINGOLD."

Wotan ..... Herr Van Rooy
Donner ..... M. Hermann Devries or M. Meux
Froh ..... Herr Dippell or M. Bars
Loge ..... M. Van Dyck or M. Dippel
Alberich ..... Herr Fritz Friedrichs or Herr Muhlmann
Mime ..... Herr Breuer
Fasolt ..... Herr Muhlmann
Fafner ..... Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Fricka ..... Miss Marie Brema
Freia ..... Miss Susan Strong or Frl. Olga Pevny
Erda ..... Frau Schumann-Heink or Mlle. Olitzka
Woglinde } Weligunde } Flosshilde } Rheintoechter { Fraulein Olga Pevny / Mlle. Olitzka / Frau Schumann-Heink

"DIE WALKUERE."

Siegmund ..... M. Van Dyck or Herr Dippel
Hunding ..... Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Wotan ..... Herr Van Rooy or Herr Bertram
Sieglinde ..... Mmes. Emma Eames, Milka Ternina or Miss Susan Strong
Bruennhilde ..... Mmes. Nordica, Milka Ternina, or Miss Marie Brema
Fricka ..... Frau Schumann-Heink or Mlle. Olitzka
Walkuren ..... Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Olitza, Pevny, Bauermeister, Bouton, Van Cauteren, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot.

"SIEGFRIED."

Siegfried ..... Herr Dippel
Mime ..... Herr Breuer
Der Wanderer ..... Herr Van Rooy or Herr Bertram
Alberich ..... Herr Fritz Friedrichs or Herr Muhlmann
Fafner ..... Mr. Lempiere Pringle
Erda ..... Frau Schumann-Heink or Mlle. Olitzka
Bruennhilde ..... Mmes. Milka Ternina, Nordica, or Miss Susan Strong
Stimme des Waldvogels ..... Miss Suzanne Adams or Frl. Pevny

"GOETTERDAEMMERUNG."

Siegfried ..... M. Dippel
Gunther ..... Herr Muhlmann
Hagen ..... M. Edouard de Reszke or Herr Bertram
Alberich ..... Herr Fritz Friedrichs
Bruennhilde ..... Mmes. Nordica, Milka Ternina, or Miss Susan Strong
Gutrune ..... Miss Susan Strong or Frl. Pevny
Waltraute ..... Frau Schumann-Heink
Woglinde ..... Fraulein Olga Pevny
Weligunde ..... Mme. Molka-Kellogg
Flosshilde ..... Mlle. Olitzka
Die Drie Nornen ..... Mmes. Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink
Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The dates of the Kaltenborn Quartet concerts have finally been arranged. They are as follows: Feb. 7, March 7, and March 28, at 8:15 P. M., in Mendelssohn Hall. At the first concert the quartet will be assisted by Katherine Pelton, contralto, and Ward Stephens, pianist.

Alexandre Petschnikoff, the famous Russian violinist, will give his first New York recital at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 8. Aime Lachaume, the distinguished French pianist, will be at the piano.

The first of Victor Thrane's series of high noon recitals will be given at Sherry's Tuesday, Feb. 6. Alexandre Petschnikoff, the famous Russian violinist; Eisa Ruegger, the distinguished young Swiss 'cellist, and Aime Lachaume, the eminent French pianist, will contribute to a programme, both choice and exclusive in makeup, and which will include a sonata for violin and piano, another for 'cello and piano, and the great Tschikowski trio for violin, 'cello, and piano, in which all three artists will be heard. The full programme will be given next week.

Dr. Gerrit Smith will give four free organ recitals at the South Church, Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street, on Mondays, beginning Jan. 29, at 3:30 o'clock. At the first recital he will be assisted by Mrs. Mary C. Fisher, organist, and Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, basso.

The operatic performances in the Germania Theatre have proved to be an immense success. Hundreds of people are thronging daily the theatre, which is much too small for the multitude. On Tuesday night, Jan. 30, Julius Perotti will sing for the first time "Max" in "Freischütz," and also the first appearance of the Hungarian prima donna, Mathilde Barthocky, will take place. Wednesday, Jan. 31, for the last time, "Der Troubadour"; Thursday, Feb. 1, and Saturday, Feb. 3, "Martha," with Julius Perotti and Mme. Moran Olden in the principal parts, will be given.

The Georgetown Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give their annual New York concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 7. This famous college organization from Dixie is sure of a very enthusiastic welcome in New York from its many friends. Already most of the Southern society contingent in town have secured boxes and seats for the concert. The association will play under the patronage of many of the best-known society women in town. Among those are Mrs. W. Gould Jennings, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Miss Leary, Mrs. Thomas Barrett, and many others.

OREGON'S NEW CONCERT MASTER.

A Wagner Disciple Settles in the City of Portland.

Gustavus Muller, the new concertmaster of the Portland Symphony Orchestra, has had a remarkable musical experience, having played under all the famous conductors of Europe, and many of the great composers besides, during the first production of their works—Wagner, Liszt, Brahms, von Bülow, Humperdinck, Strauss, Tschaikowsky, Dvorak, Anton Seidl, Theodore Thomas, and a host of others.

For a considerable time he lived in the same house with Wagner at Baireuth, and he has many interesting stories to tell of the great master, who was very eccentric in his habits. He used to walk in the garden clothed in theatrical costume; one day it would be velvet he preferred, for he maintained that the touch of velvet brought him certain musical ideas; another day it was silk that he needed to influence his inspiration. He was very sensitive to matters of this sort, and very excitable in temperament. Whenever a musical idea came to him, no matter where he happened to be, or in what company, he would burst out singing lustily.

On the approach of a thunderstorm he opened all the windows to his apartments, and, sitting down at the piano, improvised a fantasia to the accompaniment of the storm, whistling as he did so, for he was an exceptionally fine whistler. In this way was produced much of his storm music—that, for example, in "The Flying Dutchman."

The following story is told for the consolation of violin players who have experienced difficulty in Wagnerian music: Once Wagner was present at a rehearsal, and was busy giving directions to the stage manager, when he happened to overhear some violin players making frantic efforts to get in every note of certain exceedingly hard passages in the opera. He came forward to the footlights and said to the disheartened violin players: "Why do you break your fingers trying to get every note of that passage. Wilhelmj himself cannot play it as it is written. That ought to end the matter. I did not write that passage with a view to having every note in it played. All that is necessary is to produce a vague, undefined noise as of the wind rustling the leaves of the forest."

Wilhelmj, by the way, was Mr. Muller's godfather, and helped to decide him upon his career of music. That was when he was seventeen years old. During four years previous to that, as a young boy, he had been a member of the Heidelberg Orchestra, for Heidelberg was his early home, his father being a professor in the Heidelberg University, a position he still fills. In a recent visit to Heidelberg he was again a member of the same orchestra, which had meantime become increased to 104 players. It now enjoys the distinction of being selected to play the new compositions of all the great composers of the day under their personal leadership.

After studying with Beno Walter in Munich a year, Mr. Muller pursued his studies in Berlin under the great Joachim, and from there went to Weimar as a pupil of Concertmaster August Koempel, a disciple of Spohr, soon joining the Wagner Theatre, under Anton Seidl. After being concertmaster for three years at Freiburg, in the "Black Forest," he came to America, as second concertmaster in Thomas's Orchestra, and with him came to the Pacific Coast. In San Francisco he joined the Pike opera company, traveling with them three years. In 1883 he settled in Portland, entered the army in Vancouver, went to Germany for a few years, and upon his return to Oregon joined the Second Oregon troops in the Spanish-American war. For the future he expects to make his home in Portland, which is fortunate in having so experienced and capable a musician for the concertmaster of its symphony orchestra.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

Mme. Johanna Gadski, the distinguished soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave an impromptu musicale at the New York College of Music on Thursday afternoon. The college hall was crowded with the pupils and friends of the institution and the singing of the noted artist was much enjoyed. It was a graceful act on the part of Mme. Gadski to sing for the students of her art, and no doubt some of them learned not a little from hearing her.

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Mr. Paderewski, the pianist, left this city at 8 o'clock last Wednesday morning on his Western tour. He played in Buffalo on Wednesday evening and will not be heard again in this city unless he elects to give a farewell recital here when he returns from the West. He will visit the South while away and will be heard even in Texas. He works very hard during his seasons in this country, but the pecuniary returns make the labor well worth while. It is estimated that he will earn over $200,000 in the present season.

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The Pittsburg Orchestra, which was heard here on Tuesday evening with pleasure, will come back next month and give a concert on the 27th. The local musicians do not look with favor on the visits of the out-of-town orchestras, but the general public enjoys the novelty of the affairs. The Pittsburg Orchestra gives a series of weekly concerts in the Pennsylvania city and acts as the centre of the musical life of the place. Its activity has made the Pittsburgers acquainted with a good deal of excellent music.

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The Connecticut Music Teachers' Association will hold its annual convention in New Haven in the second week in May. Preparations are making to have entertainments of much interest, and the musical programmes are expected to be of uncommon merit.

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The New Orleans French opera company has given a series of performances in Atlanta, where the members of the company received plenty of warm praise for their singing and acting. The tone of the criticisms in the local papers was favorable, but the writers showed that there was not a little knowledge of the essentials of good operatic art in Atlanta. M. Bonnard, for example, was censured for making exhibitions of his high notes at the expense of the dramatic and musical situation. Criticism of this sort shows the existence of a healthy musical feeling.

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Some of the Boston papers appear still to be suffering from the sting of the recent remarks of the New York journals on singing out of tune. Objections to this pernicious habit are spoken of as a new development here. Well, there was a time when a good deal of false intonation had to be endured, but it was never popular.

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Frederick Stearns of Detroit, who presented the University of Michigan a year ago with one of the finest collections of musical instruments in existence, has added another gift, which comes rather as a supplement. The new donation is a collection of musical scores and compositions of the old and modern masters. It includes nearly complete sets from the old masters, and in many cases they are the original manuscripts. The total number is 1,500, and the collection is valued by Prof. Stanley at over $3,000.

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An attempt is being made to organize in America a branch of the English Plainsong and Mediaeval Music Society. The American members have not hitherto been numerous enough to have their own organization and place of meeting. But as the aims of the society become better known it is not impossible that the American division may assume a considerable importance. When it is borne in mind that the membership in England included such well-known names as those of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir John Stainer, Sir George Martin, Sir J. F. Bridge, Mr. F. J. Crowest, and others, it would not be surprising if some of our own best-known musicians gave the society their support. The society was organized a little over ten years ago, with the objects: (1) To be a centre of information in England for students of plainsong and mediaeval music, and a means of communication between them and those of other countries; (2) to publish fac similes of important manuscripts, translations of foreign works on the subject, adaptations to the Anglican service, &c. The membership comprises a number of distinguished churchmen, the Bishop of Salisbury being President, and also a large number of prominent professional musicians and amateurs. From the first its numbers have steadily increased. At the same time, the society would be much larger if it were better known to the public.

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A gentleman who had heard most of the eminent living pianists, but who had never before heard Paderewski, attended his last recital at Carnegie Hall. After listening to him for an hour, he said to a friend: "Why, there's only one pianist in the world. All the rest of them are just hired help."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

If reports do not wrong him, Rossini's ideas as to what a singer needs were, first, voice, secondly, voice, and thirdly, voice. Verdi's ideas are widely different. As a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette, who visited him, writes: Singing with most people, or, rather, in the opinion of the majority, teachers included, means "voice production" and little else. So that if you get a nice tone, a pleasing quality, and a sufficient volume of sound, if your intonation is correct, and the voice generally steady, you are put down as a singer. With Verdi all these qualities, undoubted as they are, go for nothing as qualifications. His opinion is that "non s'impara a cantare," you cannot learn how to sing; no, you must have it in you, and by singing he means accentuation, articulation, soul, and enthusiasm. The most beautiful voice on earth meant nothing to him without these, and he would not accept any arguments in proof of possibilities of teaching to accentuate. "No," he positively shouted, "you must feel the accents," and then he told us how once he was coaching a celebrated singer in a part that just suited his splendid voice. The man would have been the success of the opera but for his inability to understand what Verdi wanted. "I was asking him to give me more accent, and he was giving me more voice; then I sang to him, and he repeated phrase after phrase correctly; but the care in accentuating was so patent that the whole became worse and worse, and I had to give the man up. You must be born with accents."

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Rome has been applauding a new "genius." His name is Randegger. He was born at Trieste, and is only twenty years old. This last fact may explain the subject of his opera, which is called "L'Ombra di Werther." It is in one act, and its characters are Charlotte and the ghost of Werther. Not a comic ghost, but a weird, ghostly ghost. Just a year after the suicide of Werther, Charlotte is sitting in her room reading his last letters to her. Suddenly there is a rap on the door, and Werther's ghost appears. She recognizes him by his passionate, amorous ululation. The grave had been obliged to give him up because his repose was marred by the thought that he had died without knowing whether his love was reciprocated. His laments continue till twilight appears, when he departs, his last strains being merged in a joyous Christmas carol sung in the street below.

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A well-founded rumor is now going abroad that the well known and old-established house of Erard, the piano manufacturers of Paris, is contemplating retiring from business in the near future. Sebastien Erard, the founder of the house, was born in Strasburg in 1752, and died in 1831. He proceeded to Paris at the age of sixteen and started business as a pianoforte manufacturer about 1776. His life was spent partly in Paris and partly in London. He was the inventor of the harp with double pedals, and he also improved the sound-body of the instrument. But his fame chiefly rests upon his invention of the grand piano action, modifications of which are in use at the present day. His daughter married Spontini.

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The death of M. Joseph Dupont, the famous conductor, who was for many years at the head of the orchestra of the Monnaie, Brussels, is announced. He labored for the Wagner cause, being the first to revive (1873) "Tannhäuser" in French after the Paris fiasco of 1861, and also the first to give "Die Walküre" and "Die Meistersinger" in French. M. Dupont, born in 1838, was conductor of the popular concerts at Brussels for over a quarter of century.

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Sig. Mancinelli's opera, "Ero e Leandro," is to be sung this season at the San Carlo in Naples. Other operas in the repertory are "La Boheme" and "La Gioconda."

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The intelligence has been received that S. E. Hartman of this city, who has been studying in Italy for the last four years, entered on an engagement at Ivera (near Turin) on Dec. 24, during the carnival season. The engagement will last until Feb. 10, during which time he will sing in "Traviata," "Trovatore," and "La Boheme." Mr. Hartman also has filled an engagement at Saluzza.

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The discussion respecting the grave in which Mozart's remains were deposited has been increased by a letter from Karl Kruby of the Carl Theatre, Vienna. He writes: "King Ludwig of Bavaria having asked the widow of Mozart why she had not erected a monument on the tomb of her illustrious husband, she replied: 'I believe that the priest who officiated undertook to furnish the cross.' This is incorrect. In reality, neither the widow nor any of the relatives went to the cemetery because the weather was atrocious, and the composer was conveyed to his last resting place without the usual ceremonies, and buried in the common pit. Three days after the interment the exact place where Mozart reposed could not have been discovered. Moreover, since that time there have been four interments at the spot where he was supposed to be buried, the last occasions being in 1861 and 1889. It would be strange if his remains were not dispersed."

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The Society of German Composers has published the following curious statistics, showing the growth of music in that country: Among virtuosi it places 580 singers, 240 pianists, 130 violinists, 110 various; 650 organists, 13,000 musicians of orchestras, of whom 8,000 belong to municipal theatres or orchestras; 1,300 capellmeisters, 8,000 military musicians, with 410 bandmasters; 2,350 directors of singing societies, 3,700 teachers of instrumental music, 1,350 teachers of singing,

Women Here and There— Their Frills and Fancies

An ex-naval officer gives a hint for cooking fish and oysters which is perhaps more necessary for people on board ship in all sorts of waters than for people living on land with sea food supposed to come from places where the sanitary conditions are what they should be. The ex-officer says that while he was in service all fish and oysters cooked on board ship were cooked with a silver coin. If the coin turned black the fish and oysters were promptly returned to their native element and if it remained bright they were eaten.

The silver test has been proved to be an absolute fallacy with mushrooms, with which it was for a long time supposed to be a safe guide in detecting the poisonous ones. Now it is known that it is the same substance in the mushroom which makes the silver spoon become discolored that discolors them in the egg, and it is very likely the same with the fish.

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There is an old couple in Brooklyn, said to be near relations of Admiral Dewey, who are dependant upon the charity of one of the churches. The man says that his mother was the sister of Admiral Dewey's father. He is between sixty and seventy, and his chief trait is vanity concerning his personal appearance. He always keeps his hair dyed a vivid black. The church pays the rent for the old couple, and sends them a certain amount of food each week, one of the church visitors having them in charge. They are somewhat particular about these contributions to their support; like their tea and butter of the best, and if cranberry or celery are missing from the holiday dinners provided for them, the visitor is sure to hear of it. They would never think, however, the wife says, of notifying the Admiral of their condition or asking him for assistance.

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"The most attractive looking group I have seen for a long time," says a traveler, "was a mother with three children. They were people who belonged to the upper classes, evidently, and when I saw them they had just come into the city, and a porter was with them carrying their hand luggage. The children looked to be the same age, somewhere about five, six, or seven, and they were rosy, well-dressed little creatures, and the mother was equally attractive. She looked like a woman in perfect physical condition, pretty and plump, a woman who would never be troubled with nerves, and I can imagine no greater happiness for a woman than to be such a mother of such children. They all boarded a street car to go up town. The children sat quietly beside their mother, and she apparently gave them no special thought. They did not seem to be anxious to be amused, to look out of the window or do anything but sit there quietly. They, too, were without nerves.

"People are saying that the children of the present generation are being better cared for, but I think that is somewhat of a mistake. They are too well cared for. I call to mind one little boy, the child of wealthy parents, who cannot sit still one moment; he must do something always or go somewhere. He has too much notice taken of him; he is too much entertained. His restlessness amounts almost to a disease. If you see a French mother out with her children she tells them to sit down for a moment, and they remain quietly where she leaves them. One of the best things that can be done for a child is to leave it alone. Children are too much studied. I know a young woman who has everything to live for, and yet she has a nervous affection, due undoubtedly to undue care and attention. She has been entertained constantly from the time she was a baby in her cradle, and her nerves are overstrained."

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There is one comfortable thing about getting into a new century, we shall probably not hear so much of the fin de siècle girl. She has been cavorting around in conversation and cold type in all sorts of possible and impossible ways for the last few years, until the words have come to be meaningless, not to say deadly dull. Probably not half the people who use the expression knew what it means, so it may last over for a time until the really bright person who says things not half bad in the first saying starts something about the beginning-of-the-century girl.

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There is no use talking, the motorman does have a hard time. He needs sympathy, even if he has a bad habit of whisking cars by waiting passengers without so much as a sign of having seen them. Brooklyn has had a bad reputation for trolley accidents, and this little story will give an idea of how some of them occur. It was down on Flushing Avenue, not far from the navy yard, and the car was coming along rapidly. On the sidewalk stood two children, and in the street, not far from the track, a small boy of perhaps five or six, in an attitude as if ready to run at an instant's notice. That was exactly what he was about to do, for he was evidently "doing a stunt." Perhaps the motorman did not notice him, or seeing him standing there quietly in the street, he did not think anything about it. He came on at the regular rate of speed, when, just a second before he reached the child the latter darted across in front of the car. Poor motorman! He threw on his brake with all force, but not in time to reduce the speed of the car immediately. But the child's guardian angels were surely looking out for him that time or it would have been his last "stunt."

With the brake being put on so quickly and the boy being ready to give a quick jump, he got over, only the fender of the car striking him and throwing down, but at a safe distance. Poor motorman! The car had stopped and he did not look as if he had an atom of strength left in his body. It is not a pleasant thing to run over a child, though in case of accidents people seem to have a different opinion. The passengers in the car who had seen the narrow escape of the child were in almost as nerveless a condition as the motorman. The boy was on his feet in the meantime, running away as fast as he could go. When the motorman came to himself he started for him, but the child was too far away, and luckily, perhaps, for after that awful suspense, in the rage and anger of the reaction, it might have been better for the small boy to have met the car itself at full tilt than its ill-treated engineer.

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She was a nice [illegible] woman and clever enough in many ways, but she was not a linguist and this sometimes made her a trifle unhappy. She could not even rattle off the few badly pronounced phrases in French that every one knows and that every one but a Frenchman would probably understand. So the other day at the literary meeting when the President suggested that the party use as many different languages as it could command in saying good night, this one little lady felt aggrieved. Why, when there were so many things which she might have done, did they happen to strike upon this stupid way of showing their literary ability? Then a bright thought occurred to her, and one smile after another chased itself over her face. She was one of the last to leave and good night had been said in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, and even Armenian, when, beaming with smiles, the little lady made her parting salute, saying as she did so, "Min bow, that's Chinese." She was not a teacher in a Chinese Sunday school for nothing and she had really made quite the hit of the evening.

"Say," she said confidentially to another teacher in the school whom she met the next day, "what does 'min bow' mean?"

"Why 'bread,'" replied the other woman, astonished that any teacher in the school should be ignorant of that common word.

"Oh, yes, of course, so it does, doesn't it?" murmured the little woman as she departed with a thoughtful expression on her face.

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The family sold a dining-room table last week. It was a black walnut table that had been in use in the family for a good many years, but it was a perfectly good table and had six extra leaves. But when a bona-fide mahogany table, an heirloom of worth, had come to take its place, it seemed well to make a little capital out of the old standby, and it was finally decided to sell it. There was some consultation before this was done. One member of the family thought that as black walnut was scarce and high at the present time it ought to be kept.

"How nice," she said, "if we want a few bookshelves some time. You can go to work and make them up yourself," she said to the head of the house, "and we shall have good wood in them and it will not cost anything."

The head of the family demurred. He had made things before of things in the house and he knew that with a tool box containing only a gimlet, chisel, screwdriver, and hammer it was something of a task to make up these simple pieces of household furniture, to say nothing of the expense of having made to order the pieces that demanded certain tools he did not possess. Besides, there was the danger to life and limb in the process of construction. Then a practical member of the family proposed that the table be chopped up for kindling wood.

"Who do you think would buy such a table any way?" he queried. Can you imagine a dining table with six leaves in it in an ordinary flat or apartment house? It is too big for a house dining room, and any one who had money enough to live in a large house would not buy an old table like that, and you couldn't even get a boarding house keeper to take it, for while they want long tables, they must have them narrow."

But this good advice, as well as the other, was overruled, and it was decided to send the family treasure to the auction room. Paterfamilias went down to the cellar where the table had been stored to get it ready.

"There is nothing like having things you are going to sell in good condition," he said as he came up stairs, looking very warm but well satisfied. "I have brushed that table with the greatest care and tied it up so that it will not break in transportation," and he went into his room to change his underclothing, for he had worked hard and it would not do to go out on a cold day without a rubbing down and dry clothes.

An expressman came to take the table away and left the family in a blissful state of excitement. Even those members who had objected in the first place to the auction room felt deeply interested in the result. No one could have the slightest idea what that table would bring. It was like investing in stocks, only the returns would come in more quickly. The family discussed the matter of going down to the auction room on the day of the sale to bid the table up a little, but there were objections to that scheme. For one thing, it would be a good deal of trouble, you might have to wait half a day before the table would be brought out, and the woman of the family said that it would be dishonest. But it was really very interesting, and every one made a guess as to how much the table would bring. The next day there came a letter with a check. It was a business-looking letter and a check always seems to represent a good deal of money.

"Fifty!" exclaimed paterfamilias with glee as he glanced at the check; "can it be possible?" Then he looked over the bill. It read thus:

"For sale of wal. ex. table, $1.25; commissions, expenses, labor, and guarantee, .25; cartage, .50; balance, .50."

"There, I told you," said the woman, almost in tears; "we ought to have saved it for book shelves."

"It would have made fine fire wood," said the younger man of the family, also with an I-told-you-so air.

"And think of all my work," said paterfamilias, gloomily.

"That's the way they go," said the grocery man, sympathetically, as he cashed the 50-cent check. "When that grocery store up here sold out at auction they sold any number of boxes of soap at 25 cents which all the stores are selling for 24."

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"Yes," said the girl at the hosiery counter to the woman clerk in confidential tones, "I want 'em good and large at the top, for you see when I go shopping I carry all my small packages in 'em."

"Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the clerk; "whoever heard of such a thing! I've known people to carry money that way, but nothing else."

"Oh my, yes," returned the girl with an air of modest pride; "I just hate to carry parcels, you know. Why one time I took home a little bottle of ink in that way. Yes, true as you live; but I wished afterward I hadn't, for after I got in the car it got twisted some way, and of course I couldn't fix it, and there was that ink trickling down into my shoe. I tell you it made a mess. I had to take off my shoes before I could go into the house."

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If there had been more people at the station it would never have happened. If there had been a crowd, those three charming women would have been impelled by the feeling that always works in a crowd, and nustled in as fast as they could in their anxiety to get a seat. It was at one of the up town elevated stations and the three women, who were friends, were almost the only people there. They had the entrance by which they expected to get into the car all to themselves, and so it enabled them to be as leisurely as they liked about it. Probably they did not even stop to think that, but the room around them, and the absence of people, gave them the idea that there was plenty of time; there really was for once in New York's rapid transit system time to be polite, so each of those three nice women insisted that the other nice women should enter the car ahead of her. In the meantime the few other people at the station, less polite, had entered the car and the other gates were shut.

"Well," said the oldest of the three women, giving in gracefully at last. She made a little movement forward as if to enter the car, but just at that moment the gate was slammed and—it was too bad in these hurrying days when there is so little time for politeness—those three nice women were left behind.

The look of utter bewilderment and blank amazement on their faces was something astonishing to see. Not a thought of trains running on time had entered their heads while they were engaged in their little courtesies. It is too bad there cannot be a "concluded" to this story, but no one knows which woman went into the car first when the next train came along.

SOME GOWNS.

"The Surprises of Love" is an exceedingly well-gowned play. The wedding frock worn by the young woman who, in the absence of the real bride, poses in her gown for the amusement of the wedding guests; the pretty bouquet of hyacinths with the flying streamers of narrow white ribbons; the pretty hats, the pretty girls who wear them, are all attractive and up to date.

That wedding gown is supposed to be the gown of Mme. Marcelle Duval, the heroine of the play, Miss Elsie De Wolfe. Naturally, it was not made for her, but one does not have to know that to see the difference between that and Miss De Wolfe's other gowns. The wedding frock is very charming, but it is not Miss De Wolfe's style, which is quite individual, on as well as off the stage. Of the gowns she wears in this play the one which occupies the most prominent place in the last two acts is most distinctly characteristic. That charming blue house coat, as Doucet calls it, is worth consideration. It is really charming. It does not reach the edge of the gown by a foot. It hangs open at the sides from the shoulders, edged with dark fur, which contrasts charmingly with the soft, dull blue of the velvet, and held in place by straps of embroidery which cross from front to back. It fits to the figure only at the waist line at the back, where a bodicelike piece of the white satin belt lying in soft folds shows with a bit of blue embroidery upon it. The belt passes around to the front inside and fastens with a beautiful diamond buckle. That it is part and parcel of the simple little frock of white chiffon beneath it is shown by the bit of blue embroidery, like that which straps the coat holding the loose chiffon lace-edged sleeves at the elbow, and the fur bands at the wrist match the fur which bands the fronts and sides of the coat. Then, to go with this is the big black hood of tulle and velvet, which the handsome widow wears from her house to the pavilion in the garden, when she visits her extraordinary lottery prize. It is all unique and attractive.

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The pink gown in which Mme. Marcelle makes her first appearance on the stage is a charming gown, also made up in simple lines and effects of soft chiffon, with a soft velvet belt around the waist. It is a warm deep pink, which contrasts prettily with the paler pink, blue, and heliotrope of the other gowns that are on the stage at the same time. The chiffon is made up with white panne velvet, delicately painted with pale pink flowers and duchesse lace. The skirt is made entirely of half-inch tucks, running lengthwise around the entire skirt. Or, they do not really run lengthwise in the front, for there they seem to have made an independent step and run diagonally, taking with them up one side the trimming of the skirt, pieces of the panne velvet in a cream duchesse lace setting, carrying it up to the waist at one side, while at the other it falls off into the demi-train at the back. Just how this tucks during this, and without an effort become perfectly straight in the back, it is impossible to tell, for it is a sartorial mystery, and the panne velvet mingles with and loosens itself from the lace ruffle of duchesse which edges the skirt in an equally mysterious fashion.

The bodice also loses itself in intricacies of lace and velvet. There might be an Eton jacket effect, there might be a collar, but whether there is or not it would take the modiste who made it to decide. There are the velvet and the lace over pink, all mingling harmoniously, and finished at the waist with the wide soft belt of pink panne velvet, with a big chou at one side. The bodice is cut pointed at the neck, but filled in with white tulle, which forms the collar and finishes the neck in the back with a big soft bow. The sleeves are all of the pink-flowered white velvet, the whole length of the sleeve on the inside of the lace and outside of the velvet, while the flare over the hand is of the lace. There is a pretty finish to the bodice of this gown, just at one side of the open-pointed neck—a poppy of black lace, with sparkling pistils and stamens of diamonds.

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The second gown Miss De Wolfe wears in the first act is of cream silk net over yellow satin. The skirt of the net, which has a handsome appliqued pattern of lace around the lower edge, falls simple and straight over the accordion-plaited chiffon of yellow, which fluffs out a little at the lower edge. The pattern of lace comes up on the skirt in a pattern of deep points. The bodice is a simple little round waist of the net, and over this a little jacket of the lace applique with a slight point in the back and rounding up a little in the front. The sleeves and the collar are of the net.

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There is a little hat that is worn with the pink gown that is very effective on but the simplest kind of a little hat off the head. It is one of those thin black straws, a Tuscany braid of black, and around the crown is twisted a fold of pink satin finished with a big chou or bow at the side, while under the edge of the brim are a few little blush roses.

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For jewels with her yellow house gown Miss De Wolfe wears a long chain of diamonds set in platinum, with a small diamond heart with a ruby in the centre pendant. Two little diamond wings she wears, in her hair strings of pearls, a short string close around the throat, and sometimes a longer string, for pearls, while the most costly of jewels, are the least pretentious, and can be worn at all times, and seasons. She wears only a few rings in the last act—three, and one of them is unique and attractive. One ring has three large diamonds, one two diamonds and an emerald, and the other ring is double of rich Roman gold, a ring for the little finger and one for the middle together. There is a diamond in the rings for each of the fingers, and joining the two stones a quaint emerald oblong square with an Egyptian inscription upon it, signifying good luck, an amulet perhaps or mascot which may assist Miss De Wolfe to do the good acting she does in that last act.

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To speak of other stage gowns, there are those elaborate frocks of Mrs. Langtry's which have attracted so much attention. The principal feature of these in written descriptions that have been given both here and in England has been the low cut of the décolleté bodice. People have repeated with glee that old joke of the woman who is undressed for the evening. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Langtry's gowns, while they are cut low, are as eminently modest and respectable as a low-cut gown can be. There is hardly a chorus girl in town who wears so modest a gown, so there is one less reason for people going to see that very dull play "The Degenerates."

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Velvet is being worn a great deal this Winter. One sees it more and more. Possibly it is, as one woman suggests, that people have been keeping their velvet frocks hoping for cold weather, and now giving up hope of that they are putting them on regardless. Velvet skirts are worn with separate waists with agreeable effect. One well-gowned woman wore at a lecture in a large hotel the other morning a black velvet skirt and a waist of velvet, with a delicate Persian stripe on a background of delicate pink, and a small, fancy yoke of pale blue velvet, with a high collar of the same, with appliques of white lace upon both. With this she wore a hat of light velvet, one of those millinery affairs which are apparently composed of high folds of velvet laid carelessly around the head.

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A pretty hat that a pretty girl has given good service this Winter was made entirely of bright red silk, the crown and rolling rim all tucked, the hat set a little off the face, and in the front a big chou of black velvet standing up from the face and being carried over to the crown in the back.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

OFFICIAL GREEK SYMPATHY FOR THE BRITISH.—In spite of the fact that the rules of the Greek Church prevented the holding of a memorial service in Athens for the English soldiers who had fallen on the battlefields of South Africa, the recent sittings of the Greek Chamber have been the occasion for some remarkable and eloquent avowals of moral support for Great Britain. The speeches made in Athens have far exceeded in fervor those made in Budapest, or even the Anglophile utterances of certain Italian Deputies. In the course of a debate the other day, M. Theotokis, the Prime Minister of Greece, said:

"It is the right of the Greek Government to declare that in the innermost soul of every Greek there is a deep sorrow for the reverses of England, toward whom remote as well as very recent history imposes upon us feelings of the deepest gratitude. England has not only contributed efficaciously to the creation of a free Greek State, but only lately has she again tendered us, among the first, a helpful hand in our misfortunes. There is no Greek who can forget England's kindness, and these feelings will always remain in the hearts of the Greeks as long as Greece exists."

M. Delyanni, ex-Premier, and now the leader of the Opposition, made a long and impassioned reply to the speech of M. Theotokis, from which the following passage is taken:

"The words of the honorable President of the Council certainly do interpret the feeling not only of the Government but of the entire Opposition as well, and not only of us who have seats in this Assembly, but of the whole Helenic race within and without the boundaries of the kingdom. The debt of gratitude of the Greek people toward the English Nation arises not only out of the prominent services rendered to the cause of Greek independence, but also out of the untiring endeavors which in common with those of other powers succeeded in extracting the great Greek island of Crete from her direful condition. Besides, Greece is bound to cherish and honor England if only by reason of her being the protector of liberty."

The Greek press of Candia, Crete, follows with keen interest the events of the war, and whenever the papers discover among the victims the names of any of the officers or soldiers whom they had known during the British occupation of Crete, they are eager to express in every possible way their sorrow and grateful affection.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND AN ENGLISH EXECUTION.—The execution of the confessed murderess, Louise Masset, in England, has afforded the Paris Anglophobic press the opportunity to renew the attacks upon the British Government, British laws, and British sentiment. Some of the papers even pretend to see in the hanging of the French woman the evidence of British revenge for the way in which the news of British defeats in South Africa has been generally received in the French capital. The following is a passage from an article by M. Millevoye, which appeared in La Patrie:

"The ignoble crowd saluted the black flag with enthusiastic cheers. England is the only country in the world where the executioner is popular. Whereas elsewhere the heads of States regard the prerogative of mercy as the highest attribute of their power, the reigning house of England is proud of showing itself merciless. The people approve this royal ferocity; they applaud this insensibility. It is the token of their loyalty. This Queen has certainly been created after the image of this nation, and each is worthy of the other. Moreover, at the present moment both one and the other are thirsting for reprisals. This corpse of a French woman consoles them somewhat for the thousands of English corpses—food for the African vultures. Will the Queen send to her General-in-Chief an end of the hangman's rope?"

M. Edouard Drumont, the anti-Semitic leader, write as follows in his paper, La Libre Parole: "Yes, we can affirm it: the execution of Louise Masset is the revenge of England for the joy with which France has received the news of her defeats; it is the revenge of Chamberlain, this hatefully vulgar fellow, who has a woman hanged, not being able to have the French hanged en bloc. * * * The persons who thundered against the French General Staff and courts-martial, and who called for the punishment of Jehovah to fall on the French people, did not find their hearts beat—if they have any—the slightest in the world at the thought that this Papist could be innocent, and at least was worthy of compassion."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.—Gen. de Galliffet has just solved a vexing question, which at one time threatened to assume an important political aspect—could the Minister of War punish citizens, who, being no longer under military discipline, had availed themselves of the right of petition? Several months ago fifty-six reservists of Auxerre, who had finished their period of military training, sent in a petition to the Minister of War complaining of one of their officers who was accused of having used insulting language toward them. According to precedent, those who signed the petition were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The officer himself was punished by eight days' confinement.

The Reservists concerned referred their case to the League of the Rights of Man, founded by the Dreyfusards two years ago, and sent an appeal to the Council of State against the Ministerial decision. Senator Delpech used his friendly offices with the Minister of War, who thereupon frankly acknowledged that he had been overhasty in conforming to the precedent which demanded the punishment of the Reservists. He moreover added that the maintenance of such a precedent was inimical to the right of petition under a republican form of government.

Gen. de Galliffet therefore annulled the punishment inflicted on the petitioners and addressed a letter to the General commanding the Fifth Army Corps, pointing out that the disciplinary punishment inflicted on the Reservists, who had signed the petition after they had returned home, could not be maintained.

The Minister of War has just issued a decree prohibiting in the military clubs the following journals: Le Petit Journal, Le Gaulois, L'Echo de Paris, La Patrie, Le Journal, L'Intransigeant, La Croix, La Libre Parole, L'Autorité, L'Eclair, Le Petit Caporal, La Presse, and Le Soir. The committee of the syndicate of the military press passed a resolution protesting against this decree as contrary to the principle of the liberty of the press.

THE FIRST OFFENDER'S ACT AND THE CONVICTED FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.—Some of the Paris papers, in discussing the conviction by the Senatorial High Court of M. André Buffet, director of the political bureau of the Duc d'Orléans; the Comte de Saluces, and MM. Guérin and Déroulède, on various charges included in the general accusation of conspiracy against the republic, have raised the question as to whether the cases just tried actually come within the scope of the Bérenger law, which practically corresponds to what is generally understood as a First Offender's act.

Le Temps recently sent a communication of M. Bérenger, the father of the law, requesting his opinion on the matter. M. Bérenger replied as follows: "The answer to the question you put to me is to be found in the text of the law of March 29, 1891.

"In case of a defendant being sentenced to imprisonment or fine, if he has not already been convicted of crime or offense against the common law, the court may suspend judgment. So long as the defendant has not already undergone a term of imprisonment as mentioned above the suspension of judgment may be accorded, whatever might be the offense charged."

The text of the law is taken to mean that the High Court had it within its power to suspend the various sentences inflicted upon the defendants before it. The court, however, did not attempt to give the convicted men the advantage of the Bérenger law. Both MM. Guérin and Déroulède made it clear in their last utterances before the court that if freedom were given them they would not hesitate to join in any demonstration against the Government that might arise. It is now the consensus of opinion that the Bérenger law cannot be made to apply to the four convicted conspirators unless the Senatorial High Court of Justice is particularly reconvened for the purpose. This is considered as a most unlikely procedure.

FRENCH RESIDENTS IN LONDON APPEAL TO THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Le Siècle publishes a letter to M. Delcassé, signed by 125 French residents in London. The letter says in part: "We vigorously protest against the campaign of insults which has of late been directed by a portion of the Paris press against Queen Victoria, insults as unworthy of Frenchmen as they are unjustifiable. We protest quite as strongly against the evidently set purpose of certain English newspapers to receive and publish daily anything insulting or unfavorable to France, an intention which was shown particularly on the occasion of the recent events. These abuses of the press are creating an intolerable situation for us, their effect being to tarnish our good reputation in the eyes of a part of the British public, to diminish our prestige, to make our relations difficult instead of cordial, and in a certain degree to lead to the boycotting of everything French."

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HOUSEKEEPING IN HAVANA.

American Tradesmen Charge Extortionate Prices—More Servants Necessary Than Here.

Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Keeping house in Cuba is far from being an easy matter. In the United States, where near or in a large city one may buy anything one wishes in the central market or in small neighboring ones. Not long ago we dined here with some friends, and our hostess remarked that she came very near telegraphing us not to come, as it was absolutely impossible to find anything in the market, meats or vegetables.

It is expensive at best living here, but for those who are privileged to buy provisions from the Commissary the expense is lightened. That privilege is granted to the army and to civilian employes of the Government. Everything is sealed tightly, so that there is no trouble in keeping it in this climate. Many things can only be bought in large quantities—cheese, for instance, which comes in nine-pound cakes, and soda and graham crackers, in ten-pound cans.

Americans complain of being cheated by Cuban dealers, and it is true that in many stores Americans are asked a much higher price than natives for the same article. However, persons who have been here for some time say that American dealers who have come here are far more exorbitant than the Cubans, and I observed this for myself a short time ago. I bought some Holland cheese at an American grocery, paying 40 cents a pound for it. The next day I bought the same kind of cheese of a Cuban on the next corner for 10 cents less on the pound, and I also found most other articles less expeusive there.

It is necessary to have several servants to do the work that one would do in the United States. The tiled floors need scrubbing very often in many houses it is done every day. This is offset in a measure by the absence of windows to be washed, although in the better houses there are a few panes of glass in every window. Besides the tiled floors of the rooms, there is the floor of the porch, without which no house in Cuba is incomplete, even the rudest houses having porches of some description, and they often extend half way around the house.

One feels very safe from fire in these houses, for, with the exception of the doors, doorsills, &c., there is no inflammable material about them. However, there are fire alarm stations at every turn, and an organized fire department. I am told that it is a volunteer organization, and that when there is an alarm the firemen, all of whom are society men, hurry home from party, dinner, business, or wherever they may be, and after doffing their civilian clothing and donning that of the fire department, drive to the scene of action. Last week there was a big fire in a lumber yard, when this plan was carried out, and before the ashes were cold the firemen were enjoying an "after-the-fire" supper in a neighboring café.

An American seamstress has just arrived here. According to her own statement she is going to work for the same pay as the Cubans. If so, then she is one of the few who have not come to make money, for the poor Cuban seamstresses receive very little. She works from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening for 75 cents Spanish, equivalent in our money to about 58 cents. Besides this she receives a cantina for her meals. This amounts to between $2 and $3 a week.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

FIREMEN AND ELECTRICITY.

Little Danger of Fatal Accidents from Contact with Currents, Says an Electrical Engineer.

"Yes," said the chief engineer of one of the large general electric companies, "the growing use of electricity, with the multiplicity of commercial currents, does offer new problems to the Fire Departments of large cities." The remark was made in connection with a discussion of the experience of the Brooklyn firemen with the current rail of the Fifth Avenue elevated road, when they attempted Tuesday night to play a stream on a burning motor car at the Flatbush Avenue station.

"Nine times out of ten, however," he continued, "the results will be more ludicrous than serious, as in the Brooklyn case, where the six men directing the stream were shocked by a current communicated from the exposed third rail through the steady stream of water. There no harm was done beyond startling the men into dropping the hose, which, when released, writhed about like a gian snake, drenched every one within range, and smashed a few windows. That was, of course, not pleasant for the dripping people nor the owners of the windows, but there was absolutely no danger to the lives of the firemen. The current in the third rail was only one of 550 volts, which, dissipated as it was by being so conducted, could give only a severe tingle.

"Oh, yes, it is perfectly true that a stream of water will act as a conductor in such cases. But it is a very imperfect one. In the first place, pure water is in itself a poor conductor. Its efficiency as a conductor varies directly with the solid impurities in it. Then, though the stream forms an unbroken circuit from the rail to the metal nozzle held by the men, and through them to the earth, the spraying and large surface area of the stream dissipates the current greatly. In the third place, a short circuit is almost sure to be formed by the stream from the third rail to the track rails as the water spreads. This in itself would divert the current so that very little would be felt by the human beings who form a link in the longer circuit.

"The experience of the Brooklyn firemen might be duplicated wherever the stream falls upon a non-insulated wire conveying a current of any considerable voltage. It is possible in the case of trolley wires, and, I believe, also in the case of the main cables which carry the current for lighting purposes in a large office building. But, as I said before, there is no danger to life. It is only a disagreeable thing which the firemen may have to contend with. There may be a case, but this is scarcely more than hypothetical, where there is a real danger to life in a current conducted by a stream of water. It is only about two weeks ago that we had an example of such a case here in Manhattan. That was the fire in the testing department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's building in West Twenty-sixth Street. If the firemen had not been warned to withhold the stream until the current had been turned off from the large motors, it might have been a tragedy instead of a comedy, like the Brooklyn fire. Perhaps I ought to moderate my remark as to danger being merely hypothetical. But, after all, it could only be through ignorance, on which we need not reckon, that there would be real danger. When the presence of such great electric currents is known, it is a simple matter to turn them off before playing streams on the fire. In all buildings containing large motors or dynamos, the current, by means of switchboards, can be turned off at various distant parts of the building. It would surely be a hypothetical case where one of these switchboards could not be got at in case of fire.

"Moreover, if you stop to think about it, if the fireman would add rubber gloves to his present gutta percha outfit he would be practically insulated, with rubber coat, hip boots, and gloves. An electric current might pass along the dampness of his garments, reach the ground, and thus complete a circuit, but it would not be felt by the man himself unless he got soaked through. Even then the current transmitted by permeating moisture would be too slight to take seriously. If the intelligence used by the firefighters in meeting other difficulties is also exercised in this matter they need not fear electricity."

DEEP SPOTS IN THE HUDSON.

In One Place a Fifty Fathom Line Failed to Touch Bottom.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Jan. 27.—There are a number of deep places in the Hudson, as every one is aware, but few know that spots ranging from a depth of twenty to twenty-four fathoms are frequently met with south of the Highlands. The deepest spot in the river is just north of West Point, where a fifty-fathom line failed to touch bottom. It is in the narrowest part of the river, where, during the Revolution, a chain was placed as an obstruction to British men-of-war. Recently it was suggested by Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, that the enormous quantity of stone taken from Dyckman's Cut could be dumped into one of those big holes.

A few years ago, when one of the Hudson River steamers was wrecked south of Cornwall and afterward drifted to the north dock, which is a little east of this bottomless hole, a diver was sent down to examine the boat. He barely escaped with his life. The boat rested on what appeared to be a ledge of rock. The diver stepped off this ledge and began to sink rapidly. The men on the surface felt the tugging at the ropes, and, knowing that something was wrong, pulled him to the surface. When he told them of the bottomless pit that nearly swallowed him the men all laughed, but the diver got out of his apparatus and refused to go down again.

From Haverstraw to Sing Sing the depth of the river is not more than seven fathoms, but off Fort Montgomery, where another chain was stretched during the Revolution, it is thirteen fathoms. There is a hole off Fort Washington Point which shows a depth of twenty-four fathoms. At the base of Cro' Nest is a stretch of water thirty fathoms deep. Here many soldiers have been drowned while bathing. Just south of this is a spot the bottom of which no man knoweth. It is called the World's End. How it got the name is a mystery. The oldest inhabitants knew of the dangerous spot and called it by this name.

At Blue Point, a few miles above Newburg, there is another deep spot, where scores of skaters have lost their lives. It is a curious fact that over these deep holes only the thinnest ice forms, and most of those who go under could have avoided the localities had they only been acquainted with their dangerous character.

There are many legends connected with these deep spots in the Hudson, and stories of the most improbable nature are frequently told by the old boatmen who ferry passengers across from West Point to Cold Spring.

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ST. PETERSBURG POLITICS

The International Situation Attracts Much Attention.

HONOR FOR A JEWISH SURGEON

Prosecution of the Finns Continues—Accidents in the Russian Navy—The Future of Servia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—Many sensational rumors have been current in St. Petersburg during the past fortnight concerning the international political situation. The one most worthy of comment is that Great Britain and the United States are on the point of joining forces with the Triple Alliance. This is the announcement gravely made by two or three leading newspapers of the Russian capital. This new alliance must, it is said, necessarily be directed against Russia and France. The Sviet, in an editorial on this supposed alliance, expresses the opinion that the object of this new combination of powers is to regulate the partition of China, between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. The Sviet, however, stands alone in this view of the matter, the remaining papers being convinced that the new alliance is directed against the Muscovite.

Much has also been heard in St. Petersburg during the past few days concerning a mysterious scheme for the partition of Austria. All the world is, of course, aware of the serious crisis the dual monarchy is in at present passing through. In St. Petersburg, more particularly, it has been persistently rumored, of late, that the final break-up of the old empire is near at hand. The purpose of German politicians, and of Kaiser Wilhelm himself is, it is said, very evident. That purpose is the annexation of the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 Austrians of Teutonic ancestry. As for Hungary, it would be left independent by Germany, to form a kind of buffer State (under the protection of Emperor William) between the Slavs and the Teutons.

In Russia, it is well to remark, the proposed dismemberment of Austria would be opposed by force. Should the Prussians attempt to invade Moravia and Bohemia the Russians would at once be up in arms. A Russian statesman with whom I was recently speaking on this subject said that nothing could stop the outburst of indignation among the masses of the Czar's subjects were Prussia to attempt the annexation of the Bohemian and Moravian Slavs. I have been assured on good authority that the eventuality of aggressive action by Germany in Austria was discussed at length recently by Count Mouravieff and M. Delcassé. It is even asserted that a new clause was added to the existing Franco-Russian treaty of alliance concerning Austria.

PROSECUTION OF THE FINNS.

The crisis in South Africa and other leading questions of international interest have put the subject of Finland in the background. Nevertheless, the process of Russifying the Grand Duchy is steadily pursued by the Czar's Government. In fact, the Governor General of the Grand Duchy loses no opportunity to make the existence of the Finnish people as intolerable as possible, notwithstanding that Nicholas II. recently renewed the declaration that "he sincerely wished to insure the happiness and prosperity of the Finns." The means taken by the Governor General, Gen. Bobrikoff, to carry out the wish of his sovereign are, to say the least, somewhat singular. It would seem rather as if Gen. Bobrikoff was doing his utmost to exasperate the naturally peaceable population of the Grand Duchy. A few examples of the measures taken by him will prove this. During the course of the year 1899 he suppressed, either absolutely or for a period of from three to six months, more than twenty Finnish newspapers; and this, notwithstanding the fact that these suppressions were in flagrant violation of the law and Constitution of Finland. The immediate results of the arbitrary and intolerant actions of the Governor General have been to deprive hundreds of people, employed in one way or another by the newspapers in question, of their means of livelihood, although their sole and only crime was to have been contributors or employes of newspapers which had displeased the Governor General.

The Finnish people, as is well known, are one of the best educated in Europe. Public instruction is carried to a high degree in the Grand Duchy, and many students devote their holidays to the education of the masses. This is displeasing to the Governor General. A fortnight ago he sent a letter to the Dean of the University of Helsingfors, relating to a report of the Russian police, in which complaints were made concerning "seditious courses of instruction," held by students. The Governor General, at the same time, let the Dean clearly understand that he would be put to the painful necessity of "taking vigorous measures" toward the university if such occurrences were repeated. The Dean at once investigated the matter, and soon made the discovery that the police report in question was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and informed the Governor General of the fact. A few days later the Dean called on Gen. Bobrikoff to give him a verbal explanation of the matter, and declared that the "university extension" movement of the students was worthy of the highest praise.

"Very well," replied the General, "but since this student propaganda seems to have resulted in some unfortunate misunderstandings, I think it will be wise for me to ask permission of the home Government at St. Petersburg to prohibit the university extension movement for two or three years."

It will be interesting to note what action the St. Petersburg Government takes in this matter. In the meantime, the Governor has taken another vexatious measure by prohibiting the Finnish soldiers from making the military salute whenever the National Hymn of Finland is played.

A NOVEL "JEWISH QUESTION."

A somewhat novel "Jewish question" has recently divided Russian society into two hostile camps. Following are the facts of the case: During the Russo-Turkish war, in 1877, a young military doctor, Mr. Grankrug, of Jewish ancestry, distinguished himself on several occasions by his bravery in caring for the wounded in battle. Every one agreed that he well deserved the Cross of Saint Vladimir bestowed on him by the Czar. To fully understand the point of the story, it should be stated that this order confers on the recipient hereditary nobility with the many privileges attached. About a year ago Dr. Grunkrug requested the Assembly of Nobility of the Smolensk Province to have his name inscribed on the list of noblemen. The Assembly refused to grant the request. Dr. Grunkrug was, however, not to be browbeaten in that fashion, and appealed from the decision of the Assembly to the College of Heralds, which decided in the doctor's favor. In the verdict on the case it is stated "that the Smolensk Assembly has exceeded its powers; Dr. Grunkrug is a bona fide member of the Russian nobility, and consequently he has the right to have his name registered on the lists of nobles."

As was to have been expected, this decision, from which there can be no appeal, has enraged the anti-Semitic press in the empire. "A pretty fact," exclaims one of these sheets, "it is to see the Jewish name of Grunkrug figure on the lists of the nobility, side by side with such famous historical names as the Souvoroff, the Naklumoff, and others! The fact seems to have been forgotten that the law forbids Jews from becoming army officers, and vet the decision in the Grunkrug case recognizes their right to become officially enrolled in the ranks of the nobility, which furnishes by far the greater proportion of our officers."

On the other hand, however, it is a pleasing fact to note that the Russian Liberals heartily indorse the decision of the College of Heralds. The Viestnik Ievropf, (Messenger of Europe,) which may be considered as the official organ of Russian Liberalism, expressed the following sentiments in a review of the Grunkrug case: "The College of Heralds must be congratulated for having put the Smolensk Assembly of Nobility in its place, and it is to be hoped that this rebuff will serve as a lesson for other provincial Assemblies. When the Czar bestows a title of nobility on one of his subjects, he, by that fact alone, deems the recipient worthy of the honor, and the nobles have but to bow their heads."

Russians are beginning to think that accidents in the navy are becoming too frequent. It is barely two years since the new battleship Hangoudd, which had been built at a cost of $5,000,000, was wrecked on the coast of Finland, and became a total loss. To-day, it is, likewise, a new man-of-war, the iron-clad cruiser Admiral Apraxine, which has been wrecked near the Hochland Islands. A salvage company is attempting to save the vessel, but it is feared that the efforts will be unavailing, and that the man-of-war will be a total wreck.

THE CONDITION OF SERVIA.

It is announced that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro will be the guest of the Czar at St. Petersburg in the early Spring. The purpose of the Prince's visit is, it is said, not unconnected with recent events in Servia. It is probable that the whole question of the present political condition of Servia will be discussed by the Czar and Prince Nicholas.

Much importance is attached to the coming interview, in view of the present disturbed condition of Servia, and the well-known sympathy of the Romanoffs for the Montenegrin Princely family. In fact, from what I hear, the chances are stronger than ever before that Prince Nicholas will, before long, be proclaimed sovereign of the "Greater Servia," which would include the Kingdom of Servia and the Black Mountain Principality. B. C. de W.

POLITICS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

British Colonists, Aroused to the Danger of Dutch Domination, Prepare for Sacrifices.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

NAAUPORT, Dec. 11.—The loyal Colonial has been awakened to a peril of British supremacy that he has hitherto underrated with the assumption peculiar to the Britisher, especially the British Colonial. The apathy of the Cape is now past, and all loyal classes are rousing themselves for even heroic sacrifices to implant firmly and forever Crown control from the Cape to the Zambesi. "Africa for Afrikanders," the rallying cry of the Afrikander Bond, would be more correctly rendered, "Africa for African-Dutch." I had expected to find at least English Radicals enrolled in its ranks. So far I have discovered none but Dutch—the Hofmeyrs, Sauers, and such. The British Afrikander, even of the third and fourth generation, has an inherent love of the country of his progenitors—Onsland to him is England.

If the Cape Dutch Bond has no desire to see Boer supremacy in South Africa, he has conspired in no very intelligent fashion to further the imbroglio between Boer and Briton, hoping to profit thereby. Positive proofs of Bond intrigue in the Transvaal have come to light. The revelations of Mr. Heyer, confidential clerk to the General Manager of the Transvaal National Bank, have caused some trepidation in Afrikander circles, and in countries less tolerant than England men now of authority in Cape politics would be languishing in prison for high treason.

If the Bond has had a definite policy, its retrogressive members have shown no great foresight in its pursuance. The Bond appears to have dabbled with Germany, the Transvaal, and the Free State, if they strove to attain independence, they showed but little disposition themselves to strike the blow.

Oom Jan Hofmeyr, the head of this caucus, is charged by some, on supposed positive proof, to have received in 1894 £2,000 from the Berliner Handslogessellschaft for electioneering purposes. Yet the Emperor's congratulatory cablegram after the raid was indignantly condemned by the Bond, and in an open letter Mr. Hofmeyr stated that German interference in South Africa would meet the bitter opposition of all Afrikanders and the seizure of Damaraland would be a first result. I believe that the hundreds of instances of past disloyalty now flooding the British press are grossly misrepresented. Bond intrigues were not aimed at immediate imperial control, but undertaken rather to combat at all hazards and submerge the Rhodes party. The future, I fear, will prove that the Bond actions have played directly into the hands of their opponents.

At the last Cape general election, while more actual votes were polled for English candidates, the numerical inequality of the polling districts gave a Dutch majority. The Bond undoubtedly led the Free State to count Cape disloyalty as an important factor for their success. The Bond was the power behind the Ministry—the inspiration of the Parliamentary majority. The Bond decreed neutrality of the Colony during the crisis, and neutrality was in part effected. Forgetting in their political hatred that the Rhodes party was, professedly at least, the imperialist party, that by aiming injudiciously at their opponents it would appear that they were aiming at the Crown, the Afrikanders have followed a reactive course. The present Cape Ministry now stands charged with responsibility for the early Boer success—even Mr. Schreiner has not escaped the brand of traitor. With the preponderance of home opinion behind them the imperialist party will not only urge extreme terms of annexation against the republics, but they will attempt the political humiliation of the Cape Dutch and an alteration of the liberal Constitution, so that an Afrikander majority will be impossible when the war closes.

British South Africa to-day is divided into hostile camps, race against race. The endogamy of British and Dutch has unfortunately been sustained too strongly for a common stock to arise as true Afrikander. It is hard for the loyal British colonist to re nain quietly under what he terms a "traitorous alien administration of a crown colony." He is now ready to resent the liberal autonomy that allows an administration in an alien tongue to Britishers numerically their superior.

The South African problem can never be solved until the fusion of the races has produced the true Afrikander. If the attitude of the Cape Dutch causes restriction of the liberal Constitution of Cape Colony and Natal, the Afrikander Bond will be alone to blame. Racial instinct may be strong, but, sentimental issues aside, the advantage that the Dutch party has taken of the liberal colonial policy that has given them practical control and their intrigues, which have menaced the peace of the colonies, do not demand sympathy.

In an old Dutch mansion in Cape Town the Afrikanders meet. The members of the Bond may be easily detected—they are polished citizens of the Boer—short, ample waisted, bewhiskered men, in tall hats, frock coats, and the omnipresent rucked up trousers reaching to the tops of elastic side boots. This salon has made much of the history of South Africa—it is the home of the opposition of imperialism, and its existence is a tribute to England's political tolerance. The Bond leaders in the eleventh hour are resisting their loyalty to the Crown, but it is only because the success of Krüger and the impouring of a new army corps have shown them that the trend of the war does not verge toward their ideal. But imperialism and the Afrikander Bond are in antithesis, and thoughtful Dutch at the Cape are realizing that in justice to her own people in her own colony, England may now severely curtail the Dutch privileges. Realizing this, they are making strenuous effort to substantiate their doubted loyalty and prove themselves true subjects of the Queen.

In the above I have spoken of the Cape Dutch generally. In this district, and, indeed, along the entire Free State border, genuine disaffection does exist, and riding away from the lines of communication one finds bitter hostility to the British among the more ignorant Dutch, and a widespread "hen on the fence" attitude inspired by the exegesis of the Boers, verified by recent defeats. "The Lord, indeed, is delivering the English Philistine into the hands of his people" they argue. These farmers are Boers living in British territory—they loudly denounce the apathy of Afrikanders in general, and boastfully jeer at the loyalists "so soon to be driven to the sea." But these malcontents are not typical Cape Dutch.

I have asked a dozen prominent Afrikanders, all exponents of Dutch South Africa, what policy the predominant party in the colony will support when the war ends. "Now this deplorable war is here, it will be the best for all concerned if the republics are brought into the empire," they replied.

"And do you think this federation may ultimately become a great republic of South Africa?"

The Dutchmen shrugged their shoulders.

G. C. M.

Arbitration Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting in favor of arbitration and peace is to be held at Carnegie Hall Thursday. Over 100 clergymen of this city have written letters accepting the position of Vice President of this meeting. The Chairman will also be a clergyman. Among the Vice Presidents are the Rev. Drs. David J. Burrell, Samuel H. Virgin, W. H. Faunce, President of Brown University; Henry E. Cobb, George C. Houghton, G. F. Krotel, J. B. Remensnyder, Charles E. Jefferson Charles H. Parkhurst, Henry van Dyke, R. Heber Newton, Maltbie D. Babcock, and Charles H. Eaton. The merits of both sides of the South African war will not be discussed at this meeting. Its object is peace by arbitration, and the President of the United States will be urged to act, under the Peace Convention of The Hague. The addresses and resolutions will be solely in the interest of peace and the cessation of the slaughter of men on both sides.

AT THE TEATRO ITALIANO

A Primitive Temple of Tragedy on the East Side.

"AIDA" WITHOUT THE MUSIC

Boxes for Twenty-five and Orchestra Stalls for Twenty Cents—Good Acting in Queer Surroundings.

The fact that "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players," may be the reason why love of the mimic stage, the portrayal of character, the visible expression of the emotions reduced to the fine art of the Thespian, is inherent in the human breast. For it is inherent in the breast of all mankind without distinction of class or nationality or race. The mimic stage, indeed, is, often enough, the camera obscura—the only medium—by means of which one class of society sees how another class on the higher or lower plane to which it may not ascend or will not descend lives and moves in the milieu in which fate has placed it.

Thus the Bowery has its serious histrionic attractions no less than the Tenderloin. The great difference between these attractions lies mainly in the poverty and wealth of the mise en scène rather than in the art with which sentiments and emotions are rendered by the actors. King Lear brought up to date as a venerable and nightly respectable Jewish inhabitant of Vilna, will suffer to slow music at the People's Theatre the indignities heaped upon him by an ungrateful daughter dressed in latest New York fashion, and by heartless students in the low-crowned castors peculiar to the inhabitants of modern Russian provincial cities, with a realism that will bring floods of sympathetic tears to the eyes of his audience of Russian nad Polish Jewish origin, and cause them to clinch their fists with virtuous indignation.

A block and a half west of the Bowery, on Spring Street, is another theatre, the Teatro Italiano, that is famed among the vast army of poor Italian denizens of the city below Fourteenth Street. This theatre caters to the needs of those to whom English is yet an unknown, or imperfectly known, tongue, sounding hard and unmusical to the ear, who seek solace and recreation in listening to high-souled sentiments uttered in their own soft vernacular, and in witnessing noble deeds performed by men and women of their own country.

EXTERIOR OF THE THEATRE.

Unlike the People's Theatre and similar institutions on the Bowery, there is nothing about the Teatro Italiano externally that is even remotely suggestive of a temple of the drama. In the basement is a restaurant. Above this is a projecting store front a few feet above the street level, the woodwork of which is painted brown. Over the store are the windows of two floors, the only other stories in the small brick house, which above the store is of a whity-brown hue, if it can be said to have any hue at all. Across the space between the two rows of windows appears in black paint the legend Pantagruel Hall. Pantagruel! What, pray, is the joyous Pantagruel doing in this galley? It is a theatre, true; but Momus has no place here, and if he were to seek to install himself, or were he even to present himself at the door, Melpomene would meet him with sombre frown and send him about his business with scant ceremony.

For the Teatro Italiano has been consecrated to the tragic Muse. The shade of Shakespeare is welcomed here, as are also the ghosts of other immortals of his ilk, and they give freely of their inspiration to an unknown genius, who adapts their language, ideas, and situations to the understanding of the theatre's clientèle.

Pasted on the store window is a small yellow playbill of the conventional ambulant circus order. Beneath this, stretching the whole width of the window, is a narrow strip of muslin on which is painted the title of the piece holding the boards, with the announcement, in Italian, of course, that it is being performed by "insistent general request"—"ad insistente richiesta generale." Every attraction presented is in response to general request. This week it is the tragedy of "Aïda." Next week it will be "Romeo and Juliet," or "Amleto, principe di Danimarca," or perchance "Cavalleria Rusticana," shorn, like "Aïda," of its musical garlands.

Accommodation is to be had at truly popular prices. These range from 10 cents for a back seat to 25 cents for a seat in a box, and the habitué who indulges in the luxury of a box seat can economize by paying a dollar down, which will give him his entrée for five performances.

Come one, come all. Accorre tutti—all are welcome. Enter, enter. Why not? The American passer-by, with leisure and a penchant for the curious, fumbles in his pocket for 20 cents, the price of an orchestra stall, ascends half a dozen worn wooden steps, is headed off from a staircase, that leads up to the managerial sanctum and home, to a side door, and finds himself in the store—pardon, the foyer.

A CURIOUS INTERIOR.

The foyer is very small. It contains nothing but a most unaesthetic, unpolished coal stove, with its rusty pipe, in the middle of the floor, and a miniature cupboard-like box office against the east wall. Under foot is a cheap, patterned oilcloth considerably the worse for wear. Singing cheerily on top of the stove is a kettle belonging to the wife of the managerial personage.

On presentation of the check, a door against which the doorkeeper leans, as he engages in conversation with the imprisoned ticket-seller, is opened, and a vista of a long narrow hall is disclosed. The ceiling is little higher than the top of the door, but from the entrance the floor slopes down to the rail in front of the stage, where the orchestra is installed, forming a gallery, as it were, from each seat of which a good view of the play is obtainable. The hall is about seven yards wide. Wooden fauteuils, six to a row, on each side of a narrow aisle carpeted with occoanut matting, constitute the orchestra stalls. In the rear of these are a few rows of cane-bottomed chairs—the 15 cent places; and behind these, rough wooden benches, with backs, for the 10-cent patrons.

On each side, above the orchestra stalls and posti distinti, is a balcony—the boxes. These balconies are near the ceiling, so near that their occupants run the risk of bumping their heads on rising, unless they are careful. In all there is accommodation for about 230 persons.

The walls and balcony fronts are adorned with wall paper of a gorgeous flower design, and Cupids sport in festoons of flowers on the ceiling around a star of electric lights that shines only on state occasions. Otherwise the place is lighted by electric bulbs and gas jets grouped at intervals on the balconies.

The stage is naturally on the same miniature scale, being, with the space usually available, about the size of the hall bedroom of a Harlem flat.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The visitor, after taking in his surroundings, ensconces himself in his fauteuil and awaits developments. In a few minutes half a dozen men make their way down the aisle, unceremoniously climb over the rail in front of the stage, and install themselves in a narrow pit. They constitute the orchestra of the celebrated Maestro Pasquale Priola, who seats himself at a piano below the prompter's hood. He gives the key to the violin, and then, using his forefinger as a baton, leads his musicians through the maze of a medley of operatic airs that takes in grand opera and opera bouffe, "Aïda," and "The Serenade," "Le Prophète" and "Les Cloches de Corneville"—il y en a pour tous les goûts.

At last the little curtain, which has a view of New York Bay, with the Statue of Liberty, rises upon the hall in the Palace of the King at Memphis. The hall is not particularly grandiose. In fact, Ramphis and Radames appear ludicrously out of proportion to it, for their heads nearly reach the flies, and the throne, which is suggestive of a Punch and Judy show, affords ample furniture for the hall. The colonnade, with statues and flowering shrubs, however, is cheerfully dispensed with by the audience, and the picture of a mediaeval castle bathed in moonlight hanging on the wall on one side of the throne, with the daylight scene of an Italian valley forming its pendant on the other side, doubtless constitutes a sufficient substitute for the vista of the Pyramids and of the temples and palaces of Memphis.

The drama follows the plot of the opera pretty closely. Its main action passes in the hall of the palace, and a smaller room, which contains an exceedingly small and exceedingly modern kitchen table and a dining room chair that bears the same familiar stamp of the Bowery furniture store. It is in this room that the lovely, though dusky Aïda, la Schiava, her father Amon-Assar, Re di Etiopia, and the gallant Radames, Capitano Egizio, are overheard by the unspeakable Ranfis, capo del Sacerdoti, plotting to fly "from where these burning skies are all beneath them blighting." The chair and table, it must be confessed, scarcely harmonize with the gorgeous costumes of Aïda and Radames and the other dramatis personae.

COSTUMES OF MANY HUES.

Aïda is attired in a black bolero edged with silver braid, which opens over a white bodice. Around her waist is a gorgeous pink scarf, whose ends dangle on a short black skirt with red embroidery over a longer skirt of pink and gold that descends nearly to her knees, displaying her crimson trousers, which end at the calf of the leg in white figured brown stockings. She wears black gloves and her hair down her back. Radames is resplendent in a green silk tunic with sleeves of faded blue and a crimson cloak. His legs are encased in glittering scale armor. He also wears his hair down his back; likewise a cap of greenish hue and of indescribable shape.

The revengeful Amneris is attired in a bright-yellow, low-necked costume of distinctly up-to-date cut. A red cloak hangs from her shoulder. Her hair is caught up in a knot on her neck, and she wears a little blue toque edged with fur. She and her father, Faraone, Re d'Egitto, who is enwrapped in a blue robe figured with white flowers and wears a turban with a conical crown, are very cramped on their narrow throne, and the King has to sit sideways in order not to mask Amneris's costume from the admiring gaze of the audience.

At one time, when the sacordoti, sacerdotesse, dame di corte, soldati Egiziani, and soldati Etiopi are supposed to crowd the hall there are as many as eleven persons on the stage. The hall certainly is crowded. So much so that if the high-spirited Radames were to emphasize his emotions with passionate gesture, which one sees he is hardly able to restrain himself from doing, he would be apt to knock somebody down. If that somebody chanced to be the white-robed, white-bearded fanatic Ranfis, however, the audience, it is easy to see, would manifest their satisfaction by enthusiastic plaudits. It would literally be the "hit" of the evening.

THE AUDIENCE.

And, by the bye, the spectators themselves are by no means an uninteresting part of the show. The occupants of the "boxes" and orchestra stalls are obviously tradesmen—opulent pushcart and coal and ice men. Some have brought their wives. Some have tired children on their knees. One man has a child on each knee—a boy and a girl. Secure in his clasp, the little ones lay their heads against his breast and fall into a deep slumber that even the music of the orchestra during the entr'actes does not disturb. No woman is with the man. This, one cannot help but conjecture, may be why the devotion of Aïda, whose love is stronger than the terrors of the tomb, moves him so that now and then he releases his protecting clasp of the little girl to brush away a furtive tear with his big, toil-grimed right hand.

A beardless youth squeezes the hand of his best girl, who giggles, as Radames and Aïda exchange a kiss with a passion in it that would make the famed Olga Nethersole kiss seem platonic.

Some of the women are hatless and a few wear shawls, but the younger women and the girls are for the most part attired in showy finery. The spectators on the rear seats—the gods—are of another set. Several of the men have no collars, and the linen of all is dirty. But from the front row to the last and up in the balconies everybody is intensely interested and appreciative, and follows the woes of the hapless lovers with sympathetic emotion.

They cannot help it, for the acting of Aïda and Radames is of a character to offset all the shortcomings in the matter of scenery and want of space, and even the distracting duet kept up with the performers by the prompter, whose hoarse stage whisper is distinctly audible even in the rear of the theatre, and in the death scene in the vault—where Aïda succumbs to the exhaustion of hunger and Radames slays himself with a dagger à la Juliet—is louder than Aïda's expiring accents.

THE CAST.

The stars who play the leading rôles so well, and whose names are familiar to all the Italian colony down town, are Antonio Majori, manager of the theatre, and Concetta Areamone. The other members of the company with the parts allotted to them in "Aïda" are: Faraone, Re d'Egitto, G. Orlandi; Amneris, sua figlia, Renata Brunorini; Amonassar, Re di Etiopia, Salvatore Lampiase; Ranfis, capo dei Sacerdoti, Giuseppe Zaccoui; Una Spia, Eduardo Cinnirella; Franck, carceriere, Francesco Minciotti.

SNAKES FED BY TRICKERY.

Some of Keeper Charles Snyder's Thrilling Experiences with His Charges in the Bronx Zoological Park.

Queer and thrilling are the methods employed at the reptile house in Bronx Zoological Park in satisfying the eccentric appetites of the snakes, as recounted by Keeper Charles Snyder, who has charge of the north cases in the reptile house. These cages contain most of the big snakes, and the poisonous species. Snyder has only been in the Zoological Park since August, but he has acquired plenty of experience.

A few days ago he emerged from the cobra's cage, where he had been nonchalantly seated upon the edge of the bathing tank, feeding the formidable inmates with fishes, which he presented to them upon a pair of forceps. He was asked how he felt during the performance.

"Oh, those fellows are easy," he replied. "They wouldn't bite. It's the diamond rattlers and the cottonmouths that keep a bead on you all the time, and wait for a chance to do business. When I go into the cage with those fellows to clean up, or to repair the damage when a ten-pound snake has tried to roost on one of the Chief Forester's pet rubber plants, I cover the beasts over with soap boxes.

"We have some pretty lively times in the cages once in a while. Day before yesterday I had orders to go into the boas' cage to rub some vaseline on The Ghost's nose. 'The Ghost' is our white boa constrictor. She had been trying to bore her way out of the ventilator, and had skinned the front of her face. I threw a blanket over her mate, and caught her by the neck. She put up a pretty stiff fight, but I was getting along all right when I felt something on my shoulder. I was kneeling down at the time, and when I looked around I saw that the male, the tan-colored boa, had lit out and was going to crawl over me. He's a regular fiend when he gets mad, and I didn't dare move. I stuck in that position for about ten minutes, holding 'The Ghost' by the neck, while the big fellow crawled over my shoulder and over into the corner, where he coiled up. He stopped a couple of times, and it was hardly a pleasant thing to think of what he might do. I was pretty stiff when I got up, but that's the only thing you can do in such a case.

"We've been having lots of fun lately in feeding our yellow tree snake. She's about the most stubborn beast in the collection. She came in last October from Trinidad and refused to take any food, so we stuffed her—that is, we forced some fish down her throat. Then we tried some other tactics. She is an awful biter, and she has such long teeth that when she grabs hold of anything she can't let go for a minute. A few days ago we stirred her up a bit, and then let her snap at a fish on a stick. It caught in her teeth and she held on. Then, finding all of sudden that she had something to eat in her mouth, she swallowed it. We followed this with about a dozen more. It worked like a charm. All we have to do when we want to feed her now is to pinch her tail, and at the same time poke a fish at her. The fish go every time when we do this, but if she isn't in a temper she won't even look at the fish."

"Do you have any trouble in procuring food for your snakes?" Snyder was asked.

"Yes, for some of the new ones, but after they've been in our care for a time we don't have any trouble. Some of the rat-eating snakes want live rats, but they don't get them except at pretty long intervals. We keep a few rats on hand, and when we want to feed a ratter we take a long strip of beef, clip a little hair from a live rat, and sprinkle it over the meat. The snake smells the rat's fur and dives in without loss of time. As for the rat, he doesn't mind being sheared at all, but seems to like it after a while. We often work the same racket on bird-eating snakes. In this case we have some of the smaller feathers from a chicken on hand, which we sprinkle over the meat."

Mr. Ditmars, who has charge of the reptile house, is anxiously watching the process of raising a colony of little water snakes which were born in the park last September. These youngsters at birth were eight inches long, and barely able to swallow a tiny minnow. They are now fifteen inches in length and feed voraciously on small fish. It is believed that the specimens will be much brighter in color, when adult, than specimens of the same species taken from their native wilds. This, Mr. Ditmars explains, is through the little fellows having been brought up in a uniform temperature, and protected from atmospheric changes of the outside air.

The little snakes are being cared for by Keeper "Fred" Dahl, who feeds them dead fish on the end of a pair of forceps, but so voracious are these youthful ophidians that he stands ready with a pair of sharp scissors, ready to cut the fish apart in case two, or sometimes three, of the reptiles start to swallow the fish at the same time, and, during this operation, endeavor to swallow each other.

THE STARS IN FEBRUARY

Positions of Saturn and Orion Favorable for Observation.

"THE LADY IN HER CHAIR"

Constellations That Will Be Especially Brilliant — Six Conjunctions Between the Moon and Planets.

Aside from the knowledge that we are gradually being brought nearer the time of bright blue skies and warmer weather, the month of February has no very particular interest to us from an astronomical standpoint, for, with the exception of the zodiacal light that about this time makes its appearance in the western horizon, there are few features of special interest to attract us. A remarkable appendage to the sun which extends to an immense distance from it produces the phenomenon of the zodiacal light. A pearly glow is sometimes seen to spread over a part of the sky in the vicinity of the point where the sun has disappeared after sunset. The same spectacle may also be witnessed before sunrise, and it would seem as if the material producing the zodiacal light, whatever it may be, has a lenslike form with the sun in the centre. The nature of this object is still a matter of great uncertainty.

It is probably now quite apparent to even the most casual of observers that the sun's influence is more powerful now than it was at the opening of the year. A lengthened daylight is also perceptible, as we have both an earlier sunrise and a later sunset, which unite in giving us almost an additional hour of precious daylight. The speed of the sun as it moves on its way toward the equator is also increased in February over what it was in January, southerly declination decreasing nine degrees between now and when March comes in.

We can begin to realize at this time, however, that as the sun pours forth in all directions with most prodigal liberality its torrents of light and heat, that our earth is intercepting but a small fraction of the whole. It seems as though the greater part of it must be wasted in the depths of space. Our fellow-planets and the moon also have but a trifle bestowed upon them. The portion allotted to us is, however, very precious, for if the radiation of the sun were intercepted, all life on this earth would cease. An immovable atmosphere would brood over an ocean which, if not actually frozen, could be only disturbed by the sullen undulations of the tides, and the deathly silence pervading the surface of the earth would only be broken by volcanic disturbance. Such, at least, is the reasoning of scientists who delight in speculating upon the theories of the improbabilities.

The moon is at first quarter on the 6th, reaches the full on the 14th, is at last quarter on the 22d, while the new moon does not make its appearance before the arrival of March. Viewed from the way we consider our time, the astronomers, however, say that it comes on the 28th at 23 hours and 25.2 minutes Greenwich mean time. This matter of different times, mean, civil, astronomical, and so forth, is always a perplexing matter, and although like numerous other things simple enough when understood, it is somewhat intricate to explain; so that it will be a very convenient matter to many if the proposition to have but one kind of time be agreed upon. February furnishes but six conjunctions in which moon and planets are interested, and, while three of the planets are occulted, there are no very picturesque events scheduled for the evening skies. Early risers may be repaid on the 24th by watching the near approach of the moon to Saturn and the hiding of the latter from view for a short while. At about 9 o'clock in the evening the glorious constellation of Orion stands in midheaven almost due south, while overhead is the constellation Auriga, the principal star of which, Capella, ranks in splendor second only to the Dog Star, as Sirius is familiarly known. In the north the two most striking of the circumpolar constellations, the Bear, or the Plow, as our friends in England call it, and the W-shaped figure of Cassiopeia, "The Lady in Her Chair"—may be seen at about equal altitudes above the horizon, the one to the right and the other to the left of the pole stars. In the east is the constellation Leo, containing as a first-class attraction the bright star Regulus. This sickle-shaped group of stars, forming the head of the constellation, being about one-third of the distance from the horizon to the zenith. At about the same altitude in the west is noticeable a pair of second magnitude stars in the head of Aries.

These first magnitude stars can easily be identified by noting their relations to one another on any clear night as given here. Capella will be found almost directly overhead, Betelgeuse is the upper and Rigel the lower of the two bright stars in Orion. Sirius is situated below and a little to the left—the left of the observer is meant—of the constellation, its surpassing brilliancy rendering its identity unmistakable. Procyon, still further to the left and at a greater altitude, is at about the same distance from both Sirius and Betelgeuse, forming with these two stars nearly an equilateral triangle. Aldebaran is to the right of Orion, the three stars in the Giant's Belt lying about midway between this star and Sirius.

Regulus, although usually reckoned as a star of the first magnitude, hardly equals any of the others until that leading in brilliancy. Midway between Regulus and Capella, a little below a straight line drawn from one to the other, are the Twins—Castor and Pollux, the Gemini of the almanac. Pollux, the more southerly of the two, is somewhat the brighter.

Venus, brilliant and charming, is about two and a half hours behind the sun, and in the constellation of the Water Bearer. On the 23d she and the moon will be some 7 degrees from each other, which is their closest approach for the month. It is pleasant to know that this most beautiful of the planets is getting gradually larger and lovelier as she gets further and further away from the sun, and that this process of becoming more enticing will continue until the year is half gone.

Neptune is one of the planets occulted by the moon, and the event takes place on the 9th. Those who have access to glasses of sufficient power to find the planet it will be interesting to see the two bodies gradually approach until they seem to touch, when one apparently disappears, only to reappear on the other side when the separation begins. Mercury is now too close to the sun for us to see him, and is in conjunction with the latter on the 9th. When he passes to the other side he will be an evening star, and early in March we shall probably be able to find him just after sunset. Jupiter is up now away ahead of the sun, and on the 28th will be at the position known as quadrature, which is six hours in advance of the sun and half way on toward opposition. He is still the most conspicuous object of the morning hours, and his size is increasing as he draws on to the half-way post. Uranus is ranged under Jupiter's banner as one of the morning stars, and he, too, is occulted by the moon on the 23d of the month, Uranus and Jupiter keep fairly close to one another in some of the events on the monthly programme for less than three days after Jupiter is in quadrature. Uranus experiences a similar phenomenon.

Saturn is another of Jupiter's intimates in the early morn and is also one of the occulted. He also will reach quadrature the coming month, but is a bit outclassed by Jupiter in the race toward opposition.

Mars is the last of the planets for February to be in conjunction with Luna. This meeting is not of particular interest, as there is too much distance separating the two celestial actors. Mars is now in the constellation of the Goat, and is no doubt well known to the residents of the upper portion of Gotham.

Annual Report of Norwegian Home.

The seventeenth annual report of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, at Forty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, has been issued. During 1899 the hospital was constantly filled with patients, the total number being 1,621. Medical attendance was furnished to 71 cases outside the hospital, 258 were assisted with medicine, 54 with coal and wood, and 85 with lodging and house rent.

Consumers' League Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' League of this city will be held in Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will preside, and short addresses will be delivered by Dr. Felix Adler and Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League. Edwin Markham will make a few remarks on "Labor vs. Drudgery" before reciting his poem, "The Man with the Hoe."

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THE BABIES' MICROBE CLUB.

"We call ourselves the 'Children of the Microbes.' Pete Murphy doesn't like the name. He says there 'ain't no microbes in his family,' but Pete doesn't understand, and when you explain he isn't very polite. He says just what he thinks instead of agreeing, and then saying he doesn't like a thing after he gets home. It is very hard to form a club with people like Pete in it. But then Pete doesn't belong in club circles. He is the little boy of Mrs. Murphy, the washwoman. His mother doesn't belong to any clubs. My mother does, and that is the way I came to organize this. I know all about it. My mother has just joined a new club. They call it the 'Bay Ridge Association for the Introduction of the Hygienic Element into the Home.'

"Isn't that a lovely name? They don't say it all at once, usually. They call it for short the 'B. R. A. I. H. E. H.' You can't say that until you have practiced a good while, but it needs to be a good long name, for they talk a great deal about microbes, and no one who has not had the

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

Show the average man a new bicycle, and the first thing which he does is to spin the pedals. Hand him an unloaded gun, and he immediately snaps the hammer. The first operation does him no particular amount of good, but it doesn't hurt the wheel, while the latter bit of playfulness raises the very mischief with firearms. The shoulder of the firing pin of a centre-fire gun or rifle was never intended to come down hard in contact with the casing in which it slides, and it does not improve it to have it snapped down without the soft metal of a cartridge to act as a cushion. The effect is still worse when the arm so treated is a rim-fire weapon.

The rim-fire cartridges are exploded by the hammer or firing pin squeezing the rim of the cartridge—in which the fulminate rests—against the unyielding surface of the end of the barrel. When no cartridge is in the chamber, the firing pin, or hammer, strikes the end of the barrel, making a tiny dent, which is deepened at each repetition of the operation until there is soon a hole in front of the rim, and the hammer must be snapped several times until the cartridge is jammed down into the cavity sufficiently tight to be fired. Hundreds of rim-fire rifles, pocket rifles, and target pistols are annually ruined through this practice on the part of people whose common sense should teach them better. It is, therefore, a good plan when handing a man an arm for examination, to either tell him that it is loaded, or else to first place an exploded shell in the chamber. In the first instance he will refrain from his usual pleasantry, in the second, the soft metal of the shell, or primer, will intervene between his folly and probable damage.

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Speaking of pocket rifles reminds me that if the fisherman, cyclist, pedestrian, and canoeist were more intimately acquainted with the merits of this convenient little arm, it would occupy an honored position in the equipment of each. They are a single-shot pistol with barrels of from ten to eighteen inches in length, and furnished with a detachable stock, which makes them practically rifles of light weight and great compactness. Slung over the shoulder, strapped to the cycle frame, hung to the side of the canoe, or even carried in the overcoat pocket, they are always with one, affording many an opportunity to carry home unexpected game and take advantage of chance shots that may be offered.

There are several makes on the market, but it is odd that most of them have a rather inconvenient method of fastening the detachable stock by means of a set screw, which is sometimes a slower operation than the shooter would wish. The best model for quick work is one in which the stock remains permanently affixed to the arm, but is easily pushed up forward, out of the way for pistol practice, but quickly drawn out and automatically locked in place for use when needed.

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There is a point that most pocket rifles and target pistols share that causes a great deal of unnecessary expense. I allude to the fact that they are chambered to take the long rifle cartridge. Now a barrel of from six to twelve inches in length is not sufficiently long to burn the amount of powder contained in the long rifle cartridge, and there is no earthly advantage gained by using a heavy instead of a light charge of powder, unless the difference in the loads be burned in the barrel where it will give additional velocity to the bullet, and the man who shoots a long rifle cartridge in a short barrel simply pays the difference in price between this ammunition and the short, for the privilege of scattering sparks and unburned powder from the muzzle of his arm.

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By many well-meaning and tender-hearted people the sport of live-bird shooting from traps is regarded as a cruel practice, and many efforts have been made in some localities to have such matches prevented by law. If those who believe the practice to be a cruel one would attend a few pigeon shoots, they would, if open to conviction, become speedily converted to the opinion that there is no more cruelty practiced at the shooting grounds than in the average chicken yard, where fowls are killed for the table—less, in fact, for the doomed chicken is very often chased all over the place and frightened half to death before a badly nicked hatchet completes the operation.

The quality of the sport derived from pigeon shoots depends upon the condition of the birds, and, in order that they may fly strongly and promptly, every care is taken that they be in the best shape when put into the traps. Compared with the treatment received by poultry shipped to market, that of the bird intended for a gun-club tournament is simply regal, and it is probably a matter of supreme indifference to the pigeon itself, whether the end comes through being cut down in mid air by a charge of shot or having its neck wrung. Possibly the former, being quicker, is preferable. Still, some people who enjoy pâte-de-foie-gras do a great of talking in regard to the cruelty of live-bird shoots.

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The despised blue print, which many amateur photographers regard only in the light of a proof paper, is nevertheless capable of very pretty results if a reasonable amount of care is taken in working with it. This applies particularly to marine views, in which it gives beautiful water effects. To those who are tired of paying 10 cents per dozen for blue print paper the following formula is given, by the aid of which they may become their own manufacturers and try the effects obtained with papers of different grades of surface finish:

Take 1⅜ ounces red prussiate potash, 1½ ounces citric iron, and 16 ounces distilled water. Fasten the paper securely at the corners to a piece of planed board with pins or thumb tacks, and apply the above solution with a camel's hair brush. Lay the board, with paper attached, in a dark drawer to dry. It is best to use large sheets of paper, cutting them to the size desired after drying. Considerable time and trouble is involved but the amount of solution given above will be found sufficient to treat more than a thousand 4x5 printing papers. Letter sheets, 16x21, will be found to cut up most economically for the above size of prints.

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Crow hunting does not sound very sportsmanlike, and certainly the game if bagged would scarcely appeal to the palate of an epicure, yet considerable sport may be had in the pursuit of the sable thief and much good work done by the lessening of his numbers. While generally hated by the farmer as a robber of his cornfields, this is really the least of his offenses, and if the sportsman were aware of the number of birds' nests annually pillaged by the sharp-eyed bandit, he would be shot upon every opportunity.

The crow has all the omnivorous characteristics of the barnyard fowl, with greater intelligence and strength, added to considerably better facilities for getting over large tracts of country. Indeed, the amount of successful hard work which he does annually in keeping down the census of birds smaller than himself entitles him to a special crusade at the hands of riflemen. I say riflemen advisedly, for any one who has ever tried to bag him with a shotgun knows that the task is pretty close to being a hopeless one. Many shooters of fastidious tastes will probably be inclined to laugh at the idea of seriously trying their hand at crow hunting, but, really, there seems to be much better reason for it than for banging away at a poor little woodchuck, peacefully sunning himself in fancied security on his doorstep, and the rifleman who can approach within range of a crow and bring him down has earned the pair of wings that falls to him as trophy. At this season of the year the crow may be found along the salt meadows, mud flats, and beaches of the small tidal waterways of the country above the Harlem and along the Sound.

A wheelman, equipped with a take-down rifle, who will ride along the Prospect Hill Road, which connects Pelhamville with Bartow-on-the-Sound, and leave his wheel at the roadside, may, by pushing down hill to East Chester Creek, find the object of his quest along the shores or in the dead trees on its banks. It is not precisely easy work, as the crows always have a lookout in some high tree in the vicinity of their feeding grounds. Although they seldom allow one to approach within effective shotgun range, a rifleman will often be able to get a shot at them before they take alarm. A rifle taking the twenty-five or thirty-two Ideal cartridge, loaded with smokeless powder, will be about right for this kind of work, and a short telescope sight, the same as used for woodchuck shooting, will be found a great help and is easily carried.

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Next to the crow the red squirrel is probably the most ruthless destroyer of bird life. Eggs or nestlings are all the same to his taste, and when his appetite is appeased he will continue to kill just for the pure love of killing. The pretty little fellow is a small fiend incarnate, and is so dreaded by his larger gray cousin that the latter never attempts to make a stand when attacked, but takes to immediate and undignified flight, pursued by the little gladiator.

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The present tendency toward the substitution of blue steel for Damascus barrels in shotguns makes things much more comfortable for the shooter owning a moderate-priced weapon, for, although there are several grades of the former variety, it would take an expert to distinguish them at a casual observation, while the fineness of the figure in the Damascus barrel gives a pretty approximate idea of its value at sight.

Years ago when the high-grade steel barrel was something new on the other side and many cheap grades of American guns were fitted with "decarbonized" steel barrels, a shooter sent his brother an expensive English hammerless. "Seems to me," he observed, looking askance at the arm, "that Bob might have bought a decent pair of barrels while he was about it." A little closer examination showed "Whitworth Compressed Fluid Steel" stamped on the breech, and an inquiry at a gun store disclosed the fact that those plain blue tubes had cost about $8 more than the price of a handsome pair of Damascus barrels.

Nowadays it's different, and the man with a low-grade gun and cheap steel barrels feels sweller than one equipped with the more expensive figured variety.

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I wonder, of the multitude who attended the cycle show, how many were riders in the early eighties. Those who were realized that great as have been the changes in models since that time, they were as nothing compared to the different status of the wheelman then and now. Then we were barred from the Park and the Riverside Drive, now we ride everywhere and have cycle paths for our exclusive use. Then we were looked upon with disapproval and sternly dealt with if a horse shied at us. Now, if run down or crowded by a vehicle, we have the driver promptly arrested and subsequently collect damages for any injury that he has done us or our mount. Then we were regarded as a lot of hare-brained riders of freaks and our "knickers" called forth unflattering comments from the irreverent small boy. Now "knickers" are the fashionable dress for all out-door sports and may be worn to business without exciting interest. And still, in spite of all that has come to us, first in the way of privileges, then of rights, I doubt if the rider of to-day's safety feels half the thrill of exhilaration that we old riders on the high wheel experienced as we rolled through the country, perched high in the air.

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The wheelman of to-day, warned by road maps and carefully placed League of American Wheelmen signposts, either dismounts at the brow of dangerous hills and leads his wheel, or back pedals all the way. We of the old days, with no idea of what was coming threw our legs over the handle bars and trusted that Providence would help us out, and Providence generally did, for very few of us were killed or seriously injured. In spite of this fact no bicycle riders could for years take out an accident policy, covering injuries received while awheel. The man of the present day either has an effective brake or utilizes his foot; the old-timer's spoon brake, on the large wheel, generally made matters worse by hastening a spill, and its proper use was only acquired after many headers over the handle bars.

The cyclist of to-day can get a good ridable mount for $30, while we paid $150. We also paid $8 for a lantern and $10 for a cyclometer that lied like a gas meter; but we were happy, and I rather incline to the opinion that we had a better time. You see we were, like all men, terribly vain, and those who did not despise us admired our apparent rashness in tempting such awful falls, which, by the way, we rarely took. It looked so terribly hard to ride a wheel and there were so few, that we received credit for an amount of skill which we never possessed, and the girls generally thought us little short of heroes. The advent of the low woman's wheel taught them how very easy it really was, and we have fallen from our pinnacle, never to be reinstated.

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On Thursday night of next week there will be a meeting of a number of revolver shooters at the gallery of Capt. John S. Conlin, 315 Sixth Avenue, for the purpose of definitely deciding upon the date and the details of a revolver tournament, to be held some time this Winter. Among the gentlemen who are interested in the proposed shoot are Dr. Sayre, Theodore Beck, J. B. Collins, George Bird, A. A. Weber, F. E. Haynes, Benjamin F. Wilder, "Aleck" Stein, A. C. Cohen, Dr. C. T. Adams, Major Crocker, and Col. N. B. Thurston.

In order to make the tournament interesting to many who have not had very much experience in this branch of sport and who object to being placed on the same level with the expert amateurs or even professional shooters, as has been done in many affairs of this kind, it is proposed to divide the shooters into five classes. Class No. 1 will consist of beginners who have not practiced for over six months. The second class will contain amateurs who have been shooting for one year or more, but who have won no prizes in any event in which they have participated. Class No. 3 will consist of amateurs who have won prizes other than the first. Class No. 4 will contain those who are amateur shooters and have won one or more first prizes. The fifth class is open for entry to any one either amateur or professional, and with no limitations as to previous records in shooting.

It is proposed to allow the use of any revolver with a barrel of seven inches or under in this contest, and in the matter of ammunition every shooter may use such as appeals to his own particular fancy, either factory made or reloaded with full or reduced charges. It is altogether probable that this tournament, in which the prizes will be simply badges of small intrinsic value, and in which the object will simply be to encourage shooting among those who have heretofore been barred from taking part in similar events, will prove extremely popular, and one which will interest most of the shooters in this city. Special pains will be taken to give every one, from the beginner to the expert, as even a chance as is possible.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in the matter to meet at the gallery next Thursday night and offer such suggestions as they may think advisable toward making the tournament a success.

E. T. KEYSER.

AUTOMOBILES ON VIEW.

Features of Some Horseless Carriages Exhibited at the Bicycle Show.

The exhibition that has attracted thousands to Madison Square Garden during the past week did not bring them to the vast amphitheatre for the purpose of examining the bicycles exclusively. As a matter of fact, the show of automobile vehicles of every description was the strongest feature of the week, and hundreds examined the mechanism of the horseless carriages with great care and minuteness, while but a casual glance was given to the bicycle, with all of its up-to-date improvements.

There were all kinds of motors as well as shapes of vehicles, and the difference between the gasoline, naphtha, electric, and other motors was the subject of anxious inquiry on the part of interested spectators. Each of the various salesmen in turn glibly attempted to convince every prospective purchaser that his particular motor was the only reliable one.

"Useless carriage" was the humorous term applied to an automobile by one of the spectators who strolled past the stand of one of the exhibitors. Upon being asked to qualify his remarks, he replied that he meant "horseless," and then further explained by saying that they were doubtless "useless" when the electricity did not work.

A feature of one of the gasoline automobiles on exhibition is an arrangement by which no water is used in its operation, gasoline only being employed, there being no carburettor present. There is a compensating rear axle for turning corners and an equalizing front axle for uneven roads. The motor can be attached to any carriage body, for the reason that no machinery is used in the body of the vehicle. There is no steering lever in front to interfere with the knees. There are two steer centres hung on ball bearings, and all of the ball bearings have two rows of balls. A compound hand brake is used on wood or steel rims. The truck is made of steel tubing. Pushing one button rings the bell, another operates the brake, and a third changes the speed. The engine is operated by a dry battery and is self-oiling.

Another motor that has attracted a goodly amount of attention is propelled by a storage battery. The storage battery is a number of lead plates placed in a rubber cell and submerged in acid. The current is led from the batteries to a controller, and from the controller to the motor. The controller is practically a number of small switches operated by a single lever. In going ahead the lever is pushed ahead, thus closing a certain number of switches which group the batteries, allowing a small amount of current to the motor. Pushing the controller ahead into the second notch groups the cells differently, allowing a greater amount of current to flow, and consequently increasing the speed. On the reverse, the direction of the current on the motors is simply changed, which causes it to run in an opposite direction, by the same handle on the controller. Steering is done by a handle that comes within reach of the hand, which is simply pushed backward and forward. The brake is operated by the foot, and is generally what is called a band brake. The carriages are generally perfectly noiseless, and there is absolutely no vibration, because the motor is of rubber.

An advantage claimed for the electric automobile is the absence of smoke or smell; but this is offset, in the opinion of many enthusiastic automobilists, by the fact that the fuel for a gasoline or naphtha carriage can be replenished at any place in the country at a low rate, while if the storage battery of an electric vehicle is exhausted, the operator is practically helpless.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

The New York Interscholastic Athletic Association and the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League have arranged for a series of inter-city contests. The champion hockey team of each association will meet at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn on March 7. A track athletic meeting has also been arranged, to be held on May 19. This is to be after the two associations have held their annual games, so that the winners of the various events will compete for the inter-city championship.

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New York University, through its track athletic manager, F. H. Cann, has sent in its entry for the college relay race to be held in conjunction with the games under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden Feb. 10. Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, and University of Pennsylvania have also entered teams in this event.

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An international flavor will be given to the boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held in the Broadway Athletic Club on Feb. 14, 15, and 17, in the entry of John H. Scholes of Toronto, Ont. Scholes is one of the best 125-pound men in the amateur ranks, and was to have competed in the Amateur Athletic Union champion-hips last season; but owing to illness he was unable to come on. Later on, however, he went abroad and competed successfully in his class in the English championships, returning with a handsome trophy.

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING.

A National shooting tournament will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., during the week beginning Feb. 12, under the auspices of the Arkansas Gun Club. It will consist of target and live bird events, and will be open to the world. The preliminaries will be held on Monday, Feb. 12, to be followed by three days of target shooting, ten events each day, with $25 added money to each event.

The live bird handicaps will begin on Feb. 16, and will be concluded on the day following, with $200 added money. "Jake" Parker of Detroit will have the management of the tournament, and from indications it will be a great success, as scores of shooters from all parts of the country have already expressed their intention to be present. The feature of the tournament will be 2-cent targets and 25-cent live birds, affording a great saving to shooters. The railroads have made a rate of one and one-third fare for the occasion in the territory between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains.

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Mr. George S. McAlpin, the champion amateur wing shot of America, has announced his intention of withdrawing entirely from match shooting. In making this announcement Mr. McAlpin said that he had found the notoriety that he was receiving exceedingly objectionable, and that it is, from a business point, injurious to his interests. If Mr. McAlpin sticks to this determination he will, like Charles Macalester of Philadelphia, retire from match shooting at the traps, an unbeaten man.

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The Possum Club of Staten Island will hold a target shoot at Castleton Corners on Washington's Birthday, to be followed by a dinner at Mulvaney's Capital, on the Turnpike Road.

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The recently organized Medicus Gun Club of Brooklyn is composed of five active members, each of whom is a physician.

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Louis H. Schootemeier has arranged to hold a live bird tournament under his own management at Dexter Park on Feb. 6 and 7.

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Capt. A. W. Money of the Carteret Gun Club started on a Western trip a few days ago. While away he proposes to visit Omaha, reaching there in time to be present at the great intercity shooting contest between teams representing the highest order of skill to be found in Omaha and Kansas City. At the contest between the same teams shot some weeks ago the Omaha team won. The rivalry is friendly, the only thing at stake being that the losers shall pay for the birds shot at, fifty for each contestant.

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Justus von Lengerke and Fred Dallett of Orange, N. J., and Charles S. Campbell of Glen Ridge have started South for a ten days' shoot in North Carolina, making Asheville as their objective point. From that place their plans will be arranged according to what they learn as to different places in regard to the supply of quail.

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George A. Barker, a member of the Carteret Gun Club, and one of the most enthusiastic of sportsmen, has recently placed an order with a prominent firm of silversmiths in this city for a magnificent silver trophy, which will be presented as a prize at the club shoots.

Shooting at Sportsmen's Show.

The committee in charge of the trap shooting tournament that will form one of the features of the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden has completed its work. The hours of shooting will be from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on each day that the Sportsmen's Show is open to the public, with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which days, owing to the matinées in the Garden Theatre, shooting will end at 1:30 P. M. On these days the Sportsmen's Association championship will be the only competition, commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 1:30 P. M.

There will be two distinct competitions, the continuous match and the Sportsmen's Association championship, in each of which there will be four prizes. The rifle, revolver, and pistol matches include the individual rifle championship, continuous match, point or practice target match, bull's-eye target match, revolver championship, pistol championship, continuous revolver match, military revolver match, continuous pistol match, police revolver continuous match, point contests with any revolver. Valuable prizes will be awarded in the various competitions.

Annual Games of Squadron A.

Squadron A will hold its games this year on Friday, March 9. The events are twelve in number, as follows: Pony express, polo balls in water buckets; first half, football; double pursuit; two men, with one horse; jumping hurdles, back to back; second half, football, head cutting with hurdle, skirmish drill, rough riding, three horses ridden by two men, and the mêlée.

GOLF HAS ITS FUNNY SIDE

Queer Things Will Happen to All Players on the Links.

OVERCONFIDENCE NO HELP

Balls Sometimes Lodge in Houses and Trees—Thomas B. Reed Calls the Game Shinny.

Golf has its funny side, just like everything else in this world. The man or woman who has ever tried the game knows this from hard as well as ludicrous experience. It is not conducive to good nature when, still a novice, you attempt to drive a "screamer" from the first tee to feel a score or more of curious, prying, critical eyes riveted upon your back, ready to smile significantly when you do what they all fully expect—miss.

Yet every one has done it in his early days—swung his club with pendulum regularity a few times to get the swing of the thing, you know, then back over the right shoulder for the final stroke, down strong, and, swish, the club cuts the air, stopping over the left shoulder, but the ball is still there on its little pyramid of sand waiting to be hit. The miserable realization comes over you that all your heroic posing has been for naught, and with a vicious whack at the ball you send it bounding along the grass for a few yards, and hasten to get out of sight.

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"Oh, that game's easy; something like shinny we used to play when young, only they dress up more for it now," remarked a Florida visitor last year, as he saw a famous Northern professional send off a ball that was pronounced a "beauty" by his admirers. "Never had a club in my hand in my life, but I'll warrant I'll play as well as the best of them with a few days' practice."

"But you couldn't hit a ball the first time three times out of five," chimed in his friend, and the two at once sallied forth to the tee. By rare good luck, which will happen sometimes, even in golf, the boastful visitor struck the first ball cleanly, and it made what an expert would have called a tolerable drive.

"I told you so," he shouted, with glee. "Give us another."

But that ball failed to get away as had its predecessor, nor was the third or the fourth shot more successful. "Hang it, what's the matter with this club?" ejaculated the thoroughly irritated player as he swung wildly for the fifth time, and then, uttering a word that is occasionally heard elsewhere than on a golf course, he went into the clubhouse café to square matters with his friends.

The professional, who heard of the incident later, laughed with unfeigned glee, for if one thing warms the heart of a professional more than anything else, barring a Scotch and soda, of course, it is the discomfiture of a player who thinks the game is easy. Don't ever tell a professional, if you hope to keep on good terms with him, that you can become a first-class golfer in six months. You will be pestered to death with inquiries about your score, and the result may be that either you or that professional will have to leave the club.

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These professionals hear and see many comical things during their career of instructing others how to play the game, but they maintain a properly sober face, until they have retired to their shop, when the stories are told amid peals of laughter. Willie Norton, who has charge of the Lakewood Club, related one of these tales of the links a year ago which was more than usually entertaining. One of the dapper young women of whom Lakewood gets so many during the Winter season came out to the club for her first lesson. Her costume was the latest rural fashion papers recommended for golf, and her vocabulary contained a few words peculiar to the sport. Willie Norton patiently explained to her the different uses of the wooden and iron headed clubs.

"Yes, I see," exclaimed the golf débutante. "Swinging the clubs must be fine exercise, but, Mr. Norton, you have not told me about the caddies; do you swing the caddie the same way?"

The diminutive youth standing near hastily checked an explosion, while Norton explained that the rules of golf treated caddies more leniently.

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It is curious what a peculiar direction the golf ball will sometimes take after it has been struck. Of course, the player is sure that he struck it all right, but, nevertheless the little white sphere will seem possessed of an evil spirit and will land where no one ever dreamed of a golf ball going before. At the Morris County links, during a tournament, William Shippen, one of the original golfers, drove his ball into an apple tree, and after a long hunt it was discovered, firmly caught between two twigs, over fifty feet above the ground. Under a fusillade of sticks and green apples, the ball was dislodged, and, counting an extra stroke for the descent of the ball from the tree counted one, Shippen continued the game.

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A still more amusing thing occurred during the first open tournament held by the Norwood Field Club, near Long Branch. The links there run in and out among the cottages, and many a golf ball finds its way into the yards of the residents. One of the players, in driving by the cottage of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, caught the wrong angle and the ball struck the house amidships.

"Horrors, there's a window gone!" said the luckless golfer to his partner: "guess I'll have to face the music, though," and he boldly marched toward the house. Fortunately, no windows were broken, but would he "like to go up stairs and find his ball?"

A humorous smile came over the golfer's features as he thought, "Good idea; why not play it from where it lies." Thanking the occupants for their courtesy, he dexterously climbed out of a second-story window, and with his cleek raised the ball from its position in the rain gutter, sending it onto the lawn below. Then the game went on in its usually orderly manner.

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A similarity in names, which was followed by a similarity in play, caused considerable amusement in the open tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove last Fall. For several days prior to the event, W. L. Thompson, a Stock Exchange member, and a popular golfer at the Morris County Club, had been asked by his friends how he managed to play in tournaments in different parts of the country, and yet appear in New York regularly.

"Wonder who that other W. L. Thompson is?" said the Stock Exchange Thompson. "I'd like to see him, just to see how my namesake looks."

This occurred unexpectedly at the Nassau Club event, and, curiously enough, the men were drawn as partners. At it they went nip and tuck, each one doing his best to show that he was the superior W. L. Thompson, but when the footings for the 36 holes were made they burst into roars of laughter, for the totals were exactly alike—192 strokes. The men challenged each other for another match before leaving the club.

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When a group of the original members of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., get together in a reminiscent mood many interesting events are recalled of the days when the links were in a much rougher condition than they are at present. One of the best of these tales has to do with the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, who used to be a frequent competitor in golf events. He was playing in a Washington's Birthday tournament at Baltusrol, and running along in low figures, too, when in attempting a difficult approach to the green his ball struck a tree uncomfortably near, but which, with advancing golf wisdom, has since been eliminated. The ball flew back nearly fifty feet, in a worse position than it had before. Dr. Rainsford regarded the catastrophe in silence for a second, and then a more demonstrative spectator blurted out, "Damn that tree!" Quick as a wink the reverend golfer looked up, and with genuine feeling in his voice replied, "Thank you." On the next shot he reached the green easily.

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A good story from Scotland that has recently been going the rounds is said to have occurred on the famous Musselburgh links, near Edinburgh. One of the members drove his ball into a sand bunker, and the first shot to dislodge it seemed to bury it deeper. The second and third strokes had no better result, when a peculiar piece of wire on the ball attracted the player's attention. He picked up the ball and discovered that in some mysterious way it had picked up a lady's hairpin, one prong of which had become imbedded in the gutta percha for about an inch. The remainder of the pin was twisted firmly around the ball. This freak of the links was accordingly added to the club's museum of oddities in golf.

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From Chicago comes the story that a couple of ingenious professionals have formulated the following cleverly worded card, to enhance their business in the making and fixing of clubs: "Because we cure all the ailments of golf clubs from head to toe—broken bones, displaced joints, deformed noses, injured faces, bruised heels, smashed heads. We strengthen the bodies of clubs when they are played out or bent with age, and, no matter how broken down their condition, they can be successfully handled, put in good shape, and made to feel well. Any irregularities in connection with the grip speedily relieved, and we guarantee we can give in every case satisfaction of a particularly striking nature. In this respect we operate a golf hospital."

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The story has also been told of two balls colliding in midair, and a member of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, hit a bird at one time while playing a tournament. Rabbits have also been struck by golf balls, and what is gravely reported as a truthful incident at an English club was the unexpected finding of a sixpence by a player on top of his ball after a long drive from the tee.

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It is well known that a man may belong to a club and yet do little golfing. An amusing example of this fact comes from a Chicago club into which a young man of social and financial ambitions was elected. He went to his club and engaged a room for a two-weeks' stay to learn the game. At the end of that period, it is stated, his bill looked something like this: Bar, $100; restaurant, $65; caddie service 40 cents. By way of contrast the same club has another member who stopps at the clubhouse each week for two days. His bill for maintenance during his visit is about $1.20, and the items are tea and toast, while his caddie bill for the same time amounts to from $5 to $7.

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Most of the annual golf events are intensely serious affairs, where the contestants put forth every effort to do their prettiest. In the Stock Exchange tournament, however, this serious state of mind is relaxed and the golfing brokers go forth for an afternoon of genuine sport and festivity. There is fun enough for the expert golfer in the high scores turned in, for the majority are well over the century mark, and, as an encouragement to this kind of play, the Stock Exchange committee offers a booby prize, the award of which is always the occasion of great hilarity. The Stock Exchange, however, has a number of first-class golfers, including W. H. Sands, for three years champion of St. Andrew's; Daniel Chauncey, Henry P. Toler, Ransom H. Thomas, Louis H. Kerr, J. Borden Harriman, and A. L. Norris.

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A good story is told of Thomas B. Reed, when he was Speaker of the House in Washington. One day he went out to the links of the Chevy Chase Club with the English Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. While watching some players the latter asked Mr. Reed if he had ever played, to which the man from Maine promptly replied: "Why, yes; only when I was a boy we called it shinny." Only a thorough golfer can realize the shock this must have been to Sir Julian, who learned the game on a famous English links. The moral is, if you are a novice, don't ever allude to golf in the presence of an expert as bearing the slightest comparison to shinny.

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Keep your eye on the ball and don't get nervous are two excellent rules for every golfer to remember, but they are often exceedingly difficult. The members of the Morris County Golf Club had a good laugh on one of their members last year who was more than usually annoyed at players behind him. One day he was out alone, and immediately after he had struck his ball another one from a short distance in the rear came spinning by dangerously near his head. Determined on revenge he marched to the spot where he saw the ball fall, and, picking it up, hurled it with all his force into the woods.

"There!" he muttered. "That'll teach that fellow to keep his proper distance after this."

Soon the offending golfer appeared and said cheerily," "Hello, old man; guess my ball fell about here. Oh, yes, there it is!"

"I beg your pardon, that's my ball," replied the irate player.

"But I'm sure that's the Ocobo ball I was playing with," was the reply. "What was your ball?" "A Henley," the angry man said with a gasp at the sudden recollection that he had thrown away his own ball instead of the offending member's, and for the next five minutes his feelings can be better imagined than described.

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These tales of the links crop out every year where the game is played, and the best of it is that the true ones are much more remarkable than any one would think of making up for effect. The case actually happened last year of a player giving up the hole because he could not find his ball after a long hunt, and when his partner putted out, the missing ball was discovered in the hole, the ball having gone in on one stroke, entirely unknown to the man who played it.

METROPOLITAN GOLF TOURNEY.

Committee on Date and Place to Meet —Views of John Du Fais.

Considerable discussion has arisen in local golf circles regarding the coming metropolitan championship tournament, which will be the second annual event of that character. The annual meeting, to decide upon date and place, will be held next Thursday night at the Metropolitan Club. The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association recently met to talk over the subject, and instead of determining a date the members decided to leave final action for the delegates in the larger meeting. Secretary John Du Fais, in speaking yesterday of the subjects discussed by the committee, said:

"Last year the tournament was held at Garden City early in April, and it would appear that only two of the association courses are available for good play at so early a date—that is, the Garden City course and the Lakewood course. In view of the destruction by fire of the Garden City Hotel, and possibly for other reasons, that course is not as available this year as it was last. Should the tournament, however, be held at a later date—toward the middle or end of May—several courses in the immediate vicinity of New York would be in splendid playing condition, and, therefore, it was thought that the selection of the course should be made contingent on the date of the tournament. In other words, the date of the tournament having been first determined, the course should be settled on afterward.

"The consensus of opinion of the committee was that it would be desirable to hold the tournament as early in the year as possible, as the policy the association adopted last year was to open the golfing season in this neighborhood with the tournament of the Metropolitan Golf Association. The freest expression of opinion on the part of the clubs at the Annual meeting is looked for on this question."

The Tournament Committee appointed consists of R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills Club; Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook, and C. L. Tappin, Westbrook.

NEWS FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

President W. B. Thomas of the United States Golf Association has appointed as the Nominating Committee to bring in a list of officers for the annual meeting, Feb. 28, Samuel L. Parrish, Shinnecock; A. L. Ripley, Boston, and William H. Sands, Country Club of Westchester.

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The committees that have recently been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association are:

Tournament—R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills, Chairman; O. W. Bird, Jr., Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and C. L. Tappin, Garden City Golf Club.

Handicap—Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Chairman; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's Golf Club. The third member will be announced later.

Nominating—J. A. Wright, St. Andrew's Golf Club, Chairman; George E. Perkins, Garden City Golf Club, and W. Allston Flagg, Morris County Golf Club.

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David Chauncey, who is well known to all local golfers, has been elected President of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn. The retiring President, Norman S. Dike, has been chosen Captain. The other officers are W. A. Putnam, Vice President; Secretary, E. L. Kalbfleisch; Treasurer, Irving T. Bush.

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The members of the Lawrence Harbor Country Club are preparing for an active season, and two of the most important committees have lately been formed. They are: Greens Committee, H. C. Villepique, Jr., John M. Ward, E. B. Alvord, Findlay S. Douglas, and E. T. Wilson. House Committee, M. M. Singer, J. Bradley Patterson, and Charles F. Wildey, Jr.

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Interest in Great Britain's open champion, Harry Varden, has again been revived from the statements made by Charles S. Cox, who lately returned from abroad, to the effect that the English champion is surely coming to America. "If Varden carries out the plans which he agreed upon just before I left, he sails to-day for New York and will probably arrive next Saturday or Sunday," said Cox yesterday. No definite plans have been made by any local clubs for exhibition or match games, although numerous talks have been made and many members of different clubs have said they would be glad to entertain the foreign golfer. It is not likely that any games will be definitely arranged until after Varden's arrival. He will probably start for Florida soon after reaching this city, and most of the prospective matches in this locality will be held over until later in the season, when the links will be in better condition.

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Charles B. Macdonald, the Chicago golfer and once amateur champion of the United States, was elected President of the Chicago Golf Club last week, and Allen L. Reid was chosen Captain. The Skokie Country Club, near Chicago, presents another example of the success of golf from a popular and financial standpoint in the West. The Skokie members decided last week to lease the property they now occupy, with twenty-five additional acres, for twenty years for $20,000, retaining an option to purchase the land within that time. The lease is made with the stipulation that no liquors can be sold on the grounds.

W. C. WHITNEY'S RACERS.

Some Two-Year-Olds in Training at His Westbury Stables—Good Colts Across the Sea.

Recent purchases of horseflesh by William C. Whitney, and the fact that he has given notice to the jockey clubs that his horses that have previously been entered under the nominal ownership of Sidney Paget will hereafter be raced under his own colors, have made Mr. Whitney the most prominent figure in turf circles during the past two weeks. At the Whitney stables, at Westbury, L. I., his vast string are jogging on the track every pleasant day and are looking in the pink of condition.

The barn where the racers are housed is a third of a mile long and has accommodations for 100 horses. In bad weather the animals are exercised under cover, while the mile track, which includes a straightaway course for the sprinters, on the ground adjoining the barn is kept in excellent shape, and every pleasant day is the scene of activity from early until late into the afternoon. Trainer Hildreth has the following two-year-olds under his charge, every one of which is given some kind of work daily:

Sir Charles, roan colt, by Loyalist-Yorkville Belle; brown colt by Kingston-Ballyhoo, brown colt by Belvidere-Elkhorn Lass, brown colt by Dixon-Meriden, bay filly by Meddler-Carzon, bay colt by Kingston-My Gyps, brown colt by Belvidere-Weway, bay colt by St. Julien-Flitaway, chestnut gelding by Lord Esterling-Not In It, bay filly by Meddler-Money Box, bay filly by Meddler-Frolic Grace, chestnut filly by Goldfinch-Firenzi, brown filly by Belvidere-Legacy, chestnut filly by Meddler-Leonora, bay gelding by Sir Dixon-Vassar, bay colt by Lissak-Unadilla, bay colt by The Bard-Water Lily, black colt by Lissak-La Gascogne, and chestnut colt by Lissak-Roysterer.

Mr. Whitney's racers in England are said to be a fine-looking lot, and reports from the other side have it that there are some smart ones in the lot. Of his two-year-olds, Faison d'Or, by Goldfinch-Flavina, is reported to be exceptionally fast. He also has a three-year-old by The Miguel-Aurora that has shown some good work. This animal was handled last season by John Porter, the trainer of Flying Fox, that was purchased by Mr. Gilpin, acting for Mr. Whitney, at Newmarket. The price was quoted at the time as $10,000. Experts on the other side expect that the "Eton blue and brown cap" will be seen well to the fore in many of the important events this season.

HARNESS RACING RECORDS.

Prospects for the Performances of Trotters and Pacers This Year.

"Whether the two-minute trotter will arrive before the end of 1900 is a much mooted question," remarked a well known horseman in the Hoffman House a few days ago. "It hardly seems possible," he continued, as he sent a ring of blue smoke from his perfecto curdling ceilingward, "yet there is reason to believe that the existing records for both pacing and trotting will be placed a notch lower during the year."

The same hope was voiced a year ago, but fate decreed it otherwise. A year ago it appeared that Star Pointer would be able to lower his wonderful pacing record of 1:59¼, and but for the severe campaign that he was compelled to go through many horsemen whose opinion is of value believe he would have done so. Star Pointer is now but little more than a possibility, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will ever be raced again. John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen will be in training, but to negotiate a mile inside of two minutes appears a trifle more than either of them can do.

Searchlight seems at present to be the coming king. Tom Keating and Ed Mills, who will manage Searchlight, are both confident that the brown stallion will lower Star Pointer's record. Klatowah, with a mark of 2:05½, is another comer that will make the best of them look well to their laurels. He was not sent along last year, but will be out for further honors during the coming Summer. McHenry has told a few friends that he has driven Klatowah a mile in 2:03, and the year is young yet.

While the pacers are working down close to the two-minute mark, the two-minute trotter is apparently some distance away in the dim future. Before the death of Nico, it appeared that there would be a new gelding record. The Abbot would have had a competitor nearer his equal than any he met had Nico lived.

For some reason C. J. & H. Hamlin are not anxious to see The Abbot step a mile against the watch, but if the great gelding is barred in the free-for-all they will probably permit Geers to get the unbe

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

That is an interesting and a pregnant question which our London correspondent raises in his cable letter printed to-day. It is the question how far the Continental Governments really desire, or in their own interests ought to desire, to have Great Britain defeated or humiliated. We are prone to regard the Continent, which calls itself "Europe," as, for some purposes, a single political entity, having a common sentiment and a common interest. That way of regarding it has been strengthened in this country by the insults that were pretty impartially heaped upon us by the Continental press during our war with Spain. We knew that we had entered upon that war with good motives. The political condition in which Spain had put and was keeping Cuba was intolerable to us as the nearest neighbor. When the Spanish policy became almost avowedly a policy of extermination and we were called upon to use our good offices as a friendly nation, to enable and help her to starve the people of Cuba to death, we refused. That was the real, as the destruction of the Maine was the proximate, cause of the war which the French and the German press thought to please their readers by describing as a "robber raid."

The real ground of hatred to us was the same then as the real cause of hatred to Great Britain now. It was envy, envy of our peace, envy of our prosperity, envy, especially on the part of Governments monarchical in fact as well as in form, of our freedom, and of our exemption from the huge and crushing armaments which they were representing as necessary to a powerful State. To these causes of hatred are joined, in respect to England, envy of her immense success, as compared with their wasteful and ridiculous failures, as a colonizing power.

Here are reasons enough, of their kind, why Europe should rejoice in the defeats and the humiliations of Great Britain, and why the journalists of Paris and Berlin and St. Petersburg should mock at her calamity. But only up to a certain point. When that point is passed, and it appears that the position of Great Britain in the world is seriously endangered, then the "solidarity" of Continental Europe disappears. The nearer hatreds will prevail, and, as a rule, every nation hates its nearest neighbor most. The representatives of each of the great powers have to ask themselves wherein their Government and their country would be better off if the result of the pending war should be really to displace her from the pre-eminence she has so long enjoyed. We say the great powers advisedly, for it is noticeable that among the smaller powers the jealousy does not exist. Even Austria, which can no longer be called a first-class power, by no means shows the Anglophobia so freely displayed in France, Russia, and Germany. We have already adduced evidence to show the friendliness of Italian and of Hungarian feeling, and in another column we give some remarkable evidence of the friendliness of Greek feeling, shown without distinction of party. But among the citizens of France and the subjects of the Kaiser and the Czar the question of what would succeed British paramountcy would present itself as part of the question whether the downfall of Great Britain was desirable. In spite of the "alliance," reasonable Frenchmen would view with alarm the succession of Russia, which would be still more strongly resented at Berlin. From both Paris and St. Petersburg would proceed groans of anguish at the prospect of the meddlesome and uneasy Kaiser in the place of "paramountcy." That would be recognized on all hands as an exchange of King Stork for King Log.

But of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that the very discussion of such a question must be humiliating and disgusting to Englishmen, and that it has been provoked by the conduct of their own rulers. To justify the war, in the phase which it has now assumed, it is necessary to believe not only that the grievances of the Uitlanders were substantial, as they undoubtedly were, and that the redress of them could not have been obtained without war, which is not so certain, but that they were so urgent and intolerable that to obtain a chance of redressing them, it was worth while not only to risk the lives of thousands upon thousands of Englishmen, but to risk the prestige of the empire and its proud place among the nations of the earth. If Englishmen come to believe that war could have been avoided, they will find some way of making their resentment felt by those who made war inevitable. Their resentment is not likely to take the form of turning out the present Government, for the reason, idiomatically stated by our London correspondent, that "nobody wants its job." But it will be likely to take some form unpleasant to its victims.

INSTEAD OF PAYN, HENDRICKS.

Much is accomplished by the assured appointment of Mr. FRANCIS HENDRICKS of Syracuse to the Insurance Department in place of PAYN. In the words of The Evening Post, which deplores his selection as a "triumph of the machine," he is "a man of unsullied personal character, high business standing, and ambition to make a good record in public office." In these regards he comes about as near to being an ideal appointee as the most sanguine optimist could reasonably expect or the most exacting reformer reasonably demand.

The appointment is made with the assent and co-operation of the Republican organization, and is, indeed, accepted by Mr. HENDRICKS at the earnest solicitation of Senator PLATT. It is the opinion of some very sincere advocates of reform that this is a misfortune, and that it is an evil thing that a man as good as he has not been appointed in defiance of the organization and after a conflict with it. That, of course, would have been a good thing, had it been practicable. We do not in the least see how it could have been done. The conflict which would have been made, and the only one that could have been made, would not have been over the choice of PAYN supported by the machine and the best possible man supported by the Governor. It would have been over the choice of such a man as Mr. HENDRICKS, supported by the machine, and a man of little if any superiority to Mr. HENDRICKS, insisted on by the Governor. This is not an issue that can be taken "to the people." It is not an issue on which the people, if it could be taken to them, would be at all sure to side with the Governor. And the sole possible result of provoking such a conflict would have been that PAYN would have remained in the Insurance Department.

That would have suited the machine much better than the selection of HENDRICKS. To have compelled the machine to support the best man proposed because it was powerless to aid any poorer candidate is a triumph for the Governor and for the cause of clean politics.

THE BRYANISM OF BOURKE COCKRAN.

When Harper's Weekly some years ago published a portrait of W. BOURKE COCKRAN as one of the Big Four of Tammany Hall—an affront to civilization for which it was rebuked in a severe and magisterial manner by The Evening Post—nobody could have foreseen that within the ensuing decade Mr. COCKRAN would be found twice acting with members of the Republican Party, with intervals of relapse into Democracy. Having become well known to the people of the city and country in the past by the fervor of his defense of JOHN KELLY, JACOB SHARP, and RICHARD CROKER, and for the eloquence of his denunciations of GROVER CLEVELAND, it was indeed a surprise to see him desert Tammany, and after an interval of retirement come out boldly in opposition to the Democratic Party and in support of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, an incipient Republican habit which later became confirmed by his advocacy of the election of Mr. PLATT'S candidate for Mayor in 1897.

Nobody could doubt the effectiveness and nobody impugned the sincerity of Mr. COCKRAN'S attacks upon Bryanism in 1896. Therefore, when he now publicly announces his intention to support Mr. BRYAN, Chicago platform and all, during the coming campaign, it is only by reference to his many tergiversations in the past that Mr. COCKRAN'S present position can be understood and justly appreciated.

Our readers have no doubt sufficiently attended to the remarkable statement printed by us yesterday, in which Mr. COCKRAN attempts to justify his promised support of BRYAN. He tells us that W. J. BRYAN was not objectionable to him in 1896; it was the platform, not the man, against which his gorge rose. He expects the Democratic Party to reaffirm the Chicago platform. He does not ask as a condition of his support that it abate its attachment to Populism and repudiation. He believes, however, that anti-imperialism will be the dominating issue of the campaign and that he may safely support Mr. BRYAN, standing upon a platform of free silver, Populism, and Socialism, confident that nothing can be done in the next four years to impair the safety of our currency, and feeling in his soul that the awful peril of imperialism must be now averted at all hazards. In effect, Mr. COCKRAN sets up the novel proposition that the issues of the campaign will be those which are presented, not in the person of the candidate and the declarations of the platform, but in the beliefs which the individual supporter of the candidate may find it convenient to profess. While we are aware that citations from the past utterances of Mr. COCKRAN can hardly impair whatever political influence he may have preserved through his changes of party and principle, it is impossible to refrain from presenting a few quotations which will make evident the immense space he has traversed in his sudden bound from Republicanism to Bryanism.

In September, 1897, previous to the nomination of Gen. TRACY for the Mayoralty, Mr. COCKRAN addressed a friend a letter, in which he severely arraigned SETH LOW, and made plain his intention to support the Platt candidate, whoever he might be. He then insisted that the issues raised by the Chicago platform were moral in their nature and continuing in respect to the evil they might do. From that letter we quote:

> But you and I believe that a declaration in favor of the repudiation of public and private contracts presented a moral as well as a political question, and we could not conceive that political conventions have any power to license violations of the moral law. Because we believe that the Chicago platform was a crusade against honesty, we felt ourselves bound in conscience to repudiate its utterances, to deny the authority of the convention to adopt it, and to oppose the candidates who stood upon it.
>
> Now, the moral law does not change with a lapse of time nor the passage of a season. What was immoral last year is immoral this year.

Mr. COCKRAN addressed a great Republican meeting in the Grand Central Palace on Saturday evening, Oct. 30, 1897, in support of the candidacy of Gen. TRACY. We take pleasure in quoting some of the orator's utterances upon that occasion:

> Then [last year] we battled against the forces of Bryanism for the defense of those material possessions which are only owned by a majority of our population. To-day we stand arrayed in defense of those same possessions, against the same forces, reinforced by deserters from the supporters of order.
>
> The contest bears directly upon the fortunes of Bryanism in this respect, that if the Bryanites succeed in electing Mayor in this capital of Eastern civilization and progress, nothing will avert a repetition of the campaign of 1896 in 1900.
>
> Now, I hold it that the next gravest danger that could overhang this country to the absolute election of BRYAN, is a renewed candidacy of BRYAN. The prosperity and industry of this country cannot stand contests such as that we have passed through last year repeated every Presidential election.
>
> The Democratic ship is no longer Democratic. It has been seized by a Populist crew who have run up the black flag of piracy and Anarchy to the masthead.
>
> "What was immoral last year is immoral this year," said Mr. COCKRAN, but he avows his cheerful willingness to put up with all the monstrous immorality of the Chicago platform and to support BRYAN, shifty, unsteady, and unsafe, the living embodiment of all the mischief written into that platform by its Populist authors.
>
> "The Democratic ship has been seized by a Populist crew who have run up the black flag of piracy and Anarchy to the masthead," said Mr. COCKRAN two years ago. "What ho! my hearties!" now exclaims this same Mr. COCKRAN, as he steps upon the deck, salutes the commander, doffs his cap to the Jolly Roger, and enrolls himself among the pirates and Anarchists of the crew.
>
> "Populism," said Mr. COCKRAN, "is a sonorous declamation, based on a fundamental misconception of facts." So is anti-imperialism. It is a word, a silly and empty war cry of the infatuated, corresponding to no political condition or existing state of facts. Yet this myth and phantom of anti-imperialism is Mr. COCKRAN'S only pretext for going over to the pirates and Anarchists.
>
> No man can attain to any standing in our politics, no man can gain the ear or influence the minds of honest Americans who has within the space of four years expressed his devotion to the utterly incompatible and mutually destructive principles which Mr. COCKRAN has professed.

MISS ANTHONY'S MILLION.

During the past week Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY has resigned her place at the head of the organization for the promotion of woman suffrage in order to devote her time and energies to raising a fund of $1,000,000—a sort of endowment of the movement to secure its continuous active agitation. Of time she cannot in the ordinary course of things count on very much, for she will be eighty years old on the 15th of next month; of energy her supply seems unimpaired and ample.

Miss ANTHONY'S name is known to most of the newspaper readers of the United States in connection with her vigorous and uncompromising advocacy of equal political rights for women. Very many of the allusions to her have been intended to be humorous and have been unsympathetic. Her downright expression and bearing, her fearlessness in every direction, her indifference to many of the cherished conventions of her sex, combined with some striking peculiarities of appearance, have at once challenged the newspaper humorist and brought her within the range of his not very extended resources. But among those who have known her best and those who have in State and Federal Legislatures had to deal with the questions she has discussed before them, she has won cordial respect for her character and for her intellectual powers. And if her life shall ever be fully written it will contain proof of unselfish helpfulness to others and of many a winning womanly quality which her critics delight to deny to her.

We should not at all be surprised if Miss ANTHONY succeeded in raising the fund she has undertaken to raise. It will be in these days, with the amount of what may be called idle wealth in the possession of men and still more of women who do not care to spend it after the fashionable manner and who find some difficulty in bestowing it on objects that really appeal to their minds, a far easier task than some that she has carried through with triumph in the past. And no one can deny that the creation of such a fund will be as good use for money as many that the rich indulge in. The promotion of agitation of the political rights of women can at the very worst do no harm, because, though those rights may be as pregnant with mischief as their most bitter opponents believe, they will not be secured until the public mind is well prepared for them nor until these opponents have had a good chance to demonstrate the evils involved in their exercise. We certainly are not of those who think with Miss ANTHONY that the suffrage and all other political rights should be extended to women on the conditions now applied to men. But on the other hand we are still less to be counted among those that think that the rule of men is beyond criticism or that the movement for the extension of the suffrage and for the protection of the property and personal rights of women which has accompanied it has not already done a great deal of good. Men are in theory chivalrous, of course, and there may be nothing finer than their instinctive reverence and tender regard for the weaker creatures depending on them, but in practice the possession of undisputed and indisputable monopoly of control is sadly demoralizing for human beings of either sex. The changes in the status of women before the law in the last half century have been both substantial and beneficent, and they have in the main been due to the agitation that such women as Miss ANTHONY have conducted. If there shall be found men and women to give a million of dollars to continue it the world will, perhaps, not be so much nearer the millennium as the promoters expect, but it may be really a little better than it is. Even that would be worth a million as millions go.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

It seems that the President has seen a light on the question of Puerto Rico. In his message he recommended that the tariff of the United States should be extended to the island. This was the desire of the islanders. In his eagerness to serve them the President seems quite to have forgotten that there was such a thing as the sacred principle of Protection and that he had been personally much interested in it until his attention was distracted by other matters. It was not, apparently, until the faithful wound of The Tribune took him under the fifth rib that his attention was recalled to it. For a McKinley to be described by a Tribune as a "thoughtless Republican" was, indeed, calculated to break in upon his golden dreams of Free Trade.

It is now given out from Washington that "the Administration has not changed its policy in respect to Puerto Rico" and is still of the opinion that, while concessions may properly be made to the island, it would be a dangerous precedent to extend the tariff ring fence so as to include any of our dependencies. With the President's message not yet two months old, in which he distinctly recommended what the Administration now opposes, there is a refreshing coolness about this manifest untruth. The Tribune and the Protectionists are to be congratulated upon their victory.

Practically, and for the present purpose, it does not much matter. The concession for the products of Puerto Rico of 20 per cent., recommended by Senator PLATT of Connecticut, having been accepted by the Administration, will doubtless be enacted. It is to be hoped that it will be enacted at once, and the sufferings of the island, which are real and serious, be thereby relieved. A differential of one-fifth in their favor will apparently open our markets as widely to the sugar, tobacco, and coffee of the island as would the removal of duties from them altogether. It will make a market for everything the island produces. The long stagnation, followed by the recent acute distress, seems likely to be succeeded by something in the nature of a "boom." American capital, as well as American enterprise, may be expected to be attracted thither. It is obvious what an effect the sight of the prosperity of Puerto Rico will have upon Cuban politics. The industrial and commercial classes of Cuba will begin to clamor for similar privileges, even though they are to be had only by the acceptance of similar conditions. Those conditions do not include political assimilation, much less the prospect of admission to Statehood. At most they point to as large a measure of local self-government as it may be found desirable to bestow, under the flag and protection of the United States.

THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Jan. 16 a bill was introduced into the Senate at Albany calling for an appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose of establishing a State hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. This subject should be promptly brought to the attention of the taxpayers through the medium of your valuable paper. The questions to be considered are: Should the State enter into a matter of this kind from philanthropic motives, or in order to protect its citizens from this disease, and the probable cost to the taxpayers? It will be conceded by a very large majority that philanthropic motives should be ruled out from this discussion, and that each county should be required to care for its sick poor without aid from the State. The important considerations, then, are protection and expense.

It require no elaborate argument to prove that the proposition as it stands involves a very considerable initial outlay upon the part of the State, besides large annual appropriations to sustain the work, while the effort would be a farce as a means of protection, and would probably deter the Legislature from attacking this disease at its most vulnerable point. Tuberculosis is not confined to the hovels of the poor, or to crowded tenement houses, but attacks persons in all classes of society. The disease is conceded to be infectious, and it is supposed to spread from one individual to another in a similar manner to typhoid fever. The question then is, Will the establishment of a State sanatorium as proposed protect the citizens of this State? Most assuredly not. In the first place, it is only proposed to deal with incipient cases among the poor, leaving the advanced cases as centres of infection, and allowing the rich, who can travel, to scatter the tubercle bacilli from one end of the State to the other. Secondly, it cannot, because in order to stamp out an infectious disease the quarantine must not only include all of the infected persons, but it must guard against every source of infection. If the proposition were enlarged to include the quarantine of every infected individual in the State, it would still be inadequate, as one of the chief sources of infection would remain.

The Tuberculosis Committee of the New York State Board of Health, in its reports for 1897 and 1898, asserts that one of the chief sources of tubercular infection is the infected food products from tuberculous cattle, and that it is only by eradicating tuberculosis among cattle that the increased spread of tuberculosis in the human family can be successfully restricted. It is, therefore, probable that should every infected person in the State be quarantined immediately and infected persons from other States be refused admission to the State of New York, within one year a very large additional number of persons would show signs of the disease unless this source of infection is removed. As well might the State attempt to pump Lake Ontario dry while the Niagara River continues to pour into the lake its huge volume of water as to try to eradicate tuberculosis by means of quarantine and sanatoria while its citizens continue to partake of infected food products. Granting that every person suffering from this disease may become a centre of infection, the question arises whether the danger from this source is sufficiently urgent to demand isolation.

In 1897 the New York City Board of Health, in a circular of information issued to physicians, states: "It is to be remembered that while tuberculosis is always the result of infection, yet it is far less readily communicated than such diseases as smallpox, scarlatina, &c., and if proper sanitary conditions can be secured in each case there is little danger of the transmission of the disease to others." It is also freely admitted by sanitarians everywhere that when a consumptive carefully attends to the destruction of his sputum he may with impunity mingle freely with his family. It is moreover a matter of record that during the period between 1884 and 1890 the decrease of the death rate from tuberculosis in the City of New York was 14.8 per cent. This result was obtained by means of the unusual precautions taken by the local Board of Health, and proves that the disease may not only be controlled, but practically eradicated, by the persistent and energetic use of the agencies now in existence. What seems to be required is not isolation, but education and a wise use of their discretionary powers by the various Health Boards in the State, and a hearty co-operation between these boards and the medical profession.

Another phase of this subject should not be overlooked. Second only in its baneful effects to infected food products is the habit indulged in by our citizens of taking patent and proprietary medicines. Inspired by the numerous advertisements in both the secular and religious press or by the advice of some well-meaning though ill-advised friend, a large number of people prescribe for themselves only to discover when too late that they have been grossly deceived and that their lives must pay the forfeit. It is, indeed, extremely doubtful whether the majority of cases of incipient tuberculosis ever be discovered until the Legislature prohibits the sale of these nostrums. The suggestions has been made that a State sanatorium could be used as an experimental station where the disease could be studied and new methods of treatment tested. No reasonable objection can be made to an appropriation to enable the State Board of Health to investigate the disease and the various methods adopted in dealing with it, but even such investigation can be carried on in connection with the large sanatorium at Saranac Lake without the necessity of a new foundation.

The question of expense should the State undertake to deal effectually with this disease by quarantine is appalling. Dr. Veeder estimates the number of infected persons in the State of New York at 50,000. To properly care for this large number would, at the least calculation, cost about $1 per day per capita, which would amount in one year to $18,250,000, to say nothing of buildings, equipment, medical attendance, &c. Add to this the outlay required to protect our citizens from infected food products, and the conclusion is irresistible that even the Empire State cannot assume a burden so vast. All idea of restricting this disease by means of sanatoria or of stamping it out by means of the isolation of infected persons should be abandoned and the same modus operandi observed as obtains in other infectious disease viz., each case should be reported to the local Board of Health and proper hygiene taught by the physician in charge of the case. When an infected family changes its location the Board of Health should be notified, and the vacated apartments, rooms, or houses should be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the health authorities.

The State Board of Health should be directed to cause the slaughter of all infected animals and the destruction of all infected food products in the State and to maintain a strict quarantine against infected animals and infected food products from other States. In addition to this, immediate steps should be taken to have physiology, hygiene, and dietetics taught in the public schools in order that the rising generation may know how to escape disease. If necessary, additional powers should be conferred upon the State Board of Health and these regulations rigidly enforced. In no other way is it possible to efficiently deal with this disease. In no other way can the work be accomplished at so small an expense to the State.

JOSHUA L. BARTON, M. D.
New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

COST OF GAS SEVENTY YEARS AGO

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your fine comprehensive summary of the progress of the century, which appeared editorially at the beginning of the year, you make especial mention of the fact that it was not until about 1830 or later that gas came into use as an illuminant. Perhaps, in view of the present animated discussion concerning gas affairs in general, and the demand for cheaper gas in particular, it may interest you to learn both the exact date at which it was in actual use by some householders in the City of New York and also the price at which it was then furnished them, as is revealed by an examination of some bundles of old bills of various items covering two or three years of that period. That both the date and cost may be fixed thus precisely, we are indebted to the fact that these bills were for the most part rendered to an old-time lawyer with an instinctive aversion to destroying any black-and-white evidence whatever that might later be available.

One gas bill, transcribed verbatim, reads as follows:

New York, Nov. 2, 1831.
Mr. C. H. S. 102 Blank Street.
Index 400. 1700.

From Oct. 1 to Nov. 2.	$ c.
To 1,300 cubic feet of gas, at 7.00	9.10
To 1 month's rent of meter	.15
To 1 month's rent of fixtures	.96
	10.21

Received payment 6 Nov., 1831.
S. B. DEAN, Collector.

The bill for November and December immediately following was larger, being for 5,875 cubic feet, $27.12; a charge of $2.50 for two months' rent of meter and fixtures making its sum total $29.71. The large and varied assortment of candlesticks which survived with the bills furnish evidence that the record of the meter was kept down by tallow dips and spermaceti candles.

In all the scores of items both of necessities and luxuries in daily life enumerated in these bills no one other particular shows so wide a variance in cost during a period of seventy years. Even the coal bills—when the then slow, tedious method of transportation to tide water is considered—seem moderate by comparison, for, although the holder of these must have kept them for his own amusement, after he arrived in a region where 3s. 6d. per ton, delivered, was then a fair average price for anthracite, they variously show that "Lackawanna coal" was bought of J. H. Blasdell, 13 Batavia Street, at $12.50 per ton, or of Jones & Wurts at $11, while in bills from other agents "Lehigh" as well as "Schuylkill" was somewhat less. But it remained for Samuel B. Reeve & Co., corner Canal and Elm and Murray and Washington Streets, to foreshadow a coal trust, and show a possible benefit to the consumer in a combination, by the selling at "The Peach Orchard Coal Landing" of the entire list at an average price of $7.50; moreover, catering not alone to the economies of their patrons, but to their sense of the aesthetic as well by imprinting on the end of each bill slip a fine steel engraving that would be no discredit to a banknote, portraying said "Peach Orchard," rising on a sunny slope above the coal-laden boats, presumably on the North River waterfront. There are many further features of interest to be noted in these files of old accounts which serve to show vivid and picturesque characteristics of their day, but only in the one instance to which I called your attention in the beginning do they seem to come in touch again with the affairs of to-day; all the rest are entirely things of the past and gone.

C. E. S.
Scranton, Penn., Jan. 25, 1900.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the letters on public questions printed in THE TIMES are quite as interesting and instructive as the editorials. That of Thomas Conyngton in THE TIMES of last Sunday, (Jan. 21,) in which he criticises a portion of Senator Beveridge's speech on the Philippines, makes the Senator's rhetoric look rather foolish. Speaking of the Government jobs in the Philippines, the Senator says: "Let no one fear that our party workers will seek to fill these places without regard to fitness." Your correspondent's answer is a clincher: "This fear would seem to have the best justification in our own experience. * * * Who brought pressure to bear on our too amiable President to relax the civil service rules * * *? Who is responsible for the power and prominence of men like Platt, Quay, Gorman, Croker, and Louis Payn in the administration of civilized government in our country but these same party workers? * * * Can the leopard change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin?" To reason as Senator Beveridge does is to reason that because the Tammany Government of New York City has been faithless over a few things we ought to make it a ruler over many. Ought not good government, like charity, to begin at home?

In another letter, in to-day's (Jan. 25) TIMES, Theodore McGarrah somewhat heatedly, but on the whole rightly, criticises your editorial, "Anti-Imperialism Hard Hit," in THE TIMES of Jan. 20. After rereading the editorial I find it rather flippant, and hardly worthy of serious notice. But I would like to say a few words, even if stammeringly, in regard to your attack on the principle of "the consent of the governed" and the Declaration of Independence.

It seems that you have a good deal of contempt for this document, for no other reason than that those who differ with you on the Philippine question cling to it as one of the pillars of popular liberty. You have said somewhere, I believe, that the Declaration was never intended to apply to a people like the Filipinos, but to peoples more or less accustomed to Anglo-Saxon institutions. Now, it seems to me that the Declaration is the enunciation by some of the best and wisest men this country has produced of an ideal of popular government in which this Nation had its birth, and that to ridicule this ideal because it stands in the way of some little scheme in which we are temporarily interested is unwise and dangerous. To deny the application of the principle that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" to the Filipinos, seems to be a long step toward denying its application to a large portion of our own people, whose use of the right of suffrage could scarcely be less intelligent and noxious than it is. Allow me to quote a passage from Abraham Lincoln's Lewiston speech which is well worth printing. Speaking of the fathers of this Republic, he says: "Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began, so that truth and justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man should thereafter dare to limit or circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built. Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions, * * * let me entreat you to come back. Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution."

Perhaps we run less risk of being wrong on this question by believing with Lincoln than by believing with those whom self-interest has made temporarily blind to the leavening power of high political ideals.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1900. P. A. N.

SYMPATHY FOR THE UNDER DOG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is altogether too much talk about the "under dog" in this Anglo-Boer controversy. Carried to its logical conclusion, the inference to be drawn from H. R. Ostrom's letter is obvious. If we should see a burly wrongdoer resisting the attempts of five or more policemen to arrest him, our sympathies should all be on the side of the wrongdoer, because he is the "under dog." This may be sportsmanlike, love of fair play, but it surely is not just reasoning. The arbitrament of nations is far too serious a matter to be mentally linked with a twenty-foot ring or a set of Marquis of Queensberry rules.

To those whose hysterical vision can see in this war nothing but a gigantic empire bending all its ponderous forces to crush the life out of two feeble republics it would no doubt be more satisfactory if Clullius Krüger and Tullus Hostilius Buller would agree to select three men from each side, (say three Boers vs. three British,) and let the sextet settle the dispute by combat to the death in view of the assembled armies. This would be giving the "under dog" a chance, sure enough, but alas! (H. R. Ostrom et al.) the methods of belligerent nations in A. D. 1900 show no tendency to return to those of 650 B. C.

Capt. Mahan, formerly commander of the United States cruiser Chicago, and author of "The Life of Admiral Farragut," is well able to take care of himself in National polemics, but where probably his modesty forbids him to reply to certain details of H. R. Ostrom's letter I may be permitted to say that, if my memory does not deceive me, the title of "Mr." Mahan's greatest work is not, as quoted by the former, "English Sea Power in History," but "Influence of Sea Power upon History," a distinctive difference which, if I quote correctly, deprives of its sting the opening sentence of the honorable member of the Holland Society.

MATTHEW C. WOODWARD.
New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

A QUESTION OF CREED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper this morning there is an article, "Fight Against Unitarianism." I wonder if Dr. Dixon and his friends ever saw the "Service Book" of the Unitarian Church of Charleston, S. C. If so, they will read that "Jesus of Nazareth is the Christ, the Son, and Messenger of God." In the "Family Prayers" they will read "We ask all things in the name and as disciples of Thy blessed Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. * * * Above all, we adore Thy mercy in sending Thy Son into the world to redeem us from sin, and show us the Father."

A few years ago the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, whose theology and Christian life are above question or reproach, received by letter as a member into his church a person from the Unitarian Church of Charleston, S. C. Do Dr. Dixon and his friends remember the demonstration in the Brooklyn Academy of Music a few years ago in commemoration of the birthday of William Ellery Channing, the father, so called, of Unitarianism in this country? A Methodist Bishop said his library would not be complete without Channing's works. Of course, like all beliefs, there are Unitarians and Unitarians, as there are open and close communion Baptists.

It is said a man went to heaven, saw all kinds of "beliefs," but looked in vain for a certain sect. He asked "Are there no Baptists here?" He was told to look in a far-off corner, and there was a little company of them holding close communion.

L. A. PAYNE.
Brooklyn, Jan. 26, 1900.

THE DEATH PENALTY AND CRIME

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read the article about capital punishment which Mr. N. M. Curtis wrote for your issue of last Sunday. I have considered the arguments for its abolition which he presents. I attended the initial meeting of those who gathered in the little meeting house in East Sixteenth Street one Saturday evening in December, and have since met again to form an association to fight for the repeal of the death-dealing provision of the laws of our State. I believe the arguments which are presented by Mr. Curtis, and which were given at the meeting, to be reasonable and convincing. I sincerely hope that they may have great influence to remedy this defect in our laws. If this proves to be so, I shall feel encouraged to have greater faith in our State Legislature.

But though the law dealing capital punishment to certain sorts of offenders may be cause for thankfulness to those who desire to see criminals punished and pecuniary expense saved to the State, would not the repeal of this law be greater cause for thanksgiving to those who are lovers of peace and good morals, if the reason given for the repeal were that society desired to strive by appeal to reason rather than brute fear, to diminish that most reprehensible of crimes for which death stands as the penalty in this State? I have not heard from a single advocate of the abolition of capital punishment a single protest of this nature against this barbarous way of "revenging an evil," or "righting a wrong," or "protecting society," or whatever else advocates of capital punishment may claim is its effect. I have heard our good friends the Quakers declare they believe "that man has no right to destroy what he cannot give or restore—human life," and I have heard these same friends admit that that argument is sentiment; but I have not met any who believe that killing by right of law to remedy any evil whatsoever is virtually admitting the inefficacy of the human intellect to govern the state which we call "society." Yet such an admission it is. We have arisen from the prehistoric barbarous state in which we once lived by cultivation of intellect. We have formed social order and maintained it by development of and reliance upon the intellect. We have striven to prove that far mightier is right than might, and in the teaching of the axiom we have necessarily taught one another that we can live happiest by conforming our lives to the Golden Rule. We (I speak of law-abiding citizens) believe and understand its wisdom; murderers and other lawbreakers do not. Yet to ultimately enforce its truth upon other (to-be) lawbreakers we revert to an instrument of savagery which the inception of the age of reason taught us to discard as cumbersome and ineffectual. Why do we do it? Why do we seek by appealing to the brute fear of the community to teach what for years and years we have believed, have in truth known, cannot be taught save by cultivation of intellect and reason that finds response in the brain? Why our despair? Do we admit after these many centuries that the brain is futile to guide us in certain phases of our civilization? Are we ready to agree in saying that the baser elements, like fear, are more potent to help the right and prevent the wrong than is an argument that appeals to the mind of a man? I do not believe it.

I anticipate hearing the assertion that murderers' brains will not respond to intellectual appeal, that they are in a state of disease. But society has its remedies for the infirm, and it gives all possible nourishment and stimulus to such, and the killing of murderers is not intended for deterring them. They cannot be reached by warnings of a fearful end more than by reason. If indifferent to reason, they will, by the same token, be indifferent to fear. Gen. Curtis and others have proved that fear is not an efficient deterrent. But it is known that in the last moments of murderers they have expressed—nay, more, they have betrayed—great sorrow for their deeds, and (as the observers believed) because they in the exercise of that better element of their nature—the intellect—had seen the great damage they had wrought in life and wholly because they feared hell or other punishment beyond the grave. Have not we, here, reason to be encouraged to believe that the work of prevention may be rendered as effective through the instrumentality of reason as by brute force, and, further, without that incalculable, that stupendous moral stupefaction that is wrought by the shedding of blood in the blind, desperate effort to attain to what we cannot reach by means which are compatible with our philosophy?

I take it, we all see the same end. But I am sorry to have to believe that Mr. Curtis and our friends who use his argument seek it not for the reason I have endeavored to here review. JAY KNICKERBOCKER.
New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said and written of late concerning the disregard of sanitary laws on the cars of the surface and elevated roads of this city. Granting the need for general improvement, would it not be well in the crusade against overcrowding, imperfect heating and ventilation, and neglect of broom and scrubbing brush, to direct a vigorous effort toward stamping out an evil far more dangerous to the public health, namely, that still unabated nuisance, the spitting habit?

It is not a pleasant theme to discuss, nor will fine, soft words express the loathing and disgust refinement feels at the frequent exhibitions of the abominable practice; but when it comes to the condition of the stairways leading to some of the elevated stations, the whole range of the English language hasn't an expletive strong enough to fit the offense.

It cannot be ignored, however, for there, day after day, may be seen those accumulations of rotten expectoration left to besmear the gowns of the women, or, ground into dust under foot, ready at the first puff of wind to offer their myriads of disease germs to throat and nostril.

While the remedy lies with the individual, there is always ignorance to reckon with, as well as a selfishness that will not voluntarily respect the rights of others, and an ill-bred vulgarity that has no appreciation of delicate sensibilities. Boards of Health may go on passing resolutions and posting notices until the crack of doom, but without the active co-operation of the railroad management and the support of the law no lasting impression will ever be made upon such offenders. PRISCA.
New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

The Death of Ervin Hopkins, Jr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A telegram from Chicago appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES and several local papers in the editions of Jan. 25 announcing the death of Ervin Hopkins, Jr., a former resident of New York City.

The items erroneously stated that the death occurred from the bite of a poisonous reptile. The facts, as vouched for by his friends who were with him at the time of his death, are that his death occurred from an acute attack of heart disease.

He was engaged in superintending the affairs of the firm in which he was interested, which had valuable concessions from the Colombian Government along the head waters of the Orinoco River. In order to carry out the terms of the concession, he was operating a steel boat, built for him in the United States last Fall. Some accident had occurred to the boat, and while attempting to raise it, the cable broke, and Mr. Hopkins started in a rowboat for Arauca, a distance of twenty miles, to procure more material and assistance. While making this trip he was stricken with heart disease, and lived only long enough to reach the shore of the river. He was subject to attacks of this kind.

N. W. HALSEY.
New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

Why the British Fail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has several times discussed with much intelligence the causes of the failure of British military operations in South Africa. Is it not possible that the British officers and soldiers soon lose heart in such a struggle against liberty? Perhaps Tommy Atkins is really too brave a man to enjoy slaughtering the beardless boys and graybeards who cling so heroically to their kopjes and shoot and sing "Old Hundred" with equal enthusiasm. This view of the case may not strike the general public or military critics, but is not military history full of examples of the failure of the best organized campaigns when brave men are sent to do that which humanity cannot but lament? After all, was not Gladstone right when he solved the South African problem on a basis of noble generosity, and are not his enemies brought to confusion for introducing pessimism where a little broad optimism as to peaceable methods might have gone a long way in the real civilization of South Africa?

G. H. BENEDICT.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1900.

NUGGETS.

New Leaves.

Teacher—Johnny, what time of the year is it when the leaves begin to turn?

Johnny Update—New Year's.—Brooklyn Life.

The Inevitable Reminder.

An Atchison man who gives little children nickels says that their mothers never fail to say, "Now, what do you say for it?"—Atchison Globe.

Would Have It Sheltered.

Native—Yes, that's where the lighthouse stood; but the big storm last Fall swept it down.

Lady Visitor—I don't wonder. It was foolish of them to build it in such an exposed place—Philadelphia Record.

The

The Evolution of the Seeing Eye.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WILLIAM PATTEN.

Professor of Zoölogy in Dartmouth College.

TO the layman it is no doubt something of a mystery how the biologist can feel sure that animals so different from one another as fishes, frogs, or mammals are blood relatives having a common descent from ancestors that must have lived many millions of years ago.

But the methods used by the biologist are very simple. He goes on the assumption that blood relationship and similarity in descent are indicated by similarity in structure.

The scientist, in reading the remote past of the organic kingdom and predicting its future, uses the same method that a boy does when he unhesitatingly identifies a kitten as the offspring of a cat, and, barring accidents, feels sure that it is destined to become a cat and the ancestor of cats. The boy recognizes the kitten because it is like other kittens in color, shape, and the proportion of its various parts. But as color, size, and the proportion of parts are extremely variable quantities, the anatomist neglects them altogether when he wishes to determine more remote relationships, as, for instance, the relationship between a fish, a frog, and a dog. He then goes below the surface and looks for similarities in the relative position of one part to another, and in the manner in which they grow and are bound together to form a complete organism.

There are certain structural and mental resemblances between mankind and the apes so obvious as to at once arouse in one the sense of the ludicrous, or of the deepest awe and reverence, according as one's eye is caught by the unexpected resemblances, or pictures to one's self these two organisms as different stages in a line of organic progress that extends downward far beyond the simplest animals and plants into the bottomless abyss of the past, and upward and onward into a future as bright with possibilities for man's progress as was ever imagined.

There are some organs which for some reason or other always appear at certain stages of development, and may remain practically unchanged throughout life; in other animals they are seen for a short time only, or perhaps a mere trace of them appears and then vanishes. For example, every back-boned animal has a series of perforations or slits on either side of the throat, and around these slits, or gill openings, the blood vessels are arranged in a characteristic manner. In all true fishes a stream of water is forced through these openings, which aerates the blood that flows in abundance through the surrounding tissue. In frogs the same gill slits and blood vessels are present during the tadpole stage, but they gradually disappear as the tadpole changes into a frog, and only the first two pairs remain, in a greatly modified form, as the lower jaw and parts of the cartilaginous support for the larynx. We find the same gill slits during the early stages of foetal life in the throat of human beings, but all except the first two pairs quickly disappear; these remain, as in the frog, and ultimately form the lower jaw and certain cartilages that attach the larynx to the base of the skull. Wherever these gill slits occur, whether in a shark, a frog, a bird, or a human being, they are always situated in the same relative place, and grow in the same way; the blood comes to them from the same sources, passes around them in the same direction, and is finally discharged into the same vessels, whether the animal happens to make use of its gills in respiration or not; and finally each gill-bar, that is the flesh and bone that lie between two adjacent slits is supplied by a set of nerves arising from exactly the same part of the brain. Every vertebrate animal known has at one time or another just such a set of gill slits, and no other animals, not belonging to the vertebrates, have anything resembling them in these respects. The same thing is seen to be true of almost every other important organ of the body, when we come to analyze its structure and see how it develops in the egg or embryo.

The brain of a fish, for example, differs from that of a human being only in size and in the relative development of its various parts; it is composed of the same elements, the same subdivisions; contains very nearly the same number of nerves, supplying the same organs, and arising from the same corresponding parts of the brain. No animal not a back-boned animal, has a brain showing anything like such an arrangement. As we ascend the vertebrate series, from the lowest fishes to man, we find that by an almost imperceptible series of changes, of course fluctuating here and there, the fish brain assumes more and more the characteristics of the higher mammals, and finally of man. The style of architecture changes as development goes on, and each great group of back-boned animals, such as birds, frogs, turtles, and mammals, has its own characteristic structure, but the anatomist sees the same plan in them all, just as you would recognize your own nine-room Colonial homestead, even though a modern tenant should add a Queen Anne roof or a bow-window here and there. The biologist concludes from such facts as these, that have been worked out with an astonishing amount of care and detail, that all vertebrates have descended from a common stock, most of the existing forms being more or less modified offshoots from different levels along the line of development. Some organs seem to quickly reach their full development and remain practically unchanged through an enormously long line of ancestors, as, for example, the lateral eyes, the two eyes you and I see with; they are called "lateral" to distinguish them from other eyes that perhaps you never heard of, and yet remnants of them are hidden away in your brain and have been in the brains of your remote ancestors for countless generations past. The lateral eyes have come down to us from our fish-like ancestors practically unchanged, except for eyelids and tear glands, and some other parts of minor importance. The coats of the eye, the muscles that move the eyeball, and the nerves that supply them, differ in unimportant respects only from the human eye or from that of any other back-boned animal. Such an eye is of little value to the comparative anatomist for determining relationships within the back-boned animals, because all subdivisions of the vertebrates show very nearly the same peculiarities in the structure of their eyes. The same thing is true of the median eye, just mentioned. This organ has long been known as the pineal gland. It is a conical body about as big as a pea, lying near the centre of the brain, deeply covered by overlying folds of the cerebrum and cerebellum. Some of the old philosophers thought it might be the seat of the soul, perhaps because it was situated near the centre of the brain, and because it afforded a sufficiently secluded spot within which the soul could hide itself.

But the biologist finally discovered in certain frogs and lizards, where the brain is simpler and its various lobes are smaller, that the pineal gland was situated at the end of a long, hollow stalk just under a semi-transparent spot in the roof of the skull, so that a glimmer of light could fall on the gland. In these animals the organ did not look like a gland, but showed unmistakable evidences of being a rudimentary eye. Since this discovery many students have studied the structure and development of this organ, and we now know that a rudimentary eye like this is present in almost every backboned animal. It always begins its growth in the young animal as a tubular projection from the roof of a brain chamber, and so constant is its location throughout the vertebrates that it serves as a very valuable landmark by which to identify and locate other parts of the brain. It is doubtful whether it is ever of much value as an eye, even, although it does in some cases have a very respectable lens, optic nerve, and retina. I mean by that if the lateral eye of an animal were destroyed its median eye, even at its best, would hardly do more than enable the animal to respond to a change from light to dark or vice versa. In the great majority of cases it is of no use whatever as an eye. The pineal eye lies underneath the soft spot on the top of a baby's head, and if its nerve were long enough the eye might reach the surface in that region, and not in the middle of the forehead as sometimes represented on the old cyclopean monsters. The Greeks probably drew their inspiration for the creation of these mythical beings not from any knowledge of the pineal eye, but from the observation of rather rare human freaks in which the two median eyes are actually fused into one. If you ever get a good look at a tadpole you may be able to see a minute whitish spot on top of its head between the eyes. The pineal eye lies under this spot just inside the skull.

Of course, you have already asked why does every backboned animal have such an eye if it is of no use. Different biologists would answer that question in different ways, but most of them would say that such an eye was probably present in the ancestors of the vertebrates, and that for some reason, perhaps because it did not have the right construction or connections, it was finally in part supplanted by the more favorably circumstanced lateral eyes.

There is one remarkable feature about the eyes of vertebrates not seen in any other animals. In both the lateral and pineal eyes, the retina, or the sensitive part of the eye, on which the light acts, is a part of the wall of the brain, which, when the animal is very young, grows out toward the surface of the head so that the light can reach it. Each retina is finally located at the end of a long hollow tube that leads into the cavity of the brain. The tube, which is made of the same kind of tissue as the brain and retina, is ultimately converted into the optic nerve.

As we have already indicated, biologists are agreed that the higher warm-blooded vertebrates are descended from fishes much like those that exist to-day, because there is a really wonderful resemblance in structure between a fish and a human being, the two extreme types in the series; and the younger the human being is, say during the first few weeks of its development within the mother's womb, the more perfect is this resemblance. But when we ask what were the ancestors of the lowest vertebrates, we find that the greatest difference of opinion prevails, and the problem is so difficult that many believe that it will never be solved, because it is probably that the real ancestors have long been extinct, and perhaps have left no trace behind by which their structure can be determined. This, then, is the real gap in our genealogy, and it is more important for the biologist to discover the animals that filled it than those that bridge over the narrow space between man and the apes. Some have thought the ancestors of the vertebrates were like annelida, that is, worms made of a succession of joints or rings, like the earth worms and clam worms; others have assigned this honor to insects, or to the ascidians, and to several other forms, whose names would not mean anything except to a naturalist. If we could only find in any of these animals indications of a hollow brain like that found in all vertebrates, or gill slits, or a primitive backbone, or tubular brain eyes, we would feel pretty confident that animals having such organs were either the ancestors of the vertebrates or very much like them. Now we find that almost without exception the invertebrates, that is all those animals that do not have a backbone, have eyes formed of little pits or depressions in the outer skin, sometimes a comparatively long way off from the brain; and although the retina of an invertebrate and a vertebrate eye is much alike, the latter is always inside out, and arises from the inside of the brain, while the former is right side up and arises from the outer skin of the body.

If a vertebrate inherits its eyes from some invertebrate, how did its eyes happen to get inside its brain? That is not so hard to answer as it may appear. If you examine a frog's egg, or that of a chick or a mouse, you will see that the whole brain and spinal cord is merely a slipper-shaped thickening of the outer skin, like a callous on the palm of your hand, and of course exposed to the direct action of everything that can stimulate the skin. As it grows thicker it is gradually folded into a long tube that quickly sinks out of sight below the surface, without leaving even a scar behind. Now, in some cases, while the brain is still on the surface of the back, we can see the eyes developing out of a part of the skin just as they are in invertebrates, but they are here situated on the very edge of the brain, and when the brain is infolded the eyes are carried down with it, turned inside out, and a little later, at the time when the eyes are first seen by the older observers, they appear to be growing out from the wall of the brain toward the surface of the head. This shows that the eyes of vertebrates were originally derived from the skin, some distance away from the brain, and that they have not always been a part of the brain wall, as they are now.

If we could find some invertebrate whose eyes were in danger of being ingulfed by an ingrowing brain it might give us some clue to the ancestry of the vertebrates. Indications of such a condition have been found in insects and scorpions, and in the horseshoe crap, or king crab, we find a very close approach to the vertebrate condition. The king crab has two large eyes on the side of the head, and in the middle three smaller ones about as big as the head of a pin. The extraordinary thing about it is that in the embryo crabs all these eyes lie on the edge of the brain, and as the front part of the brain is infolded the middle eyes are swept in with it, turned inside out, and finally all three of them come to lie at the end of a long tube growing out from the roof of the brain, just as the pineal eye of vertebrates. The lateral eyes barely escape being infolded with them.

But we have always supposed that the pineal eye of vertebrates was a single eye, until recently. But now that its very earliest stages of development have been studied with extreme care in some sharks, we know that it arises from several separate eyes that quickly unite to form what appears to be a single eye. Thus the resemblance between the midian eye of a crab and the pineal eye of vertebrates is made still more striking.

Of course we may not conclude from these facts that vertebrates have descended from king crabs, because the latter are comparatively modern animals that did not appear on the earth till many millions of years after the vertebrate stock was established. But the king crabs are the sole survivors of a very ancient group of spider-like crustacea that did flourish about the time the first vertebrates appeared. They are called trilobites and merostommata; some of them were gigantic fellows nearly 5 feet long and having in some respects a decidedly fish-like appearance, so much so that the elder Agassiz mistook some of them for very primitive kinds of vertebrates. Judging from the markings on their shells they must have had eyes very much like those of the king crab. These facts, together with many others that we cannot explain here, furnish very strong evidence that these ancient crabs are the long-lost ancestors of the vertebrates.

Such a study as we have outlined will serve to show how the biologist makes use of the structure and growth of various organs to read the history of the remote past; it also illustrates the way in which some organs are handed down with wonderful persistency through countless generations, long after they have passed their period of usefulness.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

Columbia Reviews the Century.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Col. Archibald Hopkins,

Chief Clerk, U. S. Court of Claims.

She stands as the years pass by her and
views the grand parade,
As it sweeps, resistless, onward through
sunshine and through shade,
Clad in the Spring's fresh verdure, alight
with the Summer's glow,
Bedecked with Autumn's fruitage, white
with the Winter's snow.
First 1800 enters with slow and stately
tread,
To wailing martial dirges, for Washington
is dead.
And all along the highways, at shops and
mills and farms,
His veterans are gathered with crêpe upon
their arms;
The nations stand uncovered, and all the
people mourn
For the father, and the chieftain, who had
all their burdens borne.
Right on the column marches, with never a
halt or break,
With a mighty swinging cadence that
makes the old thrones shake;
Naught checks its steady progress, none
dare to say it nay,
And Jefferson annexes an empire in a day.
Anon with streaming banners, with fifes
and throbbing drums,
Grim Jackson heads the legions where 1814
comes;
The people throng about him to welcome
and to greet,
The sturdy Indian fighters, rough sailors
from the fleet,
The leathern-clad backwoodsmen, the hardy
pioneers,
Stout matrons in their homespun, join in
the roaring cheers;
And on, unstayed, unfearing, till all the
land be won,
They press with axe and rifle toward the
setting of the sun;
With every group of cabins a rude log
schoolhouse grows,
The country's surest bulwark, the dread of
Freedom's foes.
Swift years pass by and vanish, the seas
grow white with sails,
Great cities line the harbors, fair hamlets
dot the vales,
Mines sink along the hillsides, great factories rise and whirr,
The furnace fires are lighted, the land is
all astir;
The axe sounds in the woodland, the rifle
rings out clear;
Vast forests yield to tillage, the red men
disappear;
Town, city, village, hamlet, with strong
newcomers teem,
And marching with the vanguard is the
mighty conqueror, steam;
It bridges rushing rivers, cuts through the
forest's gloom,
It carries every burden, moves wheel and
lathe and loom;
On stream and lake and inlet the steamboat
whistle shrill
Awakes the sleeping echoes, from rock and
wood and hill.
Full thirty years have passed her, and again
Columbia hears
The rattling, rolling drum-beat, that fills
her eyes with tears;
And doughty Scott and Taylor salute her
as they go,
Crowned with the deathless laurels of far-off Mexico;
Again there comes expansion; wide stretching fair domains,
Great mountains stored with riches, vast
fertile, blooming plains,
Bring stars to deck the banner, and o'er
their farthest reach
Extends our Saxon justice, prevails our
Saxon speech;
And California opens, and pours forth
golden streams,
Enriching, stimulating, beyond all hopes or
dreams;
Spires, hospitals, fair colleges, great legislative domes
Spring up as if by magic; the land grows
full of homes:
Art, science, oratory, the skill to nurse and
heal,
The law, the stage, the pulpit, care for the
poor man's weal;
Philosophy and literature, the bank, the
mart, the press,
The teacher's desk, the platform, all glow
with high success;
Morse flashes o'er the wires, "Behold what
God hath wrought,"
And trains the captive lightning to carry
human thought;
And patient high endeavor and dauntless
courage yield
At last their wreath of victory, to crown
heroic Field;
The thoughts of men are widened, time
almost is no more,
When underneath the ocean, from shore to
listening shore,
Is borne the healing message, writ down by
ancient pen,
"Peace, peace on earth is coming, good
will good will to men."
But the years have grown despondent, reluctant, halting slow,
For the skies are full of portent of coming
strife and woe;
Columbia stands grief-stricken, with half-averted gaze,
As '61 comes forward, with civil war ablaze.
And the land is rent and shaken, while four
long bloody years
Drag past with roar of battle, with agony
and tears.
But peace at last emerges, the Constitution
stands,
And, lo! there march the black men all
with unshackled hands.
And then with deep lamenting the Nation
once more weeps,
And bows herself heart-broken where murdered Lincoln sleeps;
Just in the hour of victory his gentle spirit
fled,
The greatest, wisest, noblest, of all the
martyred dead.
Columbia beams triumphant, as conscious
of new birth,
While the mightiest army passes that ever
trod the earth
Back to their farms and firesides, back to
the ways of peace,
And thro' her wide dominions all sounds of
conflict cease.
The silent, tireless soldier, he of the iron
will,
And Farragut and Sherman, and "gallant
little Phil,"
Who led the fleets and armies, and won the
Titan game,
Pass on down endless ages, to never-dying
fame;
Beyond the far horizon we know, we almost see,
They are holding friendly converse with
Stonewall and with Lee.
Again the years press onward, the frontier
is no more,
Steel highways gird the country from east
to western shore;
Vast energies awaken, and cheerful, happy
toil
Fills every port and market, from factory,
mine, and soil;
Again the nimble lightning, caught by a
wizard spell,
Yields new, undreamed-of service to Edison
and Bell;
Records, and reproduces, the lightest word
and tone,
And talks along the wires in every language known;
And men grow surely better, more gentle
and more wise,
More helpful and more hopeful, less credulous of lies,
Till down the trodden highway, big with
two nations' fate,
With troubled eyes, expectant, comes 1898,
And soon again the drum-beat; nor North
nor South may lag;
Both muster at the summons beneath the
dear old flag,
First Dewey at Manila strikes such a staggering blow
That none can doubt the finish; Spain's sun
is sinking low;
And then at Santiago, on land and on the
sea,
Are won the mighty victories that make
the Islands free.
Columbia smiles most proudly as down
along the line,
Erect, alert, and buoyant, steps youthful
'99,
With map all reconstructed, with treaty
newly signed,
With Union Jack and Stars and Stripes
most lovingly entwined;
And in her kindling glances who looks may
plainly see
An august, glorious vision of the century to
be.

—ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Washington, D. C.

Needs of the United States Army.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Capt. E. L. ZALINSKI,

United States Army, Retired.

THE report of the Secretary of War for the year 1899 touches vitally the most important needs of the armies and defenses of the Nation. It refers to nearly every essential point, but treats some by inference only. It is, however, the most businesslike and comprehensive consideration of a subject which has been heretofore treated in "spots." The point of view ordinarily taken has been the expediency demands of the moment, and not that for all time.

The affairs of a nation, as of individuals, should be so arranged as to meet the exigencies and dangers not alone of the current times, but of the probable future. So, it would appear, should be the case in National preparations for the dangers and contingencies of war. When the millennium has really come, it will be time enough to disarm and leave our households open for whoever may desire to enter.

The following extracts from the report give a concrete text upon which action should be based:

"The method of proposing and considering, one by one, specific defects does not seem to be an adequate treatment of the subject. It seems to me that the best course would be to settle upon the true principle which should govern the use to be made of the army and then inquire in what respect our present arrangement fails to conform to that principle, and make it conform."

"Two propositions seem to me fundamental in the consideration of the subject."

"First, that the real object of having an army is to provide for war."

"Second, that the regular establishment in the United States will probably never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought."

This is somewhat analogous to Horace Greeley's dictum, that "the way to resumption is to resume," referring to specie payment. To leave the strength of the army the subject of chance and demagogic vituperations should be no longer thought of.

The general problem is here definitely presented. The various factors involved must be considered. A solution must be looked for which, above all other considerations, will give the regular army the greatest attainable effectiveness.

This, however, we must strive to attain with a minimum of expenditure and tax upon the productive energies of the Nation. Furthermore, there must be an entire absence of even the appearance of endangering the cherished National liberties.

A regular army of respectable numbers must be maintained—a large contingent of trained National reserves, drawn directly from the people, must be available, and behind these all we must have a military people ready to make any and all sacrifices to maintain the honor and integrity of the Nation against the world, if need be.

A well-defended coast, a powerful navy, and magazines stored with adequate supplies of arms, ammunition, and equipments wherewith to arm the Reserves, the people and arsenals equipped with machinery adequate to supply the waste of war, are essential. We have, then, to provide as follows;

1. An adequate Regular Army, with a competent staff.

2. A powerful Navy and a sufficient coast defense system.

3. An enrolled and trained National Volunteer reserve, both military and naval.

4. A system by which the enrolled Reserves shall have only competent officers.

5. Military instruction in public schools, to create a military people.

6. Rifle ranges.

7. Large reserve stores of arms, ammunition, and equipment.

8. Arsenals equipped with special machinery for resupplying these in very great quantities.

These will be considered in their order.

1. It would appear that the strength of the regular army should be fixed at each census, to bear a definite ratio to the population. The proportion of 1 regular soldier to 1,000 inhabitants can certainly not be considered as dangerous to the National liberties.

The law should, therefore, be enacted, fixing, at the discretion of the President, the strength of the army in time of peace at a maximum of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the population as given by the last census. This would give a change in the strength of the army at each census taken. The strength of the company units should be at a maximum of one-half of the strength which could be readily handled by its complement of officers in time of war. This would permit of the doubling of the regular army in time of war, or threatened war, without reducing its efficiency. The third battalion of each regiment should be retained a skeleton, having only the officers and non-commissioned officers assigned thereto. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this skeleton battalion could be utilized for the numerous duties which are unavoidable in the administration of the army, for duties with the National Guard and reserves, and for instruction of colleges, public schools, &c. The non-commissioned officers could play an important and valuable part in the military instruction in public schools.

In time of war, a fourth battalion should be organized as a depot battalion. To this battalion the officers and non-commissioned officers least fitted for field service could be assigned. Recruits for the three battalions, which presumably are in the field, could be sent for instruction to the depot battalion. Thus a supply of material could be constantly trained in readiness to fill up vacancies which are sure to occur from disease and casualties incurred in action.

Such regiments of the regular army as are not serving abroad should be cantoned so that no State could be without at least one regular organization within its limits. They could there serve as a school of instruction for the National Guard and reserve officers and non-commissioned officers who should desire to become more efficient in military knowledge.

The maximum vigor and value of the regular army would be more sure to be obtained under a system where merit may receive its reward of promotion, or otherwise, as indicated in the report of the Secretary.

The necessity of a General Staff, which should receive its lifeblood by the selection of the fittest from the line, and which would constantly renew its vigor by contact with Mother Earth—i.e., the line troops from which they came—is too obvious to require further comment in this brief review. Recent events in our own history, as well as that of other nations, emphasize this as most essential. The evils of too great centralization in the system of the War Department have been shown in glaring colors both in our recent war with Spain and in Great Britain's present war operations in South Africa; a system admirably adapted for a small army in time of peace only, is not likely to be adequate for very great armies in time of war.

A system especially adapted for great armies in times of war may, however, be adapted to peace conditions without losing sight of the requirements for war conditions.

Above all, it would seem that in times of peace and war "the tail should not wag the dog."

A corollary of the second proposition quoted from the Secretary's report is that it is necessary to provide in time of peace a very large and effective auxiliary force, to be drawn from the people. In the past it has been thought that the National Guard of the various States would form the first line of this reserve.

But the experiences of the recent war, as well as some of those of previous wars, indicate that some very radical changes are demanded in this direction, if we would not have a broken reed to lean upon. It would seem as if an additional force should be formed in each State on a basis similar to the Naval Reserve, and directly allied to one of the regiments of the regular army. Such reserves should be divided into two classes:

(a) One organized for National purposes, available for service at home or abroad.

(b) For service at home in a designated harbor or fortification, both for artillery purposes and for submarine mining.

These last two services would attract men of intelligence and position in the community, who would gladly serve their country, but whose business and family relations are such as to render it most difficult and inadvisable to leave their homes.

Congress must initiate a much more liberal policy in making appropriations for supply of arms and equipments to the National Guard and to the National reserve forces just mentioned.

Steps should be taken to provide Summer schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard and National reserve forces, with the regular troops serving in each State. After such course of instruction they should be required to pass examinations conducted by boards consisting of officers of the regular army. Graded certificates should be issued to the graduates of these regimental schools. Those passing such examinations with honor should have their names carried on a list of those who are eligible for commissions with troops of the National reserve. Officers of the National Guard should also be permitted to have their names enrolled in this list of eligible officers. When it becomes necessary to raise large bodies of volunteer troops, a sufficient number of instructed and capable officers would thus be available. It would take such appointments out of the field of political and personal "pull," which has been so fatal in our past history.

To provide material from the mass of our people, who should have some preliminary military training, it is proposed that military instruction should be given in public schools throughout the country, by officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular army, detailed by the General Government. Such instruction must be beneficial to the Nation from a purely military point of view, and also must necessarily be advantageous, in that it creates in the rising generation a tangible sense of public duties to be performed. It also tends to secure improved physique and personal bearing.

Such material must, without question, furnish a more quickly assimilated citizen soldiery than were this system not in existence. In modern wars time is a most essential element. All the potential strength of a nation must be quickly available, or it might as well not have been in existence, so far as being of any practical value. All its assets must be "quick assets," ready for the emergencies of the times.

4. Our own experience in war and the more recent examples given by the battles in South Africa should make obvious the enormous importance and value for defensive purposes, of skill in the use of rifles by the mass of the people. The military value of a people accustomed to the accurate use of rifles cannot be overrated. In the United States, skill in the use of firearms is no longer necessitated by having to secure game for food or for defense against Indians. The acquirement of such skill among the masses of the people might very easily be attained, and at relatively small cost, by the establishment of suitable rifle ranges in accessible parts of the country. The competitions at these ranges should be managed by the State and National officials, and the interest therein should be stimulated by competitions at which handsome National and State prizes should be awarded.

5. It is futile and puerile to have large bodies of men willing to serve and not have arms, ammunition, and equipments in readiness for them. It would seem that we should have a reserve at least 50 per cent. greater than would be required for the first armament and equipment for the maximum which would be available forces at the outbreak of war. This should be so distributed and stored that no time would be lost in the distribution. The more perishable supplies could be distributed from time to time to the regular troops, National Guards, and reserves for current uses, to be replaced as soon as issued.

6. But, besides these reserves, the Government should be provided with arsenals having a large surplusage of special machinery ready to turn out a very large volume of ammunition and other material which is expended in times of war with enormous rapidity, and which cannot ordinarily be obtained in sufficient quantities from the private manufactories of our own country and still less from those of other countries.

England has in its arsenal at Woolwich and private manufactories ready resources for manufacturing ammunition, &c., far above anything we have. Yet in the little war now going on in South Africa, which has only been in operation for a few weeks, we find that England is obliged to try to secure ammunition from other countries. The existing condition of affairs permits them to do this to some extent, but conditions can be easily imagined which render the obtaining of war supplies from foreign countries impossible for ourselves. It appears the part of wisdom, therefore, to anticipate the most unfavorable conditions which are likely to arise by now providing ourselves for an adequate plant for such purposes.

E. L. ZALINSKI,

Captain United States Army, (retired.)

The Law of the Household in New York.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Justice David McAdam

OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The husband is the head of the family and the dignitor persona. As there must be a home, the husband has the right to fix it where he pleases. The wife's domicile merges in that of her husband. If the husband proposes a radical change of the place of abode, it must be in good faith and upon reasonable cause, or otherwise a place might be selected entirely unsuited to the wife. The husband must furnish a suitable home, provide according to his means and conditions of life for the wife's maintenance and support, see that the offspring of their union are brought up with tenderness and care, and generally conduct himself according to the spirit of the matrimonial union, the basis of society. The relation is one of mutual affection, and the best of reciprocal faith is required, ending only when death removes one or the other from the world's cares and responsibilities.

The wife is the accredited agent of the husband in all ordinary matters pertaining to the household, and he the paymaster of all bills which she may contract for necessaries.

If the husband wrongfully casts the wife off, he sends her into the world with authority to purchase necessaries according to his condition in life, or his credit.

The husband's obligations do not cease on the wife's death, for, in the language of a recent decision, "it is the right and the duty of the husband to bury his deceased wife in a suitable manner. His wishes in the premises must be respected, and no gratuitous intermeddling therewith by third parties will be encouraged. But if he neglects to discharge the duty of burying his dead wife he is liable to one who provides for her necessary and reasonable burial." (81 N. W. R., 206.) A corresponding right and duty falls on the wife when the husband dies.

If the husband dies the wife is entitled, by way of dower, to a life interest in one-third of his real estate and to part of his personalty, the portion of the latter depending on circumstances.

A deed executed by the husband alone leaves the wife's right of dower in the property conveyed unaffected. She must join in the deed to bar it.

The wife may by statute dispose of all her property by deed or will, cutting the husband off entirely. This statute was passed to protect the wife, the law supposing the husband to be capable of protecting himself.

If the wife fails to dispose of her property by deed or will and has issue, the property goes to the children, subject to the husband's common-law right as tenant by the courtesy, which in effect means that he takes the rents, issues, and profits during his life.

The husband, being the head of the family, is generally regarded as the principal; hence his acts do not bind the wife without authority from her, express or implied.

The wife by statute may now contract debts the same as if she were a single woman, and may therefore pledge her credit for debts pertaining to the household which the husband alone would otherwise have to pay.

The wife may engage in business on her own account, or become a member of a firm with her husband, or with strangers.

The wife or the husband may employ and discharge the help required to run the household. The husband must foot the bills unless the wife has agreed to do so.

Bills contracted with the grocer, the butcher, or baker become the debts of the husband, unless the wife has pledged her own credit for their payment.

Each is entitled to the society of the other as far as circumstances will permit. Partial separation for purposes connected with the husband's profession or trade, not unnecessarily prolonged, is allowed; as, for instance, where he is an army officer or a traveling salesman. Such absence does not constitute a breach of the marital relation, unless accompanied by neglect to provide for the family's maintenance.

Each is expected to overlook and smooth over the other's natural frailties and infirmities of temper, and to forget and forgive little differences, which, with a little sunshine, vanish when the storm subsides.

As the wife "left her happy home" for him, the husband is expected to make the new one as happy as the old.

A divorce obtained in one State without service of process therein on the defendant or without an appearance therein by the defendant is valueless in any other State or country.

Happiness is the true aim of life, and if skirmishing parties and pyrotechnics are discouraged, and the efforts of husband and wife are bent on attaining the desired end, there will be no trouble in pointing to theirs as "a happy home," and to its occupants "as two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one."

In the language of Somerville:

"True happiness (if understood)
Consists alone in doing good."

DAVID McADAM.

Needless Noises of a Great City.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By M. G. ADAMS.

AMONG famous satires of London life drawn by the graphic pencil of Hogarth is the well-known print, "Enraged Musician." Various noises of the London streets are concentrated in the figures passing before the open window of a distracted composer, himself a conspirator against his neighbor's peace.

But the London of Hogarth and 1740 was a wilderness, albeit a howling wilderness, compared with the metropolis of our day and progressive country.

His fish peddler and milkmaid had but to voice their wares to the height of low buildings. Ballad singer and piper combined had not the resonance of one piano-organ penned in by the echoing walls of a modern street. The provincial play of children was not like the forays of the shrill-voiced street Arabs of to-day roaming in lawless bands, defiant, aggressive, leather-lunged, adding to the din while trying to overtop it.

The unpaved streets of all London gave back no answering ring to iron-shod hoof and wheel, or the hurrying feet of the multitude.

A city of the olden times seems like a pastoral quiet in comparison with the ceaseless roar of to-day's traffic—the babel of sound that smites the ear and strains the nerves of the citizen of the Borough of Manhattan.

This era may be again called the Iron Age—when imperative need for enduring material to resist life's hard grind has resulted in arming all opposing surfaces with iron or its equivalent.

Where the tide of travel or trade runs swiftest, the result is becoming every day more insupportable. Selfishness and greed show increasing indifference to the rights of humanity, and law seems inoperative when it clashes with the interests of corporations or contractors.

The enormous use of structural iron wherever new buildings, piers, bridging or trestle work are erecting has introduced a new and intolerable noise producer. Loading, hauling, and delivery of the heavy girders and beams, the placing and riveting of hollow columns and cornices under resonant blows of the smith's hammer, make a frightful din that is going on in almost every street, as new structures climb skyward.

A special ordinance forbids transportation of this material through the city without separate wrappings for each piece of metal. Yet daily one may see great trucks lumbering heavily over the pavements with a deafening rattle of loosely piled iron bars.

Constant change in leasehold and real estate values invades every part of the town with armies of busy workmen—who tear down and cart away apparently valuable buildings to make room for the skeleton of steel that rears its slender outlines so rapidly. As each story advances the metal and stone workers advance with it, all pounding and shouting and scurrying about to an accompaniment of creaking windlass and puffing engine, shrill whistles signaling the orders for hoisting—swinging inward and releasing the great tackles. Building operations are no longer dependent on favorable weather conditions, so the unbearable racket is uninterrupted.

It is equally clamorous in the business district or in upper Fifth Avenue, when a clubhouse, fashionable hotel, or millionaire's palace may force you to endure through many months the noisy rock-drill, succeeded by blasting, stone-dressing, and the lusty housesmith—with a daily procession of trucks and carts unloading material.

The eight-hour labor law blesses more than the workmen in giving some respite from the clamor of their various crafts, but the 6 o'clock whistle does not bring peace. Delivery wagons are clattering through the echoing streets all the evening. Legions of cabs and hansoms dash about on call as if they were messengers of life and death. Why does the steel-clad hoof of the belated cab horse seem to smite the pavement with special venom and resonance?

The unintelligible bellowing of "extras" in the early evening is replaced the hour before midnight by an impish crew of spidery youngsters who shriek their 10 o'clock "uxtra!" on the chance of selling one stray copy in a sleepy cross-town block.

For a few blessed hours the city naps—when tinkling car horses roll over on their musty bedding, the "L" cars are few and far between, the whirr of the cable becomes a drowsy hum, and unholy revelers break the silence for only the passing moment. Of course, there is always a plaintive cat, equally distressing, whether flocking by himself or rending his fellow. His intermezzo can be silenced by a skillfully delivered missile—and—the nap resumed.

But just when the nerve tension relaxes and exhausted Nature is beginning her task of refreshment—in that delicious hour of deep sleep at early morn—comes the rumble of the heavy ice wagon with its clanking chains, and the cheerful song of the milkman, who thinks all the rest of the world should be up and doing, and clinks or smashes his empty bottles with a fine disregard of auditory nerves. Whistling butcher boys shout in challenge as they cool their heels in areas waiting for a drowsy cook. House porters converse in high key with fellow porters across the street as they splash and sputter high pressure hose over the house fronts. When it becomes a chorus one may drop off again, until the "White Wings" swoop down with their infernal sheet iron scrapers on the aspaalt. Then, indeed, farewell to "Nature's foster-nurse, Repose," for a more insistent, rasping, penetrative racket never assailed the ear, unless that kindred device—the iron coal chute, delivering a season's supply of coal with thunderous clamor and lightning speed.

Vendors of flowers, fruit, honey, vegetables, begin early the shouting of their wares, with a skill in "projecting the voice" worth a fortune to a vocalist. The sound is bandied back and forth between the high walled streets in shrill echoes.

The aforetime bell of the knife grinder has been replaced by a coaching horn of sonorous quality warranted to put an edge on the dullest temper a block away. Diligent ragmen clamor for "bottles" from dawn till dark, along with several newer industries, proclaiming at the top of their lungs their desire to clean your refrigerator, to renew your clothes line, to convert your old clothes into the price of new. These are the solo performers to the general chorus of rumbling truck, rattling cart, the clatter of iron ash barrels on iron-sheathed ash carts, and the endless procession of tradesmen's wagons with their whistling, chaffing drivers.

The human voice in conversation is no factor in the case, because it is drowned in the general hubbub.

This for the side streets. On the business avenues matters are much worse. There is no intermission from early morning until well into the night in that ceaseless tide of traffic and travel surging through these great arteries of the city's life. Here the surface area is wholly occupied to imminent danger of humanity. Cable cars rush by with clanging gongs and grind of steel wheels in steel grooves; enormous vans and drays, heavy-laden trucks, and mail wagons rumble along with clatter of ponderous iron shoes on their powerful draught horses. Street peddlers ply a noisy trade at the edge of the sidewalks filled with an eager hurrying throng.

Overhead move the shuttles of the elevated roads, too busy with their problem of overcrowded transportation to heed the din of their mechanical operation. Day and night, past bedroom windows and living apartments of thousands of decent families, steam engines are puffing, whistling, sizzling, and the sharp sudden blast of the exhaust, the resonant bang of couplings and buffers, the whirr and grind of ourushing trains, at little more than arm's length!

Birth and death, and often the tragedies of life, must go on in this ceaseless roar—the home life of little children, the traffic of a myriad small shops. Perhaps the accommodative faculty of the ear is as ready to requirement as that of the eye. It is said people become dulled in time to the uproar about them.

But it must be that it destroys at last the loss of power to perceive ordinary harmonious sound or the modulations of music. Will permanent dwellers on Third or Ninth Avenue be able to enjoy anything ultimately but the brazen blast of the "little German band" or the harsh chords of the calliope?

The situation has become of gravest importance when hearings in the courts have to be suspended. Official protest was made by the August Grand Jury "against noises of such volume at all times from the streets about the Court House that testimony given in court could not be heard by all the jurors."

Up-town movement of churches was largely necessitated because services could not be held comfortably even with closed windows.

To the observer of current events, relief seems close at hand for many of these conditions. Radical changes are beginning that must result in greatly lessening what seem now the necessary noises.

Muffling of all stone pavements by a covering of asphalt is the first and imperative need. Increasing application of rubber to metal surfaces is the next step of importance, and its use in the pneumatic tire is becoming so general for all the lighter class of vehicles, that the old type of wheel will soon be gone. Experience proves its economy in great saving of general repairs to carriages fitted with pneumatic wheel rims. Their manufacture has become one of the great industries. The development of inventions for propelling vehicles by electricity, various gases from petroleum, compressed air, and other elements, signs the death warrant of the noisy horseshoe, even if it, too, were not improving with the use of rubber.

Rapid advance in automobile construction has already produced the heavier class of vehicles for the world's work as well as pleasure. Self-propelling trucks and delivery wagons electric street cars, each with its own motor, are operating successfully. An automobile carrying three and a half tons has just made the run of 220 miles between Liverpool and London. Heavily capitalized companies organized to manufacture self-motor trucks have large advance orders. One express company has received a new wagon for test, and if a success, announces that it will use no more horses.

With the automobile will come the increase of danger signals, but we can cheerfully accept the music of the bells in exchange for the Anvil Chorus of to-day's traffic.

When our elevated roads are run by electric or air engines, and the reverberations of the wheel grind deadened by some of the simple devices for sinking the rails in sand or water channels, as advanced

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JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

TO INVESTORS.
A limited amount of Treasury Stock of a successful Automobile Company is offered for sale at an attractive figure, for the purpose of increasing the working capital of the company. For particulars address or call at ROOM 1,206, 170 Fifth Ave.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

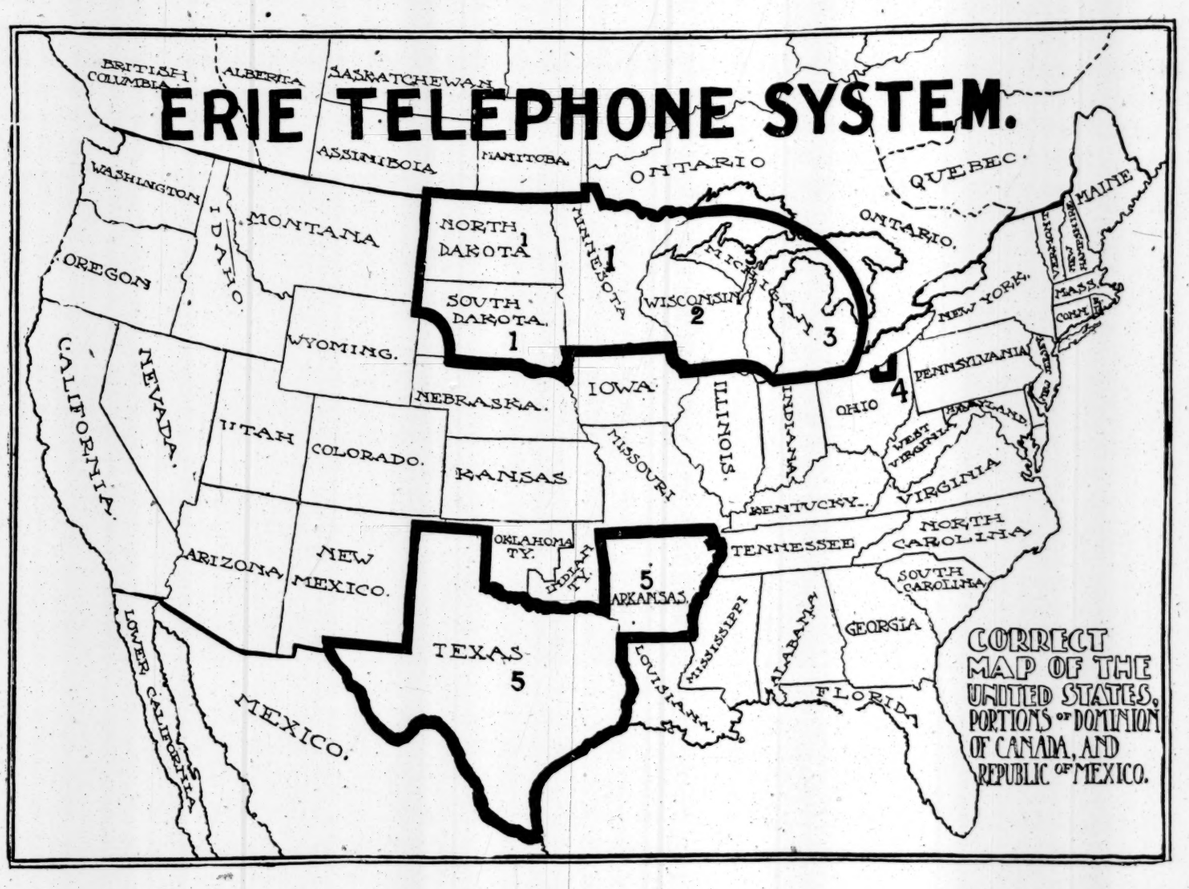
Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WILL SELL A BLOCK OF ANITA MINING stock for 45 cents a share. ANITA, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.



References to Figures on the Map Denoting Location of Companies Composing the Erie Telephone System:

1—NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY,
2—WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY,
3—MICHIGAN TELEPHONE COMPANY,
4—CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY,
5—SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY,

} LICENSEES OF THE AMERICAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Operating Dec. 31st, 1899:

Telephone Stations	106,564
Exchanges	337
Miles of Long Distance Wire	71,691
Miles of Exchange Wire	124,658
Total Miles of Wire	196,349
Number Stations, Dec. 31, 1900, estimated	150,000

OFFICERS OF ERIE TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO.:

CHAS. J. GLIDDEN, President . . . . Lowell, Mass.
H. J. PETTENGILL, Vice-President . Lowell, Mass. J. P. McKinstry, Vice-President . Cleveland, Ohio.

DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO.:

JOHN C. BURKE, Attorney-at-Law	Lowell, Mass.
CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, Prest. of the Traders' Natl. Bank	Lowell, Mass.
WESLEY A. GOVE, Vice-Prest. of the First Ward Natl. Bank	Boston, Mass.
DAVID S. GREENOUGH, Capitalist	Boston, Mass.
JAS. H. MILLS, Capitalist	Lowell, Mass.
J. W. C. PICKERING, Manufacturer	Lowell, Mass.
ASA C. RUSSELL, Capitalist	Lowell, Mass.
LEVI SPRAGUE, Prest. of the Traders & Mechanics' Ins. Co.	Lowell, Mass.
CHAS. S. TUCKERMAN, Vice-Prest. and Treasurer Old Colony Trust Co.	Boston, Mass.
HARVEY A. WHITING, of the firm of D. Whiting & Sons	Wilton, N. H.
A. B. CHANDLER, Prest. of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	New York, N. Y.
H. F. STEVENS, Treas. of the New York and Pennsylvania Tel. Co.	New York, N. Y.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, Jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, Jr.	

N.Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Chas. S. Fairchild,	Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong,	Frederic R. Coudert
James J. Hill,	B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley,	John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson,	John A. McCall,
Hudson Hoagland,	H. Walter Webb,
James Stillman,	James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden,	Edm. D. Randolph,
Jno. G. McCullough,	Aldace F. Walter.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

WANTED.
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Natl. Union Bank
Natl. Union Bank Rights
Western Nat'l Bank
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

REDEMPTION OF Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3405
1312	1674	1980	2499	3015	3432
1335	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1743	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1433	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

$15,000.00
Partner wanted with the above-named capital to extend a growing mercantile business. A good opening for a college graduate. References exchanged. No brokers.
ADDRESS H. T. K., BOX 140 TIMES.

DIVIDENDS.

United Breweries Company (of Chicago).
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage 6 % Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 3% Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of $1.42 American per share, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New York, on the 15th of February next, on presentation of Coupon No. 10.

COMMONWEALTH ZINC CO.
Paying Nearly 14 Per Cent. Per Annum
In Monthly Dividends of One Per Cent. on Par.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:—
President, JAMES A. HOUSTON, of Houston & Henderson, Dry Goods Merchants, Boston, Mass.
Vice President, EBEN SUTTON, of Sutton & Bowen, Bankers and Brokers, Boston, Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.
Sec'y and Treas'r, W. H. HAMMETT, late Cashier of Hammett Banking Co., Joplin, Mo.
J. C. STEWART, Pres. Webb City, Mo., National Bank.
NEIL McNEIL, of McNeil Bros., Builders, Boston.
Registrars and Transfer Agents, AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.
Counsel, CHARLES P. SEARLE, Stock Exchange Building, Boston.
Depository, METROPOLITAN NAT'L Bank, Boston.
Consulting Engineer, GEORGE B. PAXTON, late Sec'y Mo.-Kan. Zinc Miners' Ass'n.

Messrs. JAMES A. HOUSTON, EBEN SUTTON, and NEIL McNEIL, three of Boston's most conservative, prominent, and best known business men, officers and Directors of the Commonwealth Zinc Co., have carefully investigated this company's condition and prospects, and their unanimous report, made January 20, indorses an investment in this company's shares in the most unmistakable terms. The Commonwealth Zinc Co. is unique in having received such an indorsement from its Board of Directors, whose standing is unexcelled.
Send for and read this report, containing their personal testimony as eye witnesses of the properties owned and the work thereon accomplished by this company.
A limited issue of stock is now being sold at
$4.50 PER SHARE
to provide the requisite funds for new mills and opening up new mines, thereby largely increasing the company's net income and consequent increased profits.
In view, however, of the extremely favorable conditions above noted, the Directors have decided to advance the price of stock to par. Books close Wednesday, January 31, at $4.50 per share, after which date no stock will be sold at less than par ($5.00 per share.)
Address applications to
COMMONWEALTH ZINC CO.,
342 Stock Exchange Building. Boston.

New National Bank for Rahway.
RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 27.—County Clerk Howard to-day said the movement for the establishment of a new National bank in this city had been successful. Over $70,000 had been subscribed and the balance needed, $30,000, had been promised. It is believed Edward H. Sherwood, cashier of the suspended Union County Bank, will be selected as cashier of the new bank.

Wisconsin Bank Robbed of $17,000.
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—The Bank of Deerfield, sixteen miles east of Madison, was robbed of about $17,000 last night. The vault was blown open with dynamite. The robbers escaped.

COMMISSION TO TEST COINS.

The President Appoints the Men to Make the Annual Examination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President McKinley has designated the following as Commissioners to test and examine the weight and fineness of the coin reserved at the several mints during the calendar year 1899:
Senator John P. Jones, Representative E. J. Hill, Dr. H. S. Pritchett, Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey; Prof. S. A. Lattimore, University of Rochester; Prof. H. H. Nicholson, University of Nebraka; Prof. John A. Mathews, Columbia University; Dr. Cabell Whitehead, Bureau of Mint; Marcus Benjamin, Smithsonian Institution; Calvin Cobb, Boisé, Idaho; Thomas B. Miller, Helena, Montana; Edward Harden, New York; E. H. Rich, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Francis Beidler, Chicago, and John H. Perry, Connecticut.
The commission will meet in Philadelphia on Feb. 14.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

W. S. James has been appointed Cleveland agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.
The Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans has withdrawn from Illinois and Massachusetts.
Charles T. Evans has been appointed Philadelphia agent of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington.
The Salamandra Fire Insurance Company of St. Petersburg has been admitted to Massachusetts and Herbert G. Fairfield appointed Boston agent.
C. F. Shallcross of the home office of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool has been attached to the New York office of the company under United States Manager E. F. Beddall.
At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—Charles Dewey; First Vice President—James C. Houghton; Second Vice President—J. A. De Boer; Secretary—O. D. Clark; Treasurer—H. M. Cutler. J. T. Phelps of Boston was elected a Director.
The Committee of Twenty-five, which was named by President E. C. Irvin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to consider the general condition of fire insurance with a view to the development of a plan to advance rates in different parts of the United States, will hold its first meeting in this city on Tuesday. The present plan of the committee is to hold a series of conferences in several cities and then formulate a definite programme to be reported at a meeting of the companies in April. The action of this April meeting will be strictly advisory in its character, but it is expected to exert considerable influence upon the agents of the country, because it will represent the consensus of opinion among the officers of the companies. It is especially designed to affect rates in such cities as Chicago and Philadelphia, where the brokerage interests of the agents have been sufficiently powerful so far to prevent the advance in rates desired by the companies to offset the severe fire losses of 1899.
The losses of the marine insurance companies sustained on their ocean marine business last year, which were unusually severe, as were the losses of fire underwriters, have led to a general discussion in the marine offices as to the necessity of increasing their premium charges. The matter has been more or less talked about for the last six weeks, and the appearance of the annual statements of the companies, which are being made up this month, has increased the probability that the whole question of ocean marine rates will be taken up in an advisory way by the members of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters. Should a definite agreement be reached, the companies are likely to observe any suggested advance, although no binding action is probable, because of the difficulty in reconciling the methods of mutual companies and stock companies. The lake business of the companies was somewhat improved last year.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is spending its energy in talk; of action there is practically none. Total transactions on the Stock Exchange last week fell short of a million and a half shares—just about the average per day during the corresponding week of last year.
With this dullness there is irregularity in quotations, those stocks which are most conspicuous showing not unnatural weakness through lack of support. Only the room traders of the Stock Exchange seem at all interested in the market's immediate course—seem to be almost the only interests disposed to operate at all. Of outside business practically none shows, commission house brokers being almost uniformly outspoken in advising customers to wait for better opportunities than now offer—their view not being so much that quotations are likely to drop as that there is small prospect of early gains. The situation differs from the apathy which comes not infrequently in midsummer, for financiers who then enjoy vacations are now continually at business. And this fact induces confidence in quarters where it is insisted that current quiet in the market will be soon followed by an activity to result from plans now being perfected by interests which see advantages in holding the market in check pending the accomplishment of important corporate purposes.
While Stock Exchange business stands still, all Wall Street drifts into philosophy, of course; and the financial district is crowded with theories as to what this, that, or the other possibility may effect. Of topics most in view, the British-Boer war cuts the largest figure. According to the professional logicians who supplant the ticker, the course of events in South Africa must be consequential in the making or unmaking of values here. Yet during the past week there was forcible illustration that this idea may be overdrawn. In the early stages of this foreign war almost any development in the Transvaal could affect our market; but it is different now—as was indicated by the utter refusal of Wall Street to arouse when British victory was proclaimed on Thursday, and as was indicated on the day following, when British disaster was the chronicle. Neither successes nor rout brought other than the feeblest response.
As a trade fact, the continuance of a foreign war, wherein our own country does not become embroiled, cannot be without broadening effects upon our markets. Foodstuffs, war munitions, a wide variety of manufactures must be drawn from here, and not merely by the two nations directly involved, for every European country so closely touches the British-Boer situation that normal conditions are affected, normal producing powers reduced—which is but to say that thus larger drafts must be made upon the only actually independent country having crop and commodity surpluses to sell.
They who worry most over possibilities of damage to the American security market because of the Transvaal conflict lay chief stress upon what may come from disturbance to the money markets of the world. They insist that the rapid reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate represents manipulative force rather than natural influences and is but preliminary to the flotation of a tremendous British war loan which will quickly push up rates again the world over. Theories of this sort are guesses, but even while Wall Street's general view is that such apprehensions are unwarranted, it is not difficult to find thoughtful and careful bankers in Wall Street who discuss just such contingencies—and some bankers, in confidences, predict substantial American exports of gold. Their view is that we have the yellow metal to spare, and that advancing it to England will chiefly certify our financial strength, make emphatic our pre-eminence as the creditor nation of the world; but coincidentally they do not disguise their calculation that along with any important shipments of gold we would have money market rates automatically rising.

General trade conditions are satisfactory. Review agencies suggest that some slackening in both industrial and commercial activity impends, but practically one view is expressed by business men throughout the country, and that is unqualifiedly confident. The agreement seems to be that in volume of trade this year will break all past records, and there are few who doubt that rates for staples will be well maintained. One fact indisputable is that the country, every part of the country, is prosperous beyond prediction. The security market buoyancy of last year was based on anticipation; and it seems beyond credibility that actual realization can result in disturbance.

Railway earnings continue to expand. The returns of 1898 were considered big, the figures of 1899 were bigger, while the showings coming along in 1900 mount yet higher. Traffic managers of importance are predicting that this year's results will show even more favorably than yet has been indicated. New relations between the great railway systems of the country are already producing profitable effects, rate cutting being followed by co-operation and the maintenance of better schedules than formerly were possible.
Some incidental exhibits are not too encouraging, however. Yesterday the St. Paul Railroad issued its statement of net earnings for December, showing that a gross increase approximating $100,000 was turned into a decrease in net earnings close to $170,000. This makes the same company's exhibit for the first six months of its fiscal year a gain of over $2,250,000 in gross earnings, with a decrease in net earnings for the same period of over $300,000. It is theorized that this disappointing showing is to be accounted for by extraordinary improvement disbursements being charged arbitrarily into current operating expenses; but the truth is that even so great a property as the St. Paul Railroad obliges investors to be content with guessing. Unattended by some hypothesis, which can be based only upon speculation, such gains in gross converted into losses in net are not inspiriting. The matter of the wisdom of a financial policy which does away with the old fashion of wastebasket "construction accounts" and imposes extraordinary charges upon current operations is not at issue; many conservative authorities champion just such policy, regard any other procedure as hurtful. But there can fairly be no reason why the owners of any railroad, investors in the railroad's securities, should not be kept informed as to where their property stands—whether net losses are naturally resulting from the cost of making increases in gross earnings or whether such net losses betoken the investment of capital whereby to make the company more productive. Why should there be any mystery? What interest can be so furthered? The security holder is put at disadvantage. The Wall Street bear profits.

The gravest elements in the financial situation have to do with systems of secrecy which too many corporation managers feel themselves able to pursue. Third Avenue Street Railway disclosures illustrate this. There a floating debt close approaching $20,000,000 confronts the public all of a sudden, and the company is obliged to make appeals to outsiders to rescue it. While this crushing debt was being piled up nothing was heard of what was going on. Mystery with destruction sequels gets not new but only extraordinary exemplification in this Third Avenue incident.
Openness in corporation management can be neglected only at terrific risks.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 27	94,026
To date this year	8,414,899
Corresponding date last year	22,343,235

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 27	$799,500
To date this year	$41,736,100
Corresponding date last year	$133,714,540

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

C. G. W. pf., A	5⅝	Evans. & T. H. pf	2
C. G. W. pf., B	½	Laclede Gas	1
Cont. Tobacco	1	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	Reading	⅝
Int. Paper	⅜	Third Avenue	4⅜
Int. Silver	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper	1
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅝

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen.	1⅛	M. & St. L. 1st & ref.	
Cent. of N. J. gen., r.	1½	4s	1⅛
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	1	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1⅜
F. & P. M. 6s	2	T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	2
L., N. A. & C. 1st	1	T. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
M. & St. L. 1st 7s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1¼

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of the market was, as had been anticipated, a very favorable one. Surplus reserves increased more than $5,000,000, while specie increased $5,154,700, legal tenders $3,680,600, deposits $15,008,000, and loans $7,515,600.
The increase in loans is said to be due principally to the steady buying of bonds, while the increase in cash shows that money from the interior continues steadily to come in. In the listless state of the market, the statement had little effect, though quotations seemed to be inclined to sag.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$888,332,800	$726,372,200	$625,805,700
Deposits	780,526,100	561,637,500	722,484,200
Circulation	16,637,100	14,700,000	14,468,700
Specie	157,702,500	193,484,000	113,092,800
Legal tenders	66,647,000	61,156,500	103,137,700
Tot'l res'e.	$224,409,500	$254,641,400	$216,230,500
Reserve req'd.	195,131,525	215,409,375	180,621,050
Surplus res'e.	$29,277,975	$39,232,025	$35,609,450

C. P. HUNTINGTON ON RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Some adroit efforts are put forth to persuade Wall Street that misfortune threatens the railroads of the country because of new legislative enactments which may be aimed against traffic carrying corporations, and inquiries put by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES to Mr. C. P. Huntington elicit the folowing significant expression:

***

"What do I think of legislation adverse to railroads? Well, I do not think much of it—which may be taken in two ways. That is, I do not spend much time thinking about it, for one thing, and in the next place I naturally do not approve of it.
"This question of adverse legislation is an old one, which has come before me in various phases during the last sixty-five years that I have been in business for myself. The history of one State in that respect is only a repetition of conflicts which have occurred in many States of the Union, run their course, and been supplanted finally by the conservative, moderate, and generally just attitude taken and maintained by the legislators of the older States, notably in the East. Of course I speak from the railroad standpoint, being a railroad man, and more familiar with the history of railroads than other enterprises.
"In my official capacity as a railroad officer I have encountered a number of these preliminary antagonisms, which are almost inevitable on account of the constantly recurring changes, economically speaking, which are brought about through the construction of lines of railroads and the bettering here and there of transportation facilities. These changes make the communities concerned readjust values to competitive trade conditions, and jealousies arise because of the personal interests affected, while for the time being the broader question of the general interest of the State becomes secondary. We expect opposition from new States—I mean States whose existence as such is, compared with the veteran States of the North and East, comparatively brief. In California we have had to contend with this opposition. There has been there, and elsewhere, a short-sighted apprehension that somebody may make money out of these investments, and that is in itself childish, for men of means do not risk the loss of large amounts of capital for the sole purpose of helping any community without regard to their own interests. Though they may be glad—and they always are—to have the improvements they create inure to the benefit of such communities and of the whole State, yet they demand, and rightfully, too, that, when they take all the risks and do all the work, they are entitled to a fair share in the rewards. I have yet to see a case where the creation of railroad facilities has not been of incalculably greater advantage and benefit to communities and States where railroads have been built than it has to the individuals who spent their money in establishing them. Since my associates and myself began railroad building in California we have bought many small roads on which the owners were losing money; in fact, if my memory serves me right, all of them, save one, were running at a loss on current expenses, to say nothing of the fixed expenses, such as interest, taxes, &c., and in every case but one, I believe, where we have taken these roads into the general system of the Southern Pacific Company we have been able to reduce the rates, accommodate the public better, and have at the same time made some money out of the properties themselves. Meantime the State herself has grown enormously, as we all know, until she has taken the prominent rank she is entitled to among the sisterhood of States. That this progress and prosperity is in the largest measure due to the transportation facilities which have been created through the building of the various railroads which now reach that State, I think no intelligent and fair man will for a moment deny.
"We are a very considerable factor in the growth and development of Texas also, and here, too, I regret to say, there has ex-

listed in the recent past an element of hostility to railroads, which has directly tended to retard the rapid development of the State's resources; and it is surprising to me that, with the careers of other States before her, Texas has not long ago repudiated counsels which were contrary to her best interests. She is so great in her undeveloped resources and in the character of her wideawake people that she should be great enough and acute enough, it seems to me, to realize that her growth and development are really dependent upon these aggregations of capital in the hands of able and strong men, who stand ready to expend large amounts of money there in a way to redound to the direct advantage of the whole State. But I am sure that I have seen within the last year or two better indications and the growth of a better public sentiment in Texas than was formerly the case. The people, as they are brought closer and closer together through the great agencies of the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone, are growing wiser with respect to the vital relation between themselves and these vast, active, and growing interests that are doing so much for the advance of civilization and trade. I believe the people of Texas want to be just, and I have no fear but that in time they will be, for the question rests with themselves. If they send to the Legislature good and true men, of broad intelligence, who are awake to the situation, Texas will certainly take the place she is entitled to. If they send as their representatives agrarians and demagogues, they must expect that the detriment to the railroads, which such men seek to bring about without regard to the effect upon the State, will react even more strongly upon the State's own interest. The people of any State who discriminate against corporations do an unwise thing, as a corporation is chartered to do certain kinds of work and business because capital is needed to carry on the business than can be furnished by a single individual, except in very few instances—at least, I think one can count on his fingers the number of men who can with their own personal resources build any considerable system of railroads—and people will not accept the responsibility of going into an ordinary copartnership, under which each member becomes responsible for the indebtedness of the whole concern. Hence, the organization of a corporation permits men of moderate means to take stock aggregating very large amounts of money and to thus compete with large capital concentrated in single individuals. By means of these aggregations of small sums railroads can be built and transportation over them furnished to the people at the minimum cost.

"How many railroads have we in Texas now? We have some ten or twelve organizations there, which under a single complete and efficient management could be operated at the smallest possible expense and the public could be better accommodated than it is to-day. Under the present method compelled by the laws of Texas, separate or independent organizations are required to be kept, involving the additional expense of different sets of officers and offices, different machine shops and tools, and, to a certain extent, different depots and stations. Many expenses have to be duplicated, and this could be avoided by having all the organizations concentrated into one, business would be done with greater advantage to shippers, and the very minimum rates would be made possible. Texas, as a matter of fact, requires longer communicating lines than almost any other State, on account of its vast area, over which the population is spread out. The soil of the State is very rich in its character, and the different sections must all be reached by railroad facilities in order to allow the various productions of those sections to be taken to the centres of trade and traffic. These long distances have to be overcome at great cost to those who are willing to take the risks of railroad construction, yet it must be done if the people of the State are to be in touch with the people of other States.

"Now, I am quite sure that no other State or Territory of this country receives greater benefit from her railroads than Texas does; and I do not believe there is any other State where the owners of such property are receiving less for their investments. I believe, too, that the people of Texas are finding out these things for themselves, for there certainly seems to be a better feeling there toward corporate property than there has been in the past; and I hope that good feeling will continue and increase as the people learn—as they must—the great benefits they are receiving from the railroads operating in that State.

"We are doing a great deal of work at Galveston and elsewhere in the State also, but particularly in Galveston, in the way of establishing great wharves for the transfer of our business between rail and ship. Galveston people are alive to the importance of their seaport, and still more alive to the necessity of improving it. There has been a great bound in business prosperity there since the work of deepening their harbor channel was first begun, and to-day, with deep water at her wharves, Galveston is confident of a great future, as she well may be. We are preparing to keep pace with what is expected of us there, and I think the Southern Pacific Company is fairly entitled to the sympathy and moral support of every interest of the State, for it proposes to create splendid facilities for such an embarkadero as Texas ought to have. The great States of the East which have pushed forward to the front rank of progress have been those States which have been not only hospitable to great corporative enterprises, but have treated them justly and equitably after they have got them.

"Justice and fair play is all the railroads ask. It certainly is all they ought to ask for, and I will say for the Southern Pacific Company that all it asks for is the same equitable and fair treatment by legislators that the railroads of the older States get and that individuals generally receive.

"C. P. HUNTINGTON."

WALL STREET AND THE WAR.

Why should Wall Street worry; why should American business interests be adversely affected by the course of the British-Boer war? Effects are shown, the popular Wall Street theory as to current Stock Exchange dullness and market value nervousness being that events in South Africa are damaging here.

On this subject are presented herewith views from representative Wall Street authorities:

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Disturbance Reflected Here.

H. H. Hollister—England, of course, is the financial centre of the world, and anything that disturbs its finances is reflected elsewhere. The probabilities are that the South African war is going to be a long one, and England will doubtless draw gold from us later on. Fortunately, we can afford to give it to her.

If the events of Friday had happened a few years ago the effect on Wall Street would have been very serious. Fortunately, again for this country, we have got into the position where the effect is very moderate. From now on I do not believe Wall Street markets will be seriously disturbed by the vicissitudes of the English campaign. I am looking more to the general business situation of our own country, which is excellent. At the present moment the leaders representing important interests are engaged in getting together the strings and tying up the loose ends. Later on, regardless of the war situation, I believe that the conditions existing in the country will dominate the situation in Wall Street.

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A Steadily Diminishing Force.

John H. Davis—Beginning at home, the influence of the war upon our own markets is a steadily diminishing force. The first effect was to cause the New York market to reflect the uneasiness and depression in London. To a certain extent this will continue, but we have readily absorbed all American securities that London wished or was forced to sell, our money market has worked into a condition of ease, our industries are stimulated rather than retarded, and we are prepared to trade and invest upon the conditions existing within our own borders, irrespective of the varying fortunes of the war. This position may be changed if there should be European complications and such a violent monetary stringency as was witnessed in September in London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Paris simultaneously. But I do not anticipate any such complications, either political or financial, and therefore think we can look forward with complacency, so far as our markets are concerned. This view is strengthened by the fact that the war will give increased demand for our commercial products and will therefore stimulate American industries. It will open new channels and markets for our goods, which we shall permanently hold. This is, perhaps, a selfish view, but it is only another illustration of the adage that "what is one man's loss is another's gain."

The ultimate outcome of this war will prove that it is of incalculable value to the future of the British Empire, and, therefore, to the permanence and strength of good government throughout the civilized world. In the first place, it is binding together the mother country and all of her colonies as no other event could have done, this experience following the history of our own late war with Spain, which eliminated sectionalism and united the North and South, East and West, in the face of a common duty and a common danger. The British Empire to-day is stronger in a common purpose for the integrity of her institutions and her system of enlightened, beneficial government by reason of the trials through which she is passing, and the benefits of this will extend to all time.

In the next place, this war is teaching Great Britain her weak points, and this is always good for a nation as well as an individual. Tremendously strong in naval power, England has neglected her army, and was strangely and notably deficient when this war began. Through a most severe experience she has disclosed the defects which must be remedied, the deficiencies which must be supplied. It is certain that the lesson will not be unheeded, and England will look back to the African war as the date from which her military strength was established and maintained. The spirit of patriotism is as strongly demonstrated there at the present time as it was two years ago in the United States. Our millionaires and laborers, as privates in the ranks, shared equal dangers and duties; so to-day the titled members of the highest families in Great Britain are fighting and dying alongside the commoners and the humblest recruits.

It is because we are so closely identified with England in trade, in language, and in methods that I attach special importance to these views of the effect of the war. What helps England helps us; her strength supplements our own; her progress means our greater progress. So, looking for no immediate disturbance of our values here, for reasons which I stated at first, and then to ultimate advancement of the joint interests of the two nations, I see no reason to look for detrimental effects of the African war upon American markets.

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Uncertainty Provokes Distrust.

Jefferson Seligman—The immediate issues of war are always uncertain. Uncertainty is always provocative of distrust, and distrust always results in lower quotations for Stock Exchange securities. No one may doubt, however, the ultimate issue of the unfortunate war in South Africa. All wars must come to an end. The only uncertain factor in the problem is when. It is but natural that the market should follow the trend of events in the Transvaal. Thus far it has been a one-sided contest, and consequently a one-sided market. Nevertheless, while quotations do not go up, it is to be noted that they go but mildly down. This shows that the foundations of values are strong. Cheap money, enormous earnings of the railroads and other corporations, manufacturing plants running day and night and unable to keep pace with their orders, capital in all lines well employed, and, better still, labor well employed and well remunerated, and the percentage of business failure less than ever before known —surely these underlying strata upon which all prosperity in the last analysis must rest were never more secure. Our warm sympathies are with our kinsmen across the sea, as were theirs with us in our recent war. We cannot doubt the final issue. History repeats itself. Civilization in its onward march takes no step backward. The tide of war will turn, and when it does we may confidentially expect as substantial an advance in all securities of merit as that following the Spanish-American conflict.

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The Wild Rush to Buy.

Alfred de Cordova—Had not the stock market been resting on a foundation of unshakable strength, born of business stability, prosperity, and sound and solid facts, the outcome would have been a sorry tale to chronicle and a hideous one to contemplate. Accumulations of three years' business prosperity intensified by speculative craze on the part of nearly every one in this country and of other countries, the speculative ball kept rolling almost perpetually, and as it merely went around gathered converts to its merry gyrations. Savings were drawn from banks, money that was hiding in the proverbial stocking found its way to the marts of speculation, to add to the craze and to make up the wild rush to "buy—buy—buy."

The natural sequence to such a condition: Prices for all securities went to an unnaturally high plane, and fictitious values were created, but as long as the music lasted the revelry was unchecked. But the old adage again asserted its correctness—those who dance must pay the piper. A halt to speculation was called by banks and trust companies refusing first to continue to loan money to the middle class of brokers with good standing. This created the first ripple of uncertainty, and as those securities were sold a lower range of prices had to be made. To save themselves from too much loss and too heavy shrinkages these securities had to be absorbed by the pools, promoters, and syndicates, already largely long of them. Then came the crash. It was a rich man's panic. Even the wealthiest and best names were asked by the banks and money lenders to lighten their loads and pay off some of their loans.

The result was that in the mad rush to sell, without any buyers, quotations went to panic prices, and at one time a very serious financial condition threatened the business situation, which was happily averted. Since then the atmosphere has cleared; money is easy, and all strained conditions, as to money for the present, have passed. The South African situation is made to play the important part in what little if any speculation now exists. Fluctuations swing up and down in a narrow range, with reports of English victory or defeat. To belittle the misfortunes or successes of a nation so closely allied to us by ties of friendship and business relations would be folly. Still, there is a salve to the wounds of our friends' reverses in the benefit that must eventually accrue to us in any prolonged struggle.

Had not the speculative rank and file been badly damaged the market in the main would cut loose from these influences, and we would have a great trading market, with swings both ways of the pendulum, but such is not the case; hence inertia and inactivity. The market is suffering now not from lack of merit or demerit, but from lack of buyers and sellers, a most important factor in every business. When this changes, or when it will, one man's guess is as good as another.

What the speculator must now content himself with is: Be prepared for the worst and hope for the best.

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A Buller and Boer Market.

Henry Clews—Wall Street used to be influenced by bulls and bears in making the fluctuations of the Street. But now it is influenced for the time being by Buller and Boers, and, instead of saying, as formerly, that the market is a bull market, we have to say it is a Buller market, or, vice versa, a Boer market. Shortly, when the British get properly "in fighting tine," we shall see the commencement of the end, which will remove the only cloud now hanging over the situation.

The country certainly is very prosperous and has a look of continuing so. There is no better evidence of this than the present phenomenal railroad earnings. The corn crop, which is the largest in this country's history, being over two billion bushels, has only just commenced to move. This, therefore, gives the railroads business enough in sight to admit of continued good earnings and continued big business for the balance of this year at least. The railroads of the country occupy a prouder high-trade position than ever before in the history of the Nation. They have passed through reorganization, fixed charges have been cut down to a 4 per cent. basis, and they are under better, more expert, and more honest management than ever before, with the search of public opinion turned upon them, which compels officials to be honest. There is, therefore, no reason why these securities should not have equal standing with investors to those in Great Britain.

It is true we are on the eve of a Presidential campaign, which generally is disturbing to business interests, but there is every reason why it should be less disturbing at this period than at any previous period. There is no better evidence of this than the recent visit of William Jennings Bryan to this city. If he had come on an ostrich's back there would have been a big turnout to see him, but they would have been curiosity-seekers—not voters. In that event he might have flattered himself that the reception was a warm one instead of finding a freeze-out. He certainly has ascertained by his visit that things have changed slightly at this end. When he was here before the rag-tag and bobtail were with him 16 to 1 in numbers, whereas these same people, by the prosperous condition of the country, have since ceased to be of that grade, and in consequence have changed their debased ideas and now are 16 to 1 against him. For that reason his visit to us was a very brief one, and we ne'er shall see him more on a political mission. Mr. Bryan's attitude in continuing to advocate silver at 16 to 1 is, to say the least, audacious and an insult to American intelligence.

And inasmuch as we are growing more and more stable and prosperous here, the war's effects will begin less and less to be felt.

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Market Will Cut Loose.

Daniel O'Dell—To me the market seems better. It goes up on good news and does not go down on bad. I think we will cut loose from the foreign market, and from this time on be less influenced by the course of events in South Africa. One thing is certain, and that is that many good things can be bought cheaply now.

DULLEST DAY IN MONTHS.

Yesterday was one of the dullest Saturdays on the Stock Exchange in months. Barely 90,000 shares were traded in, and of this total over one-third was in three stocks—Brooklyn Rapid Transit, American Sugar, and Third Avenue, transactions in each of which totalled about 11,500. Such figures, as compared with those of past days in the same three stocks, are so insignificant as to be almost remarkable. Such stocks, for instance, as New York Central, Delaware and Hudson, and Federal Steel preferred were not even dealt in during the day.

RUMORS ABOUT THIRD AVENUE.

Third Avenue Railroad stock was subject to a pronounced attack in the market yesterday, coincident with the reappearance of the rumor about a hitch in the negotiations for taking up the floating debt of the corporation. People identified with the road denounced this as a stock-jobbing report, and it met prompt denial from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who head the syndicate which is to finance the debt.

But, although its guise was painfully like that which it wore on a previous occasion, it found credence enough with the speculatively minded to prove effectual. Considerable selling for forward delivery, and the steady offering down of the stock by brokers popularly supposed to be identified with interests which are financing the debt, led to the impression in some quarters that the stock was being depressed to get more advantageous terms in the new financial arrangements. There was no really substantial evidence, however, to show that the raid was anything more than an attack by operators who thought the time opportune to reap profits in this way.

The range of prices for the stock was from 108½ to 114, in dealings amounting to well over 11,000 shares, it closed at 110, a net decline of 4¾ points. The price on two or three occasions broke a point at a time.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have issued a private circular inviting some of their friends to enter the syndicate to take up the Third Avenue debt. The assumption by the syndicate of the task is dependent, however, on satisfactory results of the examination now being made of the company's books by expert accountants, acting on behalf of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. A representative of the firm said yesterday: "Our experts are still at work examining the financial and physical condition of the Third Avenue Road. It is not likely that they will complete their work before the latter part of next week. By that time we hope to have a definite idea of the company's affairs. We know nothing about the cause of the break in the stock. Certainly there is no hitch in the negotiations with which we are concerned."

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The coffee market was fairly active in yesterday's two hours of trading. Transactions aggregated 24,750 bags. Weakness was developed in coffee, in sympathy with weak foreign advices, and as a result of increased receipts in Brazilian ports. The receipts at Rio Janeiro amounted to 13,000 bags and those at Santos to 17,000 bags, a total of 30,000 bags, against 17,000 for Friday, 21,000 for Thursday, and 27,000 on Wednesday. Coffee opened 5 points off and closed barely steady, at a net decline of from 10 to 15 points.

Cotton was strong. The Cotton Exchange market opened 2 to 3 points up, advanced some 6 points, and, receding, closed with a net gain of 3 to 4 points, after dealings of perhaps 150,000 bales. Liverpool straddle buying and purchases by a prominent financial house, (which is said to have sold later in the day,) caused a large proportion of the demand for cotton. The receipts were 23,886 bales, about the same as they were a year previous. The estimates for to-morrow's receipts are high. Demand for spot cotton is steady to 1-16 higher in the South.

Wheat closed on the Produce Exchange at prices near the top, after a three-cent rise for the week. Opening trades were the lowest of the day, and prices soon stiffened in sympathy with higher cables and news of unfavorable weather in the West. French markets are strong. There was practically no export buying of wheat, and the market was not active. The corn market was featureless. The week has effected almost no change in it. Oats remain dull.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The newly elected Board of Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit will meet some time this week for organization, probably Tuesday. It was learned yesterday that the re-election of Clinton L. Rossiter as President of the company and Col. Williams as Secretary and Treasurer is assured. Henry H. Porter, who is largely identified with Federal Steel, and who is one of the new Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, will be chosen to act in an important capacity, which will enable him to have an influence on the management of the corporation. He may be made Chairman of the Board of Directors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $155,285,102; balances, $5,745,213; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $1,157,008.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for short, and 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and nominal. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@4.83¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.10⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan 27.—The market for American securities was dully from opening to close to-day. Traders were inactive, and prices showed irregular changes.

Consols for both money and the account, 100⅝; Canadian, 96½; Erie, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 33½; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅜; St. Paul, 120⅝; New York Central, 136½; Pennsylvania, 66¾; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 75¾; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 80⅜; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda 8⅝.

Bar silver firm at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅛@3⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000.

Spanish fours closed at 67½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 139.50; Madrid, 28.82; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.17½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Owing to the unfavorable war news, business on the Bourse opened with an all-round slump. Afterward a tendency to recover passed off, and the market closed dull. Government securities were practically unchanged. Rio Tintos were steadier and De Beers Mines declined. Kafir shares were agitated, on London selling. On the street after the closing of the Bourse the market was distinctly flat.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 68.32½.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Prices were buoyant on the Boerse to-day, which was induced by the ease and cheapness of money. Foreign securities were maintained. Iron shares were strong, in consequence of the order for 9,000 trucks for the Russian State Railways. Canadian Pacifics were higher and Americans quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

The Bank of Germany reduced the rate of discount to 5½.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27.—Business opened dull on the Boerse to-day on the unfavorable advices from other Bourses, but improved later. American securities were weaker.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities the only stock that attracted much attention was New Amsterdam Gas. The rest of the market showed little change from the closing figures of the previous day, and the total transactions were very small. A little more firmness appeared, and some few stocks advanced substantially—in some cases without sales. Rumors affecting the market mostly had to do with the gas situation, but no actual news of importance came to hand. The market was even less active than on the previous days of the week, with the one exception of the trading in the New Amsterdam issues, but the day appeared somewhat more favorable on account of the steadier tone of the market.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was traded in to the extent of about 3,000 shares, an amount much in excess of any single day's trading in this issue for many weeks past. On these transactions the price advanced to 26⅝, and it closed at 26 bid, showing a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred stock got as high as 49 and ended the day at 48½ bid, a net advance of 2 points. Practically no change occurred in the price of the bonds, which were traded in in small amount around 93. Buying of the stock was of the same character as that which showed on the previous day, and it was still attributed to the same interests. Friends of the stock insist that developments of consequence are near at hand, and that an important change in the gas situation may be looked for within a month or even a week. On the other hand, persons seemingly as well informed say that the question stands as it did weeks ago. That Consolidated Gas interests are making any effort to buy a controlling interest in New Amsterdam Gas is by no means generally credited, and in some quarters the explanation offered for the strength which the New Amsterdam Gas issues have shown for the past two days is that it is due to manipulative efforts to advance the price of these stocks. At all events, nothing of a very definite character has yet been made public pointing to an agreement between the Consolidated and the New Amsterdam Companies.

STANDARD OIL advanced 2 points further, to 520, and closed at 518 bid, showing a net gain of 1 point. Confident predictions of much higher prices for the stock are made, but thus far it has not appeared what the immediate reason for the advance is. It is generally believed that the earnings of the company are beyond precedent and that the coming year will see a large increase in the amount of extra dividends. This belief is the reason for the buying of The stock so far as it is being bought by persons not in a position to be closely informed as to the company's condition, but insiders continue to be the large buyers of the stock.

RUBBER Goods was strong. It advanced a full point in the common stock and half a point in the preferred. The former ended the day at 29½ bid, and the preferred stock closed at 80 bid, with little stock offered. The stocks were favorably affected by the announcement that an agreement in regard to the Tillinghast patents had been reached between the owners of those patents and the Diamond and Goodyear Companies. It is thought that the agreement will lead to a considerable increase in the earnings of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, which owns a three-quarter interest in the Tillinghast patents.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions were in good demand and enjoyed a net gain of 1 point on light transactions.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common advanced 2 points, to 42, and the preferred stock made a net gain of 3 points, closing at 55 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26	26⅜
New Amsterdam pf	48½	49½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15½	18
American Bicycle pf	44¼	47
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf	75	..
American Woolen Goods	22½	22⅞
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78¼	79¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	44
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7
Distilling Company of America pf	21	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	3⅝	4
Electric Boat	17	..
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Commercial pf	60	62
International Pump	15	16½
International Pump pf., ex div	62	64½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	31	32
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	90	93
National Gramophone	56	58
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf	77	78½
National Tube	44¾	45
National Tube pf	91¾	92¼
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94¼
Rubber Goods Mfg	29½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	518	520
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	9	9¼
California Copper	3¼	3½
Central Fireworks	13½	15½
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	42	44
Electric Vehicle pf	55	65
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	24
General Carriage	4⅜	..
Illinois Transportation	28	2½
*Marketn Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97½	98½
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	19½
Pittsburg Coal	22¼	23
Pittsburg Coal pf	79	80
St. Louis subs	134	135
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	11¼	..
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	195	200
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	239	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	188	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	69
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	28¼	28½
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	196	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	39	44
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	107
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26½	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	98	102

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The Boston market was even duller than Wall Street, but, on the whole, firmer, although the close was irregular. What feature there was in the trading was to be found in the interesting gossip regarding Bay State Gas. This long-idle outsider was quoted to-day at 95c bid, $1.05 asked. Just what is back of the trading, if indeed anything, has not as yet transpired. Still there appears to be a very confident feeling abroad, and it is said to be good for at least 5 points.

For strength attention was directed principally to Old Dominion, Chicago Junction, Erie Telephone, Bell Telephone, Pullman, United States Oil, and Arcadian. One-quarter of 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares of United States Mining at 10 for thirty days. There was a sale of 50 shares of the stock to-day in the market at 7⅞, the first for many days.

At the local Clearing House 4 per cent. was again the nominal rate between the banks, but the business done was extremely small. On call money is in large supply to the best borrowers at 4 per cent. Four to six months' money is easily obtainable at 4 per cent. on the strongest grade of collateral. This is also the rate for twelve months. Business in mercantile paper is slow, because of the scarcity of offerings. The best names are quoted at 4@4½ per cent.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Q. Dominion	17¾	18½
Arcadian	16½	17	Osceola	68	70
Arnold	5	6	Parrot	40½	41
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	24	..	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	17	18	R. Island	4½	4¾
Bos. & Cr. Co.	30	35	Santa Fe	5¼	5½
Bos. & Mont.	265	266	St. Isabel	6½	7
Butte & Bos.	48	52	Shoe	..	31
C. & Hecla	740	750	Tamarack	177	180
Centennial	15¼	16	Utah Con	25	25⅞
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	13	14
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	12	14¼
Isle Royale	21	23	Winona	4	4½
Mohawk	13	13¾	Wolverine	40	..

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	240	..	C. Mass. pf.	64	..
Boston & L.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	123	124
Boston & Me.	196	198	Maine C. R.	..	..
Boston & P.	300	..	E. 6s	110½	..
Boston Elev.	96½	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bos. Gas 5s	80¼	..	E. 7s	114½	..
Cen. Mass	13½	14	West End	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	335	340	Mex. Tele	3	3½
C. Stk. Yds.	133½	136	N. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41	42	U. S. Oil	19⅝	20
D. Coal pf.	115	116	West. Elec	41⅞	..
Erie Tel	105	106	W. Elec. pf.	..	63

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Except for the recovery in two stocks, United Gas Improvement and Electric Storage Battery, the market here was dead. In both of the issues named the advance reflected a scarcity of stock rather than any activity in demand. The minor steel stocks were under the ban most of the day, New Haven falling to a new low record, and Susquehanna, on light offerings, declined ¼, to 4. Not a sale of Union Traction was made. This is the first instance of this on record.

The specialties were well held with American Asphalt the feature. That stock rose ½, and Western New York maintained its strength of yesterday. No change was effected in Philadelphia Electric, but Tidewater yielded a point, to 14½. There was a better commission house business, though orders were small.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21½	Union Trac.	38	38¼

ment issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Increase.
Loans	$680,817,200	$688,332,800	$7,515,600
Deposits	765,518,100	780,526,100	15,008,000
Circulation	16,294,600	16,637,100	342,500
Legal tend.	62,957,400	66,647,000	3,689,600
Specie	152,607,800	157,762,500	5,154,700
Reserve	215,565,200	224,409,500	8,844,300
Res. required	191,379,525	195,131,525	3,752,000
Surplus	24,185,675	29,277,975	5,092,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$28,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,075	31,375,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$29,277,975	
1899	39,232,025	
1898	35,609,450	
1897	59,148,250	
1896	39,623,400	
1895		$45,880,450
1894		109,043,000
1893		23,143,300
1892		36,020,900
1891		23,943,125

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,445
3d week Jan.	$256,622	$212,632	$227,584
From July 1	7,515,440	6,865,657	
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	537
3d week Jan.	75,367	57,342	53,338
From July 1	2,354,294	1,943,063	
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	93	74
3d week Jan.	23,732	22,712	22,600
From July 1	689,240	671,433	616,766
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
3d week Jan.	298,273	231,518	253,516
From July 1	9,520,929	8,477,803	8,181,388
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
3d week Jan.	38,936	36,146	
From Jan. 1	108,149	103,074	
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Jan.	8,630	8,375	8,879
From July 1	301,081	288,051	236,502
BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended Dec. 31:			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	77,014	53,142	23,872
Op. expenses	72,802	50,923	21,879
Net	4,240	2,219	2,021
Other income	4,609	4,550	99
Total income	8,850	6,729	2,121
Deficit	3,833	4,134	*301
Charges	12,683	10,863	2,000
*Decrease.			
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for December:			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	350,867	288,854	286,812
Op. expenses	220,569	203,988	189,761
Net	130,298	84,866	97,051
Prop. op. expenses to gross	63	70⅝	66⅜
Gross, 6 months	2,278,071	2,005,481	1,899,855
Net, 6 months	$83,037	705,981	693,191
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	$4,194,439	$4,832,806	$4,816,516
Op. expenses	3,325,677	2,926,490	2,908,982
Net	1,868,762	1,906,316	1,907,534
Prop. op. expenses to gross	64	60¼	60⅞
Interest	207,877	207,877	207,877
Dividends	1,449,997	1,449,000	1,440,000
Balance	210,888	258,439	259,657
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for December—			
Gross	3,595,398	3,504,277	2,817,081
Op. expenses	1,465,468	1,346,704	1,255,170
Net	899,960	845,080	872,229
Gross, 6 months	13,741,777	11,984,487	11,886,164
Net, 6 months	5,375,169	5,255,128	5,559,761
Coal and Iron Company:			
Gross	2,588,969	2,553,946	2,024,988
Op. expenses	2,316,534	2,435,418	1,944,501
Net	252,435	118,528	80,487
Gross, 6 months	16,656,932	12,321,375	13,382,882
Net, 6 months	1,515,132	803,737	818,121
Reading Company:			
Net	15,752	14,584	27,444
Net, 6 months	120,027	104,236	184,285
All companies:			
Net	1,168,148	976,202	979,960
Charges	772,000	756,154	753,602
Surplus	396,148	220,048	226,298
Net, 6 months	7,010,329	6,163,162	6,562,167
Surplus, 6 mos	2,378,329	1,626,176	2,040,195
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for December—			
Gross earnings	676,327	607,695	548,714
Oper. expenses	397,250	378,550	352,757
Net earnings	270,977	228,967	211,341
Prop. op. exp. to gross	58⅞	63⅛	61⅔
Gross, 6 months	4,154,434	3,706,377	3,609,746
Net, 6 months	1,802,553	1,534,444	1,610,694
ST. PAUL & DULUTH for November—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	206,653	281,289	5,364
Oper. expenses	122,721	131,499	*8,778
Net earnings	83,932	69,970	14,142
Gross, 5 months	982,534	864,101	118,433
Net, 5 months	393,913	296,181	97,732
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	69,832	67,000	2,832
Oper. expenses	59,742	45,363	14,379
Net earnings	10,090	21,637	*11,547
Gross, 6 months	391,250	353,951	37,299
Net, 6 months	217,480	173,934	43,546
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings	395,937	397,441	*1,504
Oper. expenses	263,907	240,469	16,020
Net earnings	132,907	151,031	*18,124
Prop. op. exp. to gross	66⅝	65¼	
Other income	2,305	10,158	*7,853
Total income	135,213	161,189	*25,976
Charges	128,270	117,590	10,671
Surplus	6,942	43,599	*36,648
Gross, 6 months	3,037,356	2,618,566	418,790
Net, 6 months	1,262,936	1,114,484	148,452
Total income, 6 months	1,273,113	1,177,993	95,120
Surplus, 6 months	494,339	377,279	17,060
*Decrease.			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
300	Am. Ice	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
20	Am. Smelt & R.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
750	Am. Steel & W.	48⅝	49¼	48⅞	49¼
12,250	Am. Sugar Ref.	115⅜	116⅜	115¼	115⅜
340	Am. Tobacco	98⅝	99¼	98⅜	99¼
650	A., T. & S.F. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60¼
5,730	Brook. R. T.	71½	72¼	70⅞	71⅝
30	Brunswick City	16	16	15½	15½
10	Ches. & Ohio	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
1,030	C., B. & Q.	121¾	121⅞	121¼	121¼
2,240	C., M. & St. P.	118	118¼	117⅜	117⅜
170	C., R. I. & P.	106⅝	106⅝	106	106
40	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42	42	42
20	Col. Tobacco	37	37	37⅝	37⅝
90	Federal Steel	51¼	51½	50⅝	50⅞
280	Louis. & Nash.	78⅝	78½	78	78
310	Manhattan	93⅜	93¾	93⅜	93½
350	Met. Street	167	167	167	167
800	Mo. Pacific	42⅞	43¼	42⅝	42¾
200	National Steel	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
20	Pacific Mail	42¾	43	42¾	43
200	Pennsylvania	129	129	129	129
40	Reading	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
40	Reading 1st pf.	50	50	50	50
350	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½
100	Tenn. C. & I.	83¼	83½	82⅞	83½
360	Third Avenue	110	110	109	109
40	Union Pacific	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼
10	Union Pac. pf.	75	75	75	75
510	U. S. Leather	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	16
10	Wabash pf.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
27,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	Am. Gas 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 27, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
59	59⅜	60	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	.....
39¾	40	590	American Ice	39⅞	39½	39⅞	39⅞	.....
72½	75	139	Am. Ice pf	73	73	73	73	.....
14⅜	14⅝	110	American Linseed	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
54¾	55½	110	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜
5⅞	6¼	200	American Malting	6	6	6	6	.....
38⅝	39	510	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38½	38⅝	38½	38½	− ⅜
88	89	40	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
41½	42½	25	Am. Steel Hoop	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	.....
49⅜	49¾	5,985	Am. Steel & Wire	48¾	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅜
89	90½	1,010	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	90	90	− ¼
115¾	116	11,550	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115½	116¾	115¾	116	+ ¼
81½	82¾	435	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	.....
99	99¼	1,930	American Tobacco	99	99⅜	99	99¼	.....
39½	40	100	Anaconda Copper	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	− ⅛
43	45	32	Ann Arbor pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	.....
19⅛	19¼	183	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
59⅞	60	4,075	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅛	60½	60	60	− ¼
57½	58	911	Baltimore & Ohio	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
71⅜	71¼	10,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71½	72⅛	70⅞	71¼	− ⅛
16	16¼	2,470	Brunswick City	15¾	16¼	15¾	16⅛	− ⅛
29¾	29½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
121¼	121¼	4,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121⅝	121⅝	121⅛	121¼	.....
13¾	13⅞	375	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	.....
76¼	76½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76	76½	76	76½	+ ⅝
40½	41	520	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
117½	117⅝	3,710	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118	118	117¼	117½	− ½
		170	Chi. & Northw. pf.	198	198	198	198	.....
106	106¼	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅛	106⅝	106	106	− ⅛
17	17½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17	17	17	.....
41⅞	42	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42	42	42	42	− ¼
120	122½	150	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	121	121	121	121	−1
31⅜	32	500	Continental Tobacco.	32	32	32	32	+1
84	85½	51	Continental Tobac. pf.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	.....
68	68½	62	Denver & R. G. pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68⅜	.....
105	106	580	Erie Tel. & Tel.	104⅝	105⅜	104⅝	105⅜	+ ⅝
91½	93	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92	92	92	92	+2
50¾	51	1,315	Federal Steel	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	50⅞	− ¼
53¾	54	300	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54	53⅜	53⅝	+ ¼
164	167	10	Great Northern pf.	166½	166½	166½	166½	.....
33	34	40	Hocking Valley	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	.....
113¾	114	300	Illinois Central	113⅜	114	113⅜	114	− ⅛
22⅝	23	500	International Paper	22⅜	22¾	22½	22½	− ⅛
69	70	1,010	International Silver	69	70	69	70	+ ⅛
51	51⅛	600	Northern Pacific	51	51⅛	51	51	.....
42½	43	350	Pacific Mail	42⅝	42¾	42⅝	42¾	− ¼
128¾	129¼	700	Pennsylvania R. R.	129	129	129	129	.....
103⅝	103¾	755	People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	.....
2⅞	2¾	100	Peo. Gas, Dec. & Evans	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
90½	91	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	92	92	92	−1
187½	189	110	Pullman Company	188¾	188⅝	188¾	188¾	.....
17½	18	100	Reading	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅝
50¼	50⅝	320	Reading 1st pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
20½	20⅝	300	Republic Iron & Steel.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
40	45	100	Rio Grande West.	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
46	48	25	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
98	99⅝	205	St. Louis & San Fran.	98	98⅝	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	34	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33½	33	33½	− ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	600	St. L. Southw. pf.	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26¼	.....
37⅜	37⅝	524	Southern Pacific	37¼	37⅝	37⅜	37½	.....
11⅝	11⅞	125	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
53⅞	54⅛	45	Southern Railway pf.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	.....
82⅛	83¾	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	83½	83½	83	83	.....
15½	15⅝	100	Texas Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
110	110½	10,985	Third Avenue	114	114	108½	110	− 4¾
23	23	225	Union Bag & Paper	21¼	21¼	21	21	−1
46⅜	46¾	2,300	Union Pacific	46¼	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	− ⅛
75	75⅝	462	Union Pacific pf.	75	75¼	75	75	− ⅛
16	16¼	2,700	United States Leather.	16¼	16¾	16	16	− ⅛
75⅞	76	10	U. S. Leather pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
37⅛	38	260	United States Rubber.	38	38	38	38	.....
100¼	101½	15	U. S. Rubber pf.	100⅞	100⅞	103⅜	100⅞	.....
6⅝	7	100	Wabash	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
20¼	20½	200	Wabash pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅝
86¼	87	107	Western Union Tel.	86⅛	87¼	86½	87¼	.....
98	98⅜	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	98	98	98	98	.....
52	53	100	Wheel. & L. E., 1st pf.	52⅜	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
Sales		94,026						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the principal banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,999,260	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,450,000	$2,002,000	$1,136,000	$12,938,000	24.9
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. of Manhattan Co	14,670,000	3,423,000	4,066,000	21,054,000	35.6
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	12,517,900	1,958,700	1,642,000	14,193,000	25.4
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' Nat.	10,090,000	1,625,000	1,044,000	9,807,000	27.2
1,750,000	2,814,200	Bk. of America	20,081,200	3,799,400	1,650,100	22,528,800	24.2
1,000,000	252,300	Phenix National	4,110,000	880,000	180,000	4,788,000	22.9
1,000,000	4,938,700	National City	8,172,600	35,485,600	5,281,900	114,889,200	37.2
300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	21,518,100	4,602,700	3,060,600	25,649,300	29.9
600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,452,800	796,200	596,900	5,055,100	27.6
1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,927,500	919,400	734,200	6,459,900	25.6
300,000	101,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,670,000	243,000	42,000	1,685,000	16.8
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,099,000	249,000	190,000	2,263,000	19.9
200,000	168,600	Greenwich	913,300	101,100	172,500	834,600	32.8
600,000	505,300	Leath. Mfg's. Nat.	3,572,200	441,700	371,300	3,254,000	25.0
300,000	200,300	Seventh National	3,025,000	602,700	497,300	4,216,700	27.5
1,200,000	1,280,400	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,840,600	161,700	670,200	4,250,300	23.3
5,000,000	2,651,800	Am. Ex. National	23,039,000	3,875,000	2,181,000	22,341,000	27.1
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. of Com.	20,403,700	3,090,900	3,429,900	23,176,600	28.1
1,000,000	1,624,300	Nat. Broadway	6,908,000	947,900	239,300	5,202,300	22.8
1,000,000	1,084,800	Mercantile National	10,952,200	2,454,200	949,800	12,740,400	26.5
422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,570,900	644,000	329,700	3,100,000	33.6
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of the Rep.	17,110,200	3,409,500	1,246,700	18,271,500	25.5
450,000	991,300	Chatham National	6,287,400	643,500	941,000	6,378,900	24.8
200,000	298,400	People's	2,224,800	163,700	439,300	2,710,800	22.2
1,000,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,734,600	2,892,000	982,000	13,832,500	28.0
1,000,000	2,711,900	Hanover National	32,088,200	10,091,600	2,388,500	42,124,700	29.6
500,000	412,200	Irving National	4,244,000	569,400	541,800	4,486,000	24.8
600,000	383,200	National Citizen's	2,763,800	529,200	146,200	2,829,100	23.9
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,545,700	331,200	383,100	2,816,400	25.4
900,000	1,017,900	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	6,314,200	1,127,100	572,400	6,653,400	25.5
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,476,200	652,000	318,300	3,879,000	25.0
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	16,516,000	1,816,100	2,863,000	18,955,200	24.7
1,000,000	531,600	Continental National	4,675,600	1,024,700	389,900	5,610,100	25.2
300,000	395,600	Oriental	2,156,100	232,500	286,100	2,130,000	24.3
1,500,000	5,820,800	Imp'rs & T'ders' Nat.	24,061,000	4,317,000	1,324,000	23,415,000	24.1
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	35,364,000	14,283,000	2,898,000	48,318,000	35.6
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,282,600	297,200	161,300	1,503,700	30.5
3,000,000	2,171,800	Fourth National	21,686,000	3,933,000	1,642,800	22,492,400	24.8
1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,233,000	2,171,000	1,215,000	12,410,000	27.3
300,000	776,600	Second National	8,146,000	1,616,000	462,000	8,761,000	23.7
750,000	772,100	Ninth National	2,674,200	417,200	329,400	3,812,000	20.0
500,000	7,707,300	First National	32,688,700	7,294,500	1,311,700	32,012,200	26.9
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,328,700	327,100	363,600	2,570,200	26.9
250,000	682,500	Bowery Bank	3,363,000	544,500	368,500	3,629,000	24.9
200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat.	3,040,700	752,200	376,000	3,942,900	28.6
750,000	1,045,200	German-American	3,418,500	681,100	365,500	3,431,900	27.6
1,000,000	1,536,700	Chase National	29,921,700	6,492,500	4,674,000	37,730,100	29.6
100,000	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue	8,269,700	1,802,300	418,400	9,143,000	24.3
200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,605,400	228,600	686,700	3,260,400	28.1
200,000	774,000	Germania	2,802,500	491,700	567,900	4,221,200	23.0
300,000	848,200	Lincoln National	6,534,200	1,151,200	511,800	6,812,000	24.6
200,000	979,100	Garfield National	6,355,700	1,446,400	411,100	7,456,900	24.9
200,000	331,800	Fifth National	2,112,300	468,400	184,900	2,336,600	28.0
300,000	911,600	Bank of Metropolis	5,373,700	1,389,200	530,900	6,607,700	29.1
200,000	393,300	West Side	2,554,000	430,600	295,000	2,721,000	26.6
500,000	629,500	Seaboard National	5,183,000	1,180,000	2,388,000	9,257,000	38.4
2,100,000	1,792,800	Western National	28,234,300	6,609,200	2,142,400	33,722,300	26.0
300,000	529,600	First Nat., B'klyn	4,052,000	523,000	605,600	4,365,000	27.2
1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	13,376,800	3,260,800	494,900	14,386,700	23.1
500,000	445,900	Liberty National	4,808,100	911,000	226,600	4,587,000	24.8
1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,554,200	427,500	364,500	3,670,900	20.5
250,000	397,400	New Amsterdam	3,665,300	642,500	408,600	4,124,200	25.5
350,000	191,400	Astor National	3,732,000	597,600	323,100	3,927,300	23.4
500,000	252,500	Hide and Leath. Nat.	2,236,900	130,400	363,000	1,619,200	30.5
$48,000,000	$66,438,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks.					
$59,422,700	$80,980,200	Total	$688,332,800	$157,762,500	66,647,000	780,526,100	28.8

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,184,332.00	$27,788.00	$87,628	$150,761.00	.....	$1,324,401.00
Columbia	300,000	2,325,000.00	107,000.00	85,000	134,000.00	5,000.00	2,294,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,138,940.70	35,111.55	55,877	212,883.00	.....	1,316,327.25
Gansevoort	100,000	620,809.95	8,909.59	53,646	85,726.10	39,205.10	589,113.02
Hamilton	200,000	1,328,200.00	47,800.00	80,900	90,800.00	.....	1,403,000.00
Home	100,000	590,158.68	40,052.52	53,452	58,060.67	1,330.86	611,334.22
Mutual	200,000	1,306,092.65	41,205.33	128,585	179,293.40	3,033.18	1,351,018.90
19th Ward	100,000	984,150.00	17,353.00	113,965	225,591.00	25,673.00	1,373,877.00
Riverside	100,000	863,726.58	12,505.23	74,279	75,329.03	.....	868,901.02
Rutgers	100,000	2,719,000.00	222,000.00	111,000	134,000.00	162,000.00	3,213,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,060,726.45	55,081.76	226,899	471,131.76	.....	2,657,671.11
Yorkville	100,000	1,512,000.00	83,600.00	71,200	126,300.00	18,300.00	1,541,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,071,239.00	14,322.00	86,282	80,774.00	100,000.00	1,169,672.00
Broadway	100,000	1,303,384.29	17,592.50	95,918	168,709.19	481.74	1,389,908.08
Eighth Ward	100,000	347,200.00	11,900.00	20,600	53,200.00	4,500.00	344,200.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	575,300.00	28,500.00	19,500	41,800.00	6,800.00	494,200.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	300,000	2,478,100.00	257,800.00	217,100	487,409.00	.....	2,888,500.00
Mech. & Trad's.	100,000	887,810.77	15,001.00	47,113	82,333.29	35,889.57	846,772.52
Merchants'	100,000	375,529.50	4,233.93	37,134	73,916.25	376.71	304,640.45
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,883,000.00	140,000.00	200,000	574,000.00	22,000.00	4,041,000.00
National City	300,000	2,260,900.00	156,000.00	252,000	201,000.00	55,000.00	2,525,000.00
North Side	100,000	666,677.39	12,265.66	51,557	46,394.35	45,915.00	620,650.02
Schermerhorn	100,000	452,820.00	20,696.00	45,516	63,433.00	50,000.00	485,735.00
17th Ward	100,000	430,380.00	9,544.00	33,144	57,365.00	861.00	394,971.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,090,100.00	95,200.00	10,000	174,300.00	8,500.00	1,032,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	437,957.00	13,169.00	18,971	54,003.00	1,467.00	427,580.00
Union	100,000	287,965.00	6,902.00	13,806	35,210.00	3,660.00	196,080.00
Wallabout	100,000	635,100.00	27,900.00	24,200	57,100.00	32,600.00	641,500.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	657,522.00	32,133.00	20,000	101,486.00	.....	638,673.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	428,900.00	14,460.00	12,960	70,685.00	5,500.00	475,350.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,930,300.00	184,200.00	294,800	1,252,900.00	445,900.00	6,298,800.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,152,343.00	87,185.00	68,473	162,651.00	66,820.00	1,867,444.00
Second National	250,000	1,352,100.00	65,200.00	23,700	213,400.00	.....	1,145,300.00
Third National	200,000	919,102.29	28,545.28	77,289	180,392.38	84,899.85	980,687.49
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,846,400.00	102,900.00	18,700	97,700.00	3,700.00	1,417,000.00
Second National	125,000	722,032.00	78,300.00	56,300	92,400.00	125,400.00	936,700.00

NEW CORPORATIONS.

James B.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

England at War.

'Tis past; the hour of parting's o'er,
The troopship's on the main,
And some have looked on England's shore
That ne'er shall look again:
The last adieus come faint and low,
Borne on the wintry wind—
God's mercy on the men that go,
And those they leave behind!

For them, the strife—for us, the fears
That grow with hope's delay,
The daily dread, the nightly tears
For loved ones far away:
Yet O though loss be hard to bear,
And sense of threatening harm,
Let not the thought of private care
Unnerve a nation's arm!

For sternly must the soldier fight
Whose country stakes her all:
Now is the day when England's might
Must conquer, or must fall:
Though Valor unrewarded die
Nor every field be won,
We'll bate no jot of courage high
Before our task be done.

Souls of our best! whose bodies fill
Their unforgotten grave
By Magersfontein's murderous hill
Or dark Tugela's wave,
Nobly ye strove, ye gallant dead,
For England's honor slain!
'Tis ours to prove the blood ye shed
Has not been shed in vain!
—A. D. GODLEY in The Spectator.

A Flash of Lightning, Natal.

Lady Broome in The Cornhill Magazine.

A very few days after my arrival at Maritzburg, at the end of 1875, I was standing one afternoon in the shade of my little house on a hill, anxiously watching the picturesque arrival of an ox wagon laden with my boxes. It was in the very early Summer, and the exigencies of settling in left me no time to worry about the thunderstorms, of which, of course, I had often heard. A more serene and brilliant afternoon could not be imagined, and it was not even hot—at all events, out of the sun. My two small boys, as usual, trotted after me like dogs, and clamored to assist at the arrival of the wagon; so I lifted the little one up in my arms and stood there, with the elder boy clinging to my skirts. Suddenly, out of the blue unclouded sky, out of the blaze of golden sunshine, came a flash and a crash which seemed as if it must be the crack of doom. No words at my command can give any idea of the intolerable blinding glare of the light which seemed to wrap us round, or of the rending sound, as if the universe were being torn asunder.

I suppose I flung myself on the ground, because I was crouching there, holding the little boys beneath me with some sort of protective instinct, when in a second or two of time it had all passed, for I heard only a slight and distant rumble. I do not believe the sun had ceased shining for an instant, though its light had seemed to be extinguished by that blaze of fire. Never can I forget my amazement, an amazement which even preceded my deep thankfulness at finding we were absolutely unhurt, the fearless little boys only inquiring, "What was that, Mummy?" There had been no time for their rosy cheeks even to pale. I wonder what color I was? I looked at the little stone house with astonishment to find it still there, for I had expected to see nothing but a heap of ruins. Nay, it seemed miraculous that the hills all around should still be standing.

Booming a Weekly.

From "The Bread Line," by Albert Bigelow Paine, in Lippincott's.

"Ours will be religious in tone, too, and a home paper besides. It will go to every household that Frisby's would reach, and to thousands besides who are not of any particular denomination. We also will offer Bibles, but we will offer other things, too. We will offer watches and cameras and premiums for boys and girls; dolls, fishing tackle, and guns—"

"I should think," interrupted Van Dorn dryly, "that with a gun and a Bible we might gather in the most of them."

"Now you're talking sense!" said Barrifield excitedly. "We'll get all of them. We'll capture the whole country. Frisby had a quarter of a million circulation in six months! We'll have half a million circulation in three months! Mark my words—half a million in three months!"

"But the price, Barry? A dollar a year and a premium." Perner was still unsatisfied. "How are we going to do it?"

Barrifield regarded him in a superior way. "The paper itself," he said, "will cost us less than 50 cents a year, even figuring on a basis of only a quarter of a million circulation. Most of the premiums can now be bought for less than the other fifty. Those that can't we'll give just the same, only we'll add on the difference in the form of postage and packing. Nobody ever thinks of objecting to a slight additional charge for postage and packing."

A Diplomat's Pug.

From Chambers's Journal.

One almost forgets how long ago it is since the muzzling order was first issued, but shortly after the inception of that order a housemaid "attached" to a foreign legation took a pug dog, also "attached" to the same legation, out for a walk. She was stopped by a Constable, who asked her why the dog was not wearing a muzzle. The housemaid replied that the dog did not possess a muzzle, because it was a diplomatic dog. The Constable responded that the dog was a pug, and that he was not a fool. The Constable took the name and address of the housemaid. A few days later a summons arrived at the legation. The housemaid did not present herself at the court, and the Magistrate imposed a fine on her. At last the Foreign Minister went to the Marquis of Salisbury about the matter. The result was that all the officials connected with the case were reprimanded, and a "note" was addressed from Lord Salisbury to all the legations in London, in which note Lord Salisbury said he had the honor to call attention to a certain order entitled the "muzzling order," by which it was enacted that all dogs, when taken into public places, should wear a muzzle over the head.

Somali Life.

From "Sport in Somaliland." By Count Potocki.

The camel yields them milk—frequently the only food of the natives—gives them meat and hides, facilitates transport from one place to another, and forms the means of exchange, which at any moment it is possible to barter for other articles, thus taking the place of money. The Somalis also accommodate their existence to the wants of the camels; they go with the herd wherever pasture is best, or where rain has recently fallen; and on this account one may frequently not find the trace of a village where yesterday a place was full of life and people. The camels, in fact, carry away the village on their backs miles distant. * * * Such are the chief events in the life of a Somali. Everything is governed according to some ancient unwritten law, not contained in any codex, not dictated by any tribunal, but still sacredly observed and carried out for centuries throughout the whole region inhabited by the Somalis.

Lord Kelvin.

From Good Words.

Lord Kelvin's scientific discoveries do not lend themselves easily to popular description His work has had many sides. To perhaps the majority of pepole he is known as an inventor whose instruments are the standards used in all exact electrical measurements, whether in the laboratory or in the workshop, whose compass and sounding machine, by freeing the course of the mariner from error due to the magnetism of the ship, and making his approach to the coast in thick weather easily ascertainable, has saved thousands of lives, and robbed ocean navigation to a great extent of its perils and delays. By his telegraph instruments, founded on a perception of the conditions of successful submarine telegraphy, he first made cable signaling commercially possible, and played a great part in the practical working out of the immense enterprise initiated forty years ago by the first Atlantic cable, and now represented by the network of cables connecting all the countries of the world in which there are civilized settlements.

These are great achievements, but the writer of this article once at a public luncheon in a large town in South Wales met a gentleman who seemed to know nothing of them, but recognized Lord Kelvin's name as that of the inventor of a water-tap. The tap in question is useful and efficient, and many men have achieved great fortune and bulked much in the public estimation, whose real services to the arts represented less—an improved paper-fastener or a collar button perhaps; but this conception of Lord Kelvin's eminence as an inventor shows how little many men of affairs may know of the services which have been rendered to the country by its greatest citizens.

The Fighting Wapiti.

From "Game and Life in the Far West," by Baillie-Grohman.

The combatants had moved about the meadows, much as expert boxers would, though after a quarter of an hour's fighting weight had told its tale, and the smaller stag had to retreat more frequently than ever, and the adversaries were fast approaching the edge of the forest at the latter's back. Here a last stand was made by the defeated one, and a ten minutes' tussle ended by bringing both on to their knees; and here, too, the repulsed one received his death wound, though I failed to see exactly how it was inflicted, the movements being so rapid and the light too indistinct. It appeared to me, however, that the weaker stag, on regaining his feet first, made a dash at his foe, but from some cause or other his lunge missed its aim, and, while the impetus carried him past his still kneeling adversary, his whole flank was exposed to the thrust of the latter's horns. The next second he was down, too, but this time with a heavy thud stretched out at full length, just out of reach of the kneeling victor's horns, who, too exhausted to rise, kept butting at the body which he could not reach. A minute later they were both up again, but the battle was decided, and the wounded hart fled into the forest, where I found him the next morning dead, with a ghastly slash 2 feet in length, that had ripped open his side and penetrated to his vitals.

To Fly in Your Dreams.

From Longman's.

There is a peculiarity about the flying dream that seems to be constant. Of all those whom I asked about the matter, and who are conscious of the flying dream at all, not one has ever known himself to make any high flights in his dreams. One always flies low, with a skimming manner, slightly but only slightly above the heads of pedestrians. And one's critical attitude in a dream toward one's own performance is always interesting to note, both in regard to this particular class of dream and even more toward one of the other classes. It is an attitude that is well brought out in "Alice in Wonderland," where Alice is made to exclaim or to think while she is falling, "How brave they will all think it of me at home not to mind a great fall like this!"

English and Dutch Migration.

From "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," by John Fiske.

The migration to New England was a migration of communities already organized in England; the parish, crossing the ocean, became the township, and, in its relation to the powers above it, assumed a shape essentially similar to that which it had maintained in the old country. The most fundamental fact in the case was that government by the primary assembly had not lost its vitality in rural England. What did not cross the ocean at that time, but was at a later period made the subject of conscious imitation, was the urban form of representative government, with the Mayor at its head. Now the Dutch migration to New Netherland was not a migration of churches but of individuals. It brought with it no pre-existing organization. The resulting community was for a long time a fortuitous aggregation of traders, more at home on a ship's deck than in the farmyard, and without that abiding interest in creating and sustaining homes which an agricultural community feels.

This shifting mercantile community was governed by a commercial company, whose prime interest in it was to make large dividends for its stockholders. The Director General was the salaried servant of the company, and felt responsible to the company rather than to the people whose affairs he administered.

The First Coaches in London.

The Bishop of London in The Cornhill Magazine.

Riding was the only alternative to walking at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, and a lady never rode without six or seven serving men to carry attire suitable to all contingencies, and the means to repair a toilet which might suffer on the journey. To diminish this cost coaches came into use. They were introduced in 1564 by a Dutch coachman of the Queen; but we are told "a coach was a strange monster in those days, and the sight of it put both man and horse into amazement; some said it was a great crabshell brought out of China, and some imagined it to be one of the pagan temples in which the cannibals worshipped the devil." But at length these doubts were cleared, and coachmaking became a substantial trade. So rapid was the increase of coaches that in 1601 an act of Parliament was passed "to restrain the excessive and superfluous use of coaches within this realm." In spite of this innovation, no method could be devised which made locomotion pleasant through streets which were alternately torrents of dirt finding their way to the Fleet ditch, and thick deposits of black mud, which furnished a ready weapon to any one who wished to express disapprobation. It is difficult for us to picture London without either cabs or omnibuses.

A Question of Clocks.

From "The Lewis Carroll Picture Book."

"Which is the best, a clock that is right only once a year, or a clock that is right twice every day? 'The latter,' you reply, 'unquestionably.' Very good, reader, now attend. I have two clocks; one doesn't go at all, and the other loses a minute a day; which would you prefer? 'The losing one,' you answer, 'without a doubt.' Now observe: the one which loses a minute a day has to lose twelve hours, or 720 minutes, before it is right again; consequently it is only right once in two years, whereas the other is evidently right as often as the time it points to comes round, which happens twice a day. So you've contradicted yourself once. 'Ah, but,' you say, 'what's the use of its being right twice a day, if I can't tell when the right times?' Why, suppose the clock points to 8 o'clock, don't you see that the clock is right at 8 o'clock? Consequently when 8 o'clock comes your clock is right. 'Yes, I see that,' you reply. Very good, then you've contradicted yourself twice; now get out of the difficulty as you can, and don't contradict yourself again if you can help it."

How Long?

Out of the south is the chill wind blowing,
Straight from the white world of ice and snow;
And over the wild sea my thoughts are going
To a far country where roses glow.
For, dear, unto thee, when the clouds are flying
Like war-torn banners the skies along,
In mournful measure my heart is crying—
"Oh, my beloved! How long? how long?"

Low overhead are the dark mists trailing,
And hiding the mountains from longing eyes;
And, far beyond them, the ships are sailing
To thy fair home-land—Love's paradise!
But here the skylark has ceased his singing,
And dropped to his nest with a broken song,
And ever to thee is my wild cry winging—
"Love of my heart! How long? how long?"
CLARA SINGER POYNTER in Chambers's Journal.
Otago, New Zealand.

A Question of Artillery.

From The Contemporary Review.

Considerable comment has been made on the alleged inability of English artillery to deal effectively with the Boer guns. Our field pieces are said to be outranged, to be of inferior metal, and altogether to be outclassed by the weapons of our opponents. A little calm consideration, however, may serve to allay the discontent which has arisen on these points. The guns we have had in the field have been twelve-pounders and so-called fifteen—really fourteen—pounders; for the howitzer batteries, firing a fifty-pound shell with a bursting charge of nearly ten pounds of lyddite, have only been used by Methuen. Against these have been brought, not in large number, forty-five-pound howitzers and a few guns firing a shell of about 100 pounds, besides ordinary field guns firing a fourteen-pound shell. Why have we not had similar weapons? As a fact, we have had the long-range naval twelve-pounder of twelve hundred weight and the 4.7-inch gun of two tons—thanks to naval assistance. But both we and the Boers have only been able to employ the heaviest guns we have because the fighting has been stationary. "Long Tom" was not in use at Elandslaagte, because he could not be manoeuvred in the field. Had the progress of the war been swifter, we should not have found our enemies using anything heavier than their twelve centimeter howitzers—somewhat inferior weapons to our own five-inch. No doubt it was unwise not to send more howitzer batteries into the field at first, because, considering Boer tactics and the nature of the ground on which the fighting was to take place, it was certain that field guns firing only shrapnel were not the best of weapons to form practically the whole armament. So far the authorities are to blame. But in face of the good service the guns have done in keeping down the Boer rifle fire and silencing their guns by killing their gunners, it is idle to talk of our artillery as if it were useless.

A newspaper correspondent wires that a Boer gun is firing shells at us from a range of 8,000 yards, and that our field guns cannot reply. No more could those of any other power with any good effect. But he does not tell us that this 8,000 yards fire has produced any great result, and he does not state—probably because he does not know—that the gun in question has only been dragged into position by a painfully long process, and that this was only done because our own lack of mobility, owing to the absence of a proper number of mounted men and possibly to the absence of proper transport, has rendered our movements so slow. I don't say our field guns are perfect. I have always preached the desirability of more powerful weapons, considering the increase in value of modern rifle fire. Although events in South Africa have seemed to justify my views, I am free to admit that the tendency in Europe has been to diminish the shell weight fired from field guns, with a view to increased mobility. Rapidity of motion has always been the characteristic of our artillery. The well-known story of the Horse Artillery man who said he could take his battery anywhere if it were not for the beastly guns, is perhaps an exaggeration. But one thing is certain, that guns to be of use must be mobile.

A Song.

The rose-root takes earth's kisses for its meat;
The rose-leaf makes its blush from the sun's heat;
The rose-scent wakes—who knows from what thing sweet?
Who knows
The secret of the perfume of the rose?

A rose ungathered is but a rose;
Pluck it, lover, don't mind a thorn!
Tuck it away in your bosom-clothes
And drink its beauty from night to morn.

Dig, gardener, deep, till the Earth-lips cling tight.
Prune, gardener! keep those blushes to the light.
Then, gardener, sleep. He brings the scent by night.
Who knows
The secret of the perfume of the rose?

Pale, pale are the rose lips, sweet!
Red is the heart of the rose,
But red are the lips mine meet,
And your heart white as the snows.
—FLORA ANNIE STEEL in The New Lippincott.

The Hospital Orderly.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The position of hospital orderly, though not such an easy one as that of the patient, is also not to be despised. The hours off duty are many, and the work by no means hard. The orderly is supposed to undergo a course of training; one of his duties is to write accurate reports. These begin in a crude and elementary form. A night report on a serious case which demanded hourly attention ran thus: "Patient were of no trubbel." (As an amendment to this report, "Nurse and patient slept well" was suggested.)

Another on an unpopular Sergeant was brief: "Jackson is a confounded newsance."

More advanced specimens are these: "Saunders 'ad is nurrishment reglar, he also 'ad bleeding from the nose." "O'Flanagan were very restless and would not sleep without I sot beside 'im and took milk reglar." But why wonder at these efforts of ignorant orderlies, when medical students have been known to write notes thus: "The house surgeon dressed the wound looking red and angry;" or, "Patient complains of severe headache, but has no children."

Disraeli's Wife.

From Blackwood.

Lady Beaconsfield was an enthusiastic sympathizer with her husband in all his interests, and was devoted to him. When in the Commons he was constantly at work and gave himself little rest. He used to dine late at night, and very sparingly, always with a bottle of Beaune. Once, referring to this hasty dinner and assiduous attendance, I said to Lady Beaconsfield that I could not understand how he kept going. "Ah, but," she answered, "I always have supper for him when he comes home, and lights, lights, plenty of lights—Dizzy always likes lights, and then he tells me everything that has happened in the house, and then I clap him off to bed."

Why We Sit on Tables.

From The Criterion.

About ten million women are exasperated every day by men sitting on tables. So far as I am aware, women do not pay for the furniture, and it is none of their business how it is used. The habit of men sitting on tables has led to the invention of the cushioned billiard table and will no doubt ultimately result in other clever notions. At one time it was supposed that men chose to sit on tables because they could get exercise without exertion by swinging their own legs and by kicking the legs of the table. The scientific fact is that tables are more magnetic than chairs. If three men walk into a room where there is no woman, two of them will make for the table naturally. The third one will try two or three chairs and finally give up in despair and join the others. The source of this magnetism is the friction that women create by polishing tables so frequently. Of course, women say that they only polish tables because men sit on them and spoil them, but this is illogical and feminine. No really clever men sit on chairs. They use their chairs for keeping their papers and things on, also their feet.

Chairs are notoriously immoral.

You will notice that a well-bred man, when he finds himself losing his temper, invariably gets up from his chair and makes a direct line for the nearest table. This enables him to keep his temper and to argue reasonably.

The English Intelligence Department.

Major Arthur Griffiths in The Fortnightly Review.

There is a general impression that the formidable armed strength of the Boers, which has lately made itself so unmistakably evident, was not fully known to our authorities. But this is not quite the case. Our Military Intelligence Department may not have been fully informed on all points, and more particularly as to the presence in the Transvaal ranks of leaders of such undoubted military skill, but the facts as to numbers, weapons, war material, were all pretty accurately tabulated and at the disposal of our authorities. That such good use would be made of their means may not have been exactly foreseen, and this was what Lord Wolseley no doubt intended to convey when speaking on a late occasion as to our having underrated the Boer power until taught better by actual collision. But the military side of the War Office—and it cannot be stated too emphatically that there are two "sides" there, one with expert knowledge subordinate to a second with no mission seemingly but to hamper and impede military administration—the military chiefs were so fully alive to the danger that threatened British South Africa in its then defenseless state that as far back as last July the Government was urged with much insistence to dispatch an army corps to the Cape. We have since been told that such a step would only have hastened the Boer ultimatum; that being on the spot they could still have concentrated their forces to invade British territory before we could send out reinforcements. The answer to this is that in July the Boers could not have marched, there was no grass, and the season was unfavorable to military operations.

The Sailor in a Land Fight.

From The Spectator.

Wherever and whenever Jack has been permitted to join in the work of the army he has made his mark so deeply that he has come to be looked upon as indispensable, invincible. His effervescent humor never seems to desert him, as the following anecdote, told the writer recently, fairly well illustrates: It was at Gingihlovo, and the Naval Brigade was face to face with an apparently overwhelming force of Zulus, numbers of whom were armed with rifles. The sailors were reserving their fire, only sending an occasional volley when a favorable opportunity presented itself. Forth from the Zulu host stepped a warrior laden with an ancient firearm, which he calmly mounted upon a tripod in the open, while the sailors looked on admiring his pluck, but wondering much what he was proposing to do. At last one jovial tar suggested that their photographs were going to be taken, and, by common consent, no shots were sent at the supposed photographer. Having loaded his piece with great deliberation, the Zulu primed it, sighted, and, leaning hard against its breech, he fired. The recoil—for the thing was much overloaded—knocked him head over heels backward, while a great roar of laughter went up from the delighted sailors. He sat up looking hurt and dazed, and then, the amusement over, he, along with a suddenly charging impi of his countrymen, was annihilated by a volley from the steadily aimed pieces of the little cheerful band of bluejackets.

The Trouble Over the Umbrella.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

"Old Mike and his wife lived in a little cabin on the mountain, one of a type which is happily becoming every day more rare. The walls were of mud, and the floor of the same useful material, with a gutter running down the middle to divide the family apartment from that of the cow and ass, for Mike did not rise to the dignity of a 'harse baste.' To this mansion came his reverence one cold showery morning in March, to hold a station. His umbrella was wet and dripping, so, being a careful man, he placed it open in the space vacated by the animals, who were grazing outside. After the usual devotions, when the congregation had dispersed, he went for a stroll while Moira prepared his breakfast, for to entertain his reverence afterward is the crowning honor of a station. He had not gone far when a heavy shower obliged him to take shelter under a tree, and send a little gossoon running back for his umbrella. 'His riverence is afther sinding me to bring him his ombrell,' said the boy, bursting into the cabin. 'The saints presarve us! said Mike. 'Maybe it's the thing he left there beyant in the corner,' and seizing the umbrella he tried to pass it through the door, but the entrance was low and narrow and the umbrella large and wide.

"Without a moment's hesitation he caught up a spade and began shoveling down the wall at either side of the door. 'Man alive!' said the priest, appearing on the scene, 'whatever are ye at?' 'Shure, its makin' way I am for yer riverence's ombrell,' said old Mike; 'divil a bit of it 'ill go through the door at all, at all.' 'Ah, nonsense, man,' said his reverence, laughing, and stepping inside he took the umbrella out of Moira's hand and closed it before them. Old Mike stared at it aghast. Then he turned to his wife. 'Glory be to God, Moira,' he said; 'is there anything beyant the power of the priest?'"

Dutch Streets.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Commend us to the ever-tranquil Dutch streets with their mellow antique houses. These mostly follow circles, as is to be expected in a fortified place. But the typical Dutch street, found everywhere, is the line of houses by the canal, a range of old trees in front, shading the Indian red brick behind, with its bright white window sashes, as bright as much-polished brass. Nothing is more suggestive of tranquil repose and old fashion. They stretch along the broad canal before them, where bridges cross and barges lie together alongside. Even in very populous capitals we come in the suburbs on some delightful, retired bits of canal, leaving much the same effect as does Church Row at Hampstead. Old-fashioned well-to-do folk live here in retirement. There is one such at the entrance of The Hague on the Scheveningen side, where the charming woods begin; anything more old-world and solemnly attractive cannot be imagined. We might well fancy ourselves back to the days of Sir William Temple and of William of Orange, who may have strolled along these banks.

The Mormons Still Polygamous.

R. L. Hartt in The Atlantic.

With the survival or rehabilitation of plural marriages contracted before the manifesto we have been altogether too lenient. Mormons say: "Sir, suppose that for fifteen years you have had two wives; suppose you tenderly loved them both, and then suppose that Congress should compel you to relinquish one of them. Do you think you would keep the law?" What puling sentimentality! These Mormons took their plural wives when polygamy was a crime; they perjured themselves, one and all, when they promised to give them up; and now they stand defiant. A thousand polygamous children have been born in Utah since Statehood. The Church smugly grins and approves. Naturally, for its leaders rank chief among the offenders. Mr. C. M. Owen, who is traversing the State to expose polygamists, telegraphed his paper a dispatch which concluded with this interesting summary: Of the whole fifteen members of the First President and Twelve Apostles, who pledged their faith and honor for the future compliance with the law by the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, eleven have been actually guilty of the transgression of the law; one is undoubtedly morally so; and three, two of whom are exceedingly old and feeble men, have complied with the pledge given to the people of the United States through their President."

The Open Heart.

Would you understand
The language with no word,
The speech of brook and bird,
Of waves along the sand?

Would you make your own
The meaning of the leaves,
The song the silence weaves
Where little winds made moan?

Would you know how sweet
The falling of the rill,
The calling on the hill—
All tunes the days repeat?

Neither aims nor art,
No toil, can help you hear;
The secret of the ear
Is in the open heart.
—JOHN VANCE CHENEY in The Century.

Napier at the Battle of Meeanee.

From a Letter of Sir Charles Napier's.

When in the fight I held my life as gone; for as to escaping, all idea of that vanished when I saw the Twenty-second giving way and was obliged to ride between the fires of two lines not twenty yards apart. I expected death as much from our men as the enemy, and I was much singed by our fire; my whiskers twice or thrice so, and my face peppered by fellows who in their fear fired high over all heads but mine, and nearly scattered my brains. In agony I rode, holding my reins with a broken hand [he had sprained it a few days before] and quite unequal to a single combat, had a Beloochee picked me out, as one was about to do when Marston slew him.

Rather Cold-Blooded.

From "How Soldiers Fight." By F. Norreys Connell.

Of the tactics of infantry there is no end, but there are some simple rules for the individual foot soldier to remember when lost in the chaos of battle. If you cannot bayonet your enemy, shoot him; if he goes away, aim at the base of his spine. But do not let your attention be distracted from business by the consideration that other people are making a mark of you. It is your duty to kill the highest possible number of those opposed to you, not to save your own skin.

Thackeray's Taverns.

From Blackwood.

When Harry Warrington comes to London he puts up at the Bedford and dines with Mr. Draper at the Cock. That establishment, however, must have been conducted on somewhat different principles in George II.'s reign from those which governed it in the days of Queen Victoria, for Mr. Draper had ordered what he called "an elegant collation there" beforehand, a thing unknown at the Cock when the plump head waiter held sway. In "Vanity Fair," Dobbin and George Osborne dine at Slaughter's, in St. Martin's Lane, a house which seems in Colman's time to have been much used by Frenchmen. There he and Mr. Chopper, Osborne's head clerk, and the two ensigns, Spooner and Stubble, have "a famous dinner" together, before the officers depart on the Waterloo campaign.

When Dobbin revisits the house after ten years in India, John, the old waiter, receives him as if he had only left the day before, and supposes he'll have a roast fowl for his dinner. These faithful old waiters at these old taverns regarded regular customers as friends, and practiced much the same familiarity with them as the old-fashioned man servant used with his master's family in which he had lived perhaps half a century and for whom he would have died. In "Pendennis" we have Dick's and the Albion. Of Dick's Thackeray seems to write with special interest, as if it had been a favorite resort of his own in early days.

Schoenbein and Guncotton.

From "The Letters of Faraday and Schoenbein."

On March 18, 1846, Schönbein wrote to Faraday:

"I am enabled to prepare in any quantity a matter which, next to gunpowder, must be regarded as the most combustible substance known. So inflammable is this matter that, on being brought in contact with the slightest spark, it will instantly be set on fire, leaving hardly any trace of ashes, and if the combustion be caused within closed vessels a violent explosion takes place. * * * What shall I do with that matter? Shall I offer it to your Government?"

Then in a letter written five days later he sends this postscript:

"I open the letter to tell you that I have just now made some preliminary experiments about the explosive powder of my prepared cotton, and found that it is rather considerable. A common soldier's gun, charged with the eighth part of an ounce only, caused a pretty strong explosion."

Having perfected his remarkable discovery he visited England in August with the view of securing patent rights, and he then writes to Faraday as follows:

"The affair which has brought me over to England refers to my explosive cotton, which I have so much improved that it has all the appearance of becoming a dangerous rival to gunpowder. As to its explosive powers, 'guncotton,' as I call it, is very superior to powder; in given cases one part of it does the work of four parts of gunpowder, and under the most unfavorable circumstances the force of guncotton is as 2 to 1 to that of gunpowder. In the course of the last two months I have made many experiments with cannons, mortars, rifles, &c., and obtained results which I am allowed to call highly satisfactory. The same may be said with regard to blasting rocks."

The Mocker.

One there came to my casement shouting,
Loudly lilting a norland stave,
Merrily fleering and madly flouting,
Making a mock o'er the Summer's grave.

"What," I said, "shall some riant fellow
Gird at her whom I held most dear,
Some cup-companion grown over-mellow
Scoff at the dead in my very ear?"

Swiftly then to the casement faring,
While still the riotous mirth upwelled,
Back I turned with a mute despairing
From one who gleamed with the snows of eld—

Winter the willful, the wild intriguer,
Winter who blighted my fair one's breath,
Winter the wary, the world-old leaguer
With him who sits on the throne of Death.

And now while I brood 'neath the fire-lit rafter,
And mourn for her whom I might not save,
Nightly he, with his boisterous laughter,
Makes his mock o'er the Summer's grave.
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in Collier's Weekly.

New Crimes and Penalties.

From The Forum.

The theft of a lamp is larceny; it may be a Roman lamp or a Greek lamp, an oil lamp or an electric lamp. Whether it constitutes grand larceny or petit larceny will in certain States of the Union depend, not upon its age or newness, but upon its market value. On the other hand, there are a great number of modern crimes which could not have been committed in ancient days because the instruments for their perpetration did not exist. They are the outcome of modern civilization and they require new legislation.

The tapping of a telegraph wire is a modern form of highway robbery. In the old days the method was to waylay the courier on the road and to rob him of his purse or of his message. The formula of the modern highwayman is not "Stand and deliver," but simply "Deliver!" And he may get a message from the lightning courier which may be worth more to him than a well-filled purse. But there is nothing to be gained by indiscriminate tapping. It is some special message or information that the thief is looking for, possibly for its effect on the stock market or on other business ventures; but the use of cipher codes renders the tapping of telegraph wires of little avail even in time of war, unless the code as well as the message has been stolen. For the tapping of power or light lines the modern highwayman comes in out of the rain. He can do his business better indoors by attacking the electric meter, confusing its calculations, and thus getting more current than he pays for. Such at least seems to be the implication of recent statutes.

The Lightship.

When boats come home across the bar,
And Winter's sunlight dies afar;
When green and purple dusk creeps down
And hides the harbor and the town;
Each night far out to sea a beam
Of pale, wan light sends forth its gleam
Across the peaceful, darkening tides,
And marks the lightship where she rides.

When tempest-tossed, the ships slip by
The foam-hid headland, and the sky
Is torn with wrack of scudding cloud,
And winds of Winter cry aloud:
Lo, through the roar of crashing wave,
Above the tempest's moan and rave,
A voice comes o'er the troubled tides,
And marks where yet the lightship rides!
—RICHARD STILLMAN POWELL in The Criterion.

Some Epitaphs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

At length, my friends, the feast of life is o'er,
I've eat sufficient, and I'll drink no more;
My night is come, I've spent a jovial day,
'Tis time to part, but oh, what is to pay?

In Wolverhampton Church, ob. 1680:
Here lie the bones
Of Joseph Jones,
Who eat whilst he was able;
But once o'er fed,
He dropt down dead,
And fell beneath the table.
When from the tomb,
To meet his doom,
He rises amidst sinners:
Since he must dwell
In Heav'n or Hell,
Take him—which gives best dinners!

Here lies Johnny Cole,
Who died, on my soul,
After eating a plentiful dinner;
While chewing his crust,
He was turned into dust.
With his crimes undigested—poor sinner.

Mr. Chamberlain as a Sunday School Teacher.

From The Sunday Strand.

In his Sunday-school days Mr. Chamberlain wore an eyeglass, but no orchid. He always kept on his hat and overcoat, and carried his umbrella, while teaching. He was fond of walking about the room as he taught; and when, as sometimes happened, one of the tired factory lads in his class showed unmistakable signs of drowsiness, the teacher would point with his umbrella to the sleepy boy and say, "Good night, Jones! I have no objection to your going to sleep, only please don't snore."

On one occasion a scholar was reading about the battle of Bunker's Hill, and dropped the "h" in the word "Hill," pronouncing it "ill." It was necessary, of course, to correct the blunderer. Mr. Chamberlain convulsed the class with laughter by putting his glass to his eye and saying, "Poor old Bunker! What's the matter with him?"

He was questioning the class, and, our answers not satisfying him, he rose from his chair, and, surveying us through his eyeglass, observed, "Well! you are, without exception, the most ignorant set of fellows I ever came across."

The Religious Sentiment in Naples.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

Volumes might be written about the religious sentiment and the superstition of the Neapolitans I will restrict myself here to a few remarks. Among the poor or criminal classes in Naples it would be impossible to find an atheist or materialist. The worst subjects are often the most devout, and Camorrists are generally found wearing a number of amulets and religious symbols. Ignorance and the influence of the priests are the chief sources of superstition. In the lower middle class the father-confessor has often such an ascendency that in many families nothing is done without his advice and approbation. These priests harness the members of the family to the ecclesiastical car, impress on them ascetic practices, turn the women into bigots, and force the girls into a nunnery. The most vile and miserable of the population will keep a picture of the Madonna in their houses, and never grudge the price of the oil in the never-extinguished lamp. The cheat, the thief, the assassin, take religious vows and keep them, often at a considerable sacrifice.

Before breaking into a shop or committing some other crime the perpetrators will devoutly make the sign of the cross, and when a man goes to a duel he will sprinkle himself with holy water at the nearest church, in order to make sure that his revolver will not miss fire, or his knife fail. Even when robbing some valuable objects from a church altar the thief will first kneel down, murmuring an assurance that it is not contempt for the sacred utensils, but necessity, which leads him to the crime. A very superstitious rascal will try to avoid fighting with a man who has a dagger with a handle in the form of a cross. Very many are the miraculous shrines in Naples and the neighboring country, and not only do the poor and ignorant congregate there, but the rich and educated.

The Stag-Beetle.

From Longman's.

As you walk by the hedgeside a strange noise suddenly arrests your attention; it is the buzz of an insect, but loud enough to startle you; it might be mistaken for the reeling of a nightjar, but it is perhaps more like the jarring hum of a fastly driven motor car. The reason of the noise is that the beetle has with great pains climbed up a certain height from the ground, and in order to ascertain whether he has got far enough, he erects himself on his stand, lifts his wing-cases, shakes out his wings, and begins to agitate them violently, turning this way and that to make sure that he has a clear space. If he then attempts to fly—it is one of his common blunders—he instantly strikes against some branch or cluster of leaves, and is thrown down. The tumble does not hurt him in the least, but so greatly astonishes him that he remains motionless a good while; then, recovering his senses, he begins to ascend again. At length, after a good many accidents and adventures by the way, he gets on to the topmost twig, and, after some buzzing to get up steam, launches himself heavily on the air and goes away in grand style.

The Old Coffee House.

From The Connoisseur.

The coffee house is every night crowded with men of parts. Almost every one you meet is a polite scholar and a wit. Jokes and bon-mots are echoed from box to box; every branch of nature is critically examined, and the merit of every production of the press, or performance at the theatres, weighed and determined. This school to which I am myself indebted for a great part of my education, and in which, though unworthy, I am now arrived at the honor of being a public lecturer) has bred up many authors, to the amazing entertainment and instruction of their readers. Button's, the grand archetype of the Bedford, was frequented by Addison, Steele, Pope, and the rest of that celebrated set, who flourished at the beginning of this century, and was regarded with just deference on account of the real geniuses who frequented it. But we can now boast men of superior abilities; men who, without any one acquired excellence, by the mere dint of a happy assurance, can exact the same tribute of veneration, and receive it as due to the illustrious characters, the scribblers, players, fiddlers, gamblers, that make so large a part of the company at the Bedford.

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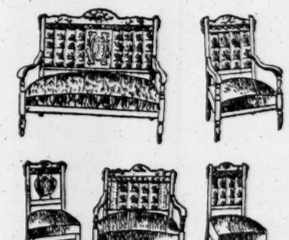

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METHODS OF TAXATION

John Brisben Walker Writes the Governor on the Subject.

Some Remedies Needed in the Present System—Property Now Taxed Doubly and Trebly.

John Brisben Walker has addressed a letter to Gov. Roosevelt in regard to what he considers the evils of the present taxation system of this State. He outlines in the communication the principles which in his opinion underlie just taxation. His letter is as follows:

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1900.
The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York:

Dear Sir: The iniquities of taxation as now practiced in the State of New York would do credit to the most remote province of Turkey. If the matter is to be taken up at Albany it is of importance to have a radical reconsideration of the entire subject. Before any action can be taken that will be other than bungling and inefficient the State of New York must first decide upon the principles which underlie just taxation. I beg to present for your consideration an attempt to formulate these principles.

First—All property of every kind and description, real or personal, shall bear its pro rata share of State, county, town, and school taxes, so that where the property is represented in two or three ways, as in the case of real estate held by a company for which stock has been issued and at the same time mortgage bonds given, the taxation shall be levied upon the property itself, thus preventing all confusion as to the manner of assessment.

Second—No property shall be taxed more than once.

Third—The valuation of all property shall be fixed at a mean between the price at which such property would sell at forced sale and the price at which its owner holds it for personal uses or speculative purposes—in other words, a just mean of valuation.

Fourth—All State, county, town, village, school, and other taxes shall be paid at one central county office—namely, that of the County Treasurer—and all accounts pertaining thereto shall become a part of the county records, so that a single reference will at all times show the condition of taxes paid and unpaid.

Fifth—The County Treasurer shall mail to each taxpayer who shall return his list of property holdings an itemized bill giving clearly the description of the property, its valuation, the rate of taxation, and the total of each kind of taxes—State, county, town, village, and school; and the best principles known to the mercantile world of to-day shall be introduced to facilitate the easy collection of taxes.

Sixth—No extraordinary usury shall be charged for non-payment of taxes, but the delinquent taxes negotiated with the leading trust companies so as to leave the unfortunate non-taxpayer in the position of least loss until the property shal be finally sold or redeemed.

If fundamental principles of just taxation could be established in law, most of the difficulties which now surround the subject would disappear. It is the injustice and inequality of the existing system which gives excuse for many men in their avoidance of taxes and leaves a violent disgust in the minds of all regarding the methods in use.

Under the existing practice, it is quite possible for a piece of property to be taxed not less than three times, while on the other hand we know that large amounts of property escape taxation altogether. If men could feel that all others were paying their fair share of taxes, and that they would not be called upon to pay taxes twice on the same property, I believe that nine-tenths of the effort to avoid taxation would cease.

I have talked with many business men and officers of corporations and have usually discovered that the motive beneath the avoidance of taxes arose from these two facts: That other men are not fairly assessed and consequently are not paying their share of taxation, and that property under the laws of the State is likely to be taxed two or even three times.

There should be a State court, to which any man having reason to believe that his property was taxed twice could submit his grievance in a businesslike way, so that the securing of justice would not be attended by the expensive litigation now required. Under the present system, a man's taxes may be outrageously unjust through mistake or intentional malice on the part of the Assessors. He has practically no recourse to-day except through litigation so expensive that the property holder of moderate means had better bear his grievance in silence.

With reference to methods of collecting taxes: In Westchester County, for instance, the Collector is allowed 10 per cent. if the property holder fails to pay by a certain date. The taxpayer very often receives no notice, because it is to the interest of the Collector that he should not have this notice. The Collector moves his tax office from town to town. Small bills are posted on trees and in obscure places to the effect that he will be in one town from the 1st to the 3d of the month; in another from the 4th to the 6th; in still a third from the 7th to the 10th, and so on. Considerable perseverance is required to follow up these movements and know where to send taxes. In consequence of the system, the Tax Collector, tempted to become a thief, in but too many cases fails to use the exertion which the law contemplates for the notification of the taxpayer, and for which notification the Collector receives compensation and pockets the iniquitous 10 per cent. to which through his own connivance he becomes legally entitled.

Still other difficulties are found in the payment of the village taxes at one point and of the county taxes at another; while in purchasing a piece of property there is no way of determining whether the taxes have been paid without reference to several records.

In States whose laws are of modern origin, all taxes—State, county, town, village, and school—are collected in the County Treasurer's office, and properly itemized bills for the taxes on all property returned are sent at the proper time to the taxpayer. The County Treasurer should see that the taxpayer's work is made as easy as possible, and that he is not subjected to snap judgments or usurious penalties because of oversight upon the part of the public servant who is employed to notify him in regard to paying his taxes.

Finally, when taxes have been settled, they should become a part of the county records, so that a single reference will tell the exact condition of all taxes paid and unpaid.

The burden of the infamous usury which is now practiced with regard to tax collection is as a rule borne by the poor man who is struggling along, and through sickness or unexpected difficulty is unable to secure the money to pay his taxes at the proper time. These unfortunates are subjected to penalties of 10, 20, and even 30 or 40 per cent. in some States. Very often a ring of unscrupulous men is formed around the tax office which makes a business of this kind of usury and annoys the unfortunate by unjust claims upon property. There are many instances of property passing into the hands of these robbers at only one-twentieth or even a fiftieth of its value.

Such practices are contrary to public interest, and it is impossible to conceive of intelligent lawmakers countenancing them. Taxes form the very highest class of security that can be found in the whole business world, and money, with proper negotiation, should be loaned on them by the large trust and insurance companies at the lowest rate at which money is loaned on Government bonds, because the security is absolute.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES AND DEDUCTION OF DEBTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarke, the counsel of the Stranahan Committee on Taxation, says "mortgages are now taxable by the law of the State" and that "the committee's proposition is to change the rate so as to make it low." He suppresses all mention of the other change which the law makes, namely, that under the Stranahan law mortgages are taxable WITHOUT DEDUCTION FOR DEBT. In all other personal property the tax is offset by the owner's just debts, which is rightful. On real estate no such deduction is made, and under the Stranahan bill mortgages would be classed with real estate in this respect. Mr. Clarke is silent about this important change, and I do not believe that the eminent gentlemen whom he quotes had clearly in mind that the proposed law would change not only the rate but the mode of taxation.

This is the real grievance, and this is what makes it certain that the mortgage tax, being essentially a realty tax, will be finally paid by the owner or user of the realty. Then we shall have the gross unfairness of mortgaged property alone paying State tax, while free-and-clear property is exempt.

The bill under consideration might be appropriately headed "An act to burden the heavily laden and weigh down the oppressed."

As to the statement that the mortgageor will, even if he has to pay the five mills, receive the counterbalancing benefit of a reduction in local taxation, let us see how the counterbalancing will work.

Let us suppose that all the real estate in a certain county is represented by two farms, the one (M) being worth $10,000, subject to an overdue mortgage of $8,000, while the other (N) is free and clear of mortgage. The owner of N is so fortunate as to have inherited his property or paid for it in cash, or perhaps has given his personal notes.

Let us further suppose that this county has to raise on its real estate $420 for local purposes and $40 for State purposes.

A.

Distribution of Taxes Under Present Law.
Amount to be raised on real estate, $460, equals 2.3 per cent. of $20,000.
M pays on $10,000 freehold.....$230
N pays on $10,000 freehold..... 230
Total $460

B.

Distribution of Tax Under Stranahan Bill.
Amount to be raised by mortgage tax fixed at one-half of 1 per cent of $8,000. $40
Amount to be raised on freehold..... 420
(Equals 2.1 per cent. of $20,000.)
N pays on $10,000 freehold.....$210
M pays on $10,000 freehold.....$210
And also by increase of rate of interest on mortgage..... 40
—$250

If N pays $210 and M pays $250, where is the equalization?

If the farms in one county are more heavily mortgaged than those in another, the former must be more heavily taxed for State purposes. Is this fair?

It is idle to say that the tax will come out of the mortgagee. No matter who pays it, it must come out of the produce of the property. There is no other source of earning but the physical property and the skill with which it is managed.

To call mortgages personalty is a fiction. But if they are taxed as personalty they should be subject to the same allowance as personalty, the deduction of just debts.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE.

New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY.

Society of Friends and Others Urge Legislature to Act.

The Society of Friends, with others interested, held a conference yesterday afternoon at the Friends' Meeting House in Rutherfurd Place upon the subject, "Our Responsibility in Regard to the Abolition of the Death Penalty." All those who spoke unanimously condemned capital punishment and no word was spoken in its favor. At the close of the meeting petitions were circulated calling upon the members of the State Legislature to pass the Maher bill now pending, which abolishes the death penalty.

The first speaker was the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. "Punishment by death," said he, "does not prevent crime, and statistics show it. Does any one claim that lynching stops killing? That community where it is practiced has not yet passed out of the first crude stages of civilization."

The speaker held that being forever shut off from an adequate knowledge of a man's mental life, mankind were not in a position to execute a judgment which belonged in the province of Deity.

Gen. Newton M. Curtis, who during forty years of agitation has gained a National reputation as a foe of capital punishment, cited Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Maine as States employing the life sentence alone, and claimed that without the death penalty convictions were more certainly, quickly, and inexpensively secured. He asserted that the increase of homicide in States where capital punishment prevailed was fourfold in comparison to what it was in States where it had been abolished.

J. William Hutchinson followed with a paper, in which he made an attempt to show the inconsistency of modern Christians in attaching such unalterable authority to the verse in Genesis, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," and treating other Old Testament injunctions with disregard.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FREDERICK CLINCH.—The word "trolley" is derived from the Middle Low German "drol" or "drul," which means anything round. Thence came the Middle Dutch "drol," a top, and the Scotch "trolley," which is used in various senses, the most ordinary being that of any long, unshapely thing that trails on the ground. "Isinglass" comes from the Middle Dutch "huysenblas" and the German "hausenblase," which signify literally "sturgeon bladder." That is one of the substances of which isinglass is formed. "Macadamize" is one of the few words in the English language derived from a proper name in comparatively recent times. John London Macadam was a Scotchman who, born in 1756 and dying in 1836, invented an improved process for forming roads, which proved a great success in England, and was named after the inventor.

"J. N."—"Bar sinister" is an erroneous expression for "bend sinister," a term in heraldry. A bend is one of the nine "ordinaries" of a coat of arms. It consists of a diagonal band drawn from the dexter chief (left top corner) to the sinister base, (right bottom corner.) A bend sinister is drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base. It is one of the rarest features of a coat of arms, and usually, though not always, denotes illegitimacy of birth. From this circumstance comes the ordinary use of the expression "bar sinister" to denote illegitimacy.

"DISPUTANTS."—As a general rule the United States grants the same privileges to an alien as are granted in the latter's country to citizens of the United States. There are also special National and State acts regarding the status of the citizens of various foreign countries. An act was, for instance, passed by the Legislature of this State in 1897 providing that "any citizen of a State or Nation which, by its laws, confers similar privileges on citizens of the United States, may take, acquire, hold, or convey lands or real estate within the State, in the same manner and with like effect as if such person were, at the time, a citizen of the United States." As Americans are allowed in Great Britain and most of the important countries of Europe to hold and dispose of real estate, the generality of foreigners have the same privileges here.

H. W. MILLER.—Price lists of stamps and coins may be obtained from the J. W. Scott Company, 36 John Street.

"A DAILY READER."—The report of the death of Henry Dodez, a bookkeeper who died suddenly on the Brooklyn Bridge, was published in THE TIMES Dec. 27, 1899.

"S. R."—The first step in procuring a patent for mechanical contrivances or therapeutic preparations is to consult a patent lawyer. Many of them issue pamphlets of instructions which are free to inventors.

"D. A."—Interest on savings bank deposits continues until the deposit is withdrawn. If the interest is not entered in the bank book at least annually, only the annual interest on the amount entered is credited to the depositor.

"I. G."—Inquiry at the office of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children elicited the response that it is legal for a child of eleven years to play violin solos on a theatrical or other stage. But there is a certain formality to be observed before any public performances of this sort. The law prescribes that a permit must be obtained from the Mayor and at least twenty-four hours before application is made, notice of such application must be given the Gerry society. The Mayor's permit covers all public performances for a week, and a new one can be obtained for subsequent appearances.

Church News and Notes.

John M. Cornell will make an address this afternoon in the Jane Street Church. P. W. Radcliffe will lead the meeting.

The Rev. James A. O'Connor will speak this evening at Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, on "The Methods of the Paulist Fathers in Converting Protestants to Roman Catholicism."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will speak in the Bloomingdale Church this morning on "The Church in Thyatira; The Church of False Teachers and Loose Morals." In the evening he will speak on marriage. In the afternoon he and the Rev. Leighton Williams will speak in the Ninth Regiment Armory.

Bishop A. N. Littlejohn will celebrate today his thirty-fifth anniversary as Bishop of the Long Island Diocese. He was consecrated to that office in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Jan. 27, 1869. He was born at Florida, N. Y., on Dec. 13, 1824, and is now eighth on the list of eighty-nine living Bishops.

The Salvation Army will hold its National convention in Carnegie Music Hall, beginning Feb. 13, and lasting nine days. Among the leading features will be addresses by Commander Booth-Tucker and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the dedication of Commander and Consul Booth-Tucker's infant son, tableaus, flag and Chinese lantern drills, songs, striking testimonies, and the Passion service.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

We are Sole Agents in the United States for the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

"A Perfect Thing:" The Narcisse Glove.

BROOKLYN.

The Largest and in Every Way the Most Complete Store in Brooklyn and the Second Largest in Greater New York. The Best Restaurant in the City on the Second Floor.

Furniture Extraordinary.

Opening of Our Enlarged Department. 25 to 50 per cent. from Everything in Stock.

The immense enlargements and extensive improvements to our furniture store made possible by our new building are now complete.

The facilities for properly showing furniture, the clever arrangement and classification will make shopping here the most convenient, pleasant and advantageous anywhere in America. It is with feelings of justifiable pride that we invite you to inspect these great improvements, not equalled anywhere, and in order to commemorate the event we introduce a one-week's sale, offering every piece of furniture in stock at a sweeping reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. The stock itself,

Nearly $200,000 Worth,

embraces everything that's new and beautiful and worthy. Every piece will be marked with a red ticket showing clearly the regular price, and the special sale price. The only restriction to this offer being that the discount applies to goods in stock, that is that we cannot guarantee to duplicate pieces after they have been sold, and that all goods must be delivered within 30 days.

We are sure a visit to this exceptional display will be found of very great interest, to say nothing of the buying advantages should you wish anything whatever in furniture.

It may be a simple one dollar chair on which you can save fifty cents, or on up to a thousand dollar parlor suit on which you can save hundreds. And all the newest furniture of the season, quaint, handsome, simple and massive things never shown before. Almost a forest of different woods, coverings of every description and the colorings of an autumn landscape. One week only and 25 to 50 per cent. from everything without any exception.

Rich Furs at One-Half. And in Their New Home.

Second Floor.

The success of our recent Fur Sale naturally has become the talk of the trade, and has brought those to us who have large lots to offer. One of the very best Fur Merchants known would rather have cash than run the risk of carrying stock over. He sold his extensive collection to us and we in turn pass it along to you to-morrow at half regular prices. Jackets, Collarettes, Capes, Scarfs, Muffs, etc. Here are some of the items. In many cases there are no duplicates. The new home for the Furs will be open Monday. You will find it the best lighted, most conveniently arranged and most pleasant, thoroughly up-to-date fur store in New York.

AT $49.00—Persian Collarette with long tabs; high collar and flounce of blue fox.
AT $9.50—Collarette of Alaska Sable, 10 inches deep and 66 inch sweep.
AT $9.98—Grey Muffalon Collarette with tabs and high flare collar.
AT $65.00 AND $75.00—Alaskan Sable Capes, 24 and 30 inches long, full sweep.
AT $139.00 AND $148.00—Sealskin Jackets, London Dye.
AT $75.00 AND $95.00—Persian Lamb Jackets, fine full curl.
AT $49.00—Imitation Sealskin Jackets with revers of Natural Beaver or Mink.
AT $8.25—Imitation Sable Scarf with cluster of 10 tails.
MUFFS—
Persian, $6.90.
Imitation Sealskin, $2.98.
Alaska Sable, $5.50.
Mink, $6.90.
Astrachan, $2.25.

Tailor Made Suits and Skirts 25 to 30 per cent. Saved.

Last week we gave you the first showing in this country of the new 1900 Spring Tailor Made Suits and Skirts, and introduced them to you at very low prices, because we got one of the very best makers to make them for us at a special price. He wanted to keep his force intact during the between season time. The balance of this order is now here and the prices from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than the regular. The garments are irresistible both in price, material, finish and style.

AT $18.00—Black, Navy, Castor or Brown Venetian Cloth Suit, Tight Fitting Jacket lined with tailor serge, lapped seams, skirt with double box plait back.
AT $24.75—Suit in English Cheviot Cloth, lined throughout with taffeta silk, single box plait, fly front jacket, with braid facing of peau de soie, skirt cut according to new spring model.
AT $26.50—Suit in Oxford Mixture, Black or Tan effects, lined with colored taffeta silk. Jacket is tight fitting and box plait skirt, Suit is excellent in style and very elegantly finished.
SEPARATE SKIRTS AT $3.25 INSTEAD of $5.25—Cheviot Cloth Skirt, box plaited back with scroll work of taffeta applique with braid down front.
AT $5.50 INSTEAD OF $8.25—Black Cheviot Skirt, new spring model, trimmed with inlaid taffeta down front, box plaited back.
AT $8.25 INSTEAD OF $11.50—Black Cheviot Skirt, with seven inch circular flounce, box plait in back trimmed with rows of stitching.

Winter Cloaks at Half and Less

We are closing out the remainder of our stock of Women's, Misses' and Children's Coats and Capes at ½ price and in many cases less.

Men's Suits to Measure.

$18.50 for Our $23.50 and $25.50 Kinds.

We still have some of the winter cloths left. They are the balance of our winter goods, but many of them are really suitable for spring wear. Enough cloth left to make about 190 Suits. Over twenty different and exclusive patterns, worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds, cheviots, oxford mixtures and black. Really Suits in every way that cannot be equalled for the money. They are our regular $23.50 and $25.50 ones in make and cloth and trimming and guaranteed—$18.50 each.

We can also make you a good Business Suit for $15.00. It may pay you to examine them while looking at the above cloths.

The New Spring Dress Goods.

Second Floor, Take Revolving Stairway.

It seems almost strange to show these sweet and simple and summery things when the snow storms are not all over. But after all it's the chance of the first choice and plenty of time to consider what you'll like best.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

AT 12½c. A YARD—31-inch Gloriana printed Batistes, fine texture, beautiful designs and fast colors.
AT 15c. A YARD—32-inch fine corded zephyr Gingham in stripes and small broken plaids, strong, clear, reliable colors.
AT 19c.—28-inch loom embroidered Chambreys in pretty scroll designs, white on colored grounds.
AT 22c.—27-inch pointed embroidered Swiss Muslins in dotted and lace designs.

Colored Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

REGULAR 48c. AT 29c.—38-inch all-wool Mixtures and Plaids, a broken assortment to close.
REGULAR 50c. AT 39c.—42-inch heavy all-wool Cheviot in navys and browns.
REGULAR 65c. AT 49c.—43-inch all-wool Henriettas in all the new colors for street and evening wear.
REGULAR 75c. AT 59c.—13-inch silk-barred all-wool Granite Plaids in a full line of effective colorings.

Black Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

REGULAR 50c. AT 39c. A YARD—38-inch all-wool French Serge, good weight and fine black.
REGULAR 69c. AT 49c.—45-inch Tricot Crepon, in rich Mohair designs, surprising goods for the price.
REGULAR 75c. AT 59c.—48-inch all-wool Paquin Serges, heavy, substantial fabric, excellent for tailor-made suits.

More Silk Significance.

Black, Colored, Fancy and Printed Silks. 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. & $1.00

Silks, as much, if not more than any other article of merchandise, must needs be new and up-to-date or else what real satisfactory use can they be to the well dressed woman? Herein, mark you, has been one of the most characteristic features of our great Supremacy Silk Sales. The prices have been old silk prices, but the silks have been the new, up-to-date, well chosen, beautiful and desirable things. Those silks that you can't like after they've been made up are never cheap however little the price you pay for them. And so in this combination sale, as it were, for to-morrow, we give you in every instance exclusively low prices for exclusively high style silks. They are incomparable in price and quality.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Genuine Striped Habutai Wash Silks, warranted to wash.
AT 49c. AND 69c. INSTEAD OF 89c. and $1.25—Black Surah Foulard, double warp and very strong.
AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Black American Taffetas.
AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 AND $1.50—Fancy Silks; bright and pretty; largest variety for waists and costumes to be found in Greater New York.
AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Reversible Black Peau de Soie. These are American-made silks of the very best type, strong and durable.
AT $1.00 INSTEAD OF $2.00—White Crepe de Chine. Not absolutely perfect as to weave, but imperceptible in the folds of a gown; a decided bargain at half price.
AT $1.00—New Lyons Printed Foulards. This exhibit represents new patterns in new ideas (as to style and coloring); just arrived from Paris and later than goods ordered three months ago. Price $1.00.
Some beautiful new things in Plain and Fancy Panne Velvets. The colors and the combinations are all thoroughly up to date. They are sure to please you.

Advance Styles in Women's Waists.

These extraordinary prices are not the only inducements for you to buy these garments. The Waists are the new spring styles, and far beyond the ordinary make; artistic touches about them that at once give them distinction.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00 AND $5.50—350 Assorted Taffeta Silk Waists, in black, heliotrope, cerise, turquoise, purple, brown, gray and light blue; made in two styles, one tucked lengthwise and crossed with tucks. Dress Waist Sleeve, also tucked back and collar, the other tucks and cords front and back, assorted colors, sizes 32 to 42.

Also some beautiful new Spring Silk Waists, at $4.98 and $5.98, regular $6.50 and $8.50.

New arrivals in Cotton Shirt Waists, dainty new materials of the Geisha, opera and derby makes.

Fine White Lawn Waists, tucked and embroidered, 98c. to $16.50.

Fine White Pique, plain, $1.45.

Fine White Pique, fancy stripes, $1.98.

Closing Week of Muslin Underwear Sale.

There was a day when a woman had to steal time to make her Muslin Underwear. Now we can sell the beautifully made and finished garment in many cases for less than she can buy the muslin and embroideries. It is certainly the case at this January sale. This week will close the most successful midwinter underwear selling in our history.

Good Muslin Gowns with two insertings in yoke, 39c.

In finer quality Muslin, trimmed with fine embroidery, yoke effects, open necks, 69c.

Cambric and Muslin, open and closed necks, some square yokes, other V shapes, insertings and tucks, fine embroidered edgings, 79c.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, ten styles to choose from, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and laces, 98c.

Good Muslin Drawers, cambric ruffle, 25c.

Good Muslin Drawers, embroidered ruffle, 39c.

Good Muslin Drawers, regular shape, lace ruffle and cluster of tucks, 49c.

Finer styles, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, umbrella and regular shapes, 79c. and 98c.

White Muslin Petticoats, lace inserting and edge, 49c.

In umbrella shapes, deep embroidered flounce, 79c. and 98c.

Linen Surprises.

We do not mean to be boastful when we say best quality and price to be had anywhere. We are earnestly particular about our linens and can furnish you with linen quality not to be found elsewhere.

Bleached Table Linen—
63 inches wide, 47c. yard instead of 59c.
72 " " 59c. " " " 65c.

Fine Irish Bleached Damask, extra good quality, 70 inches wide, $1.00 yard instead of $1.25.

Silver Bleached Damask, red border, 35c. yard instead of 45c.

Kitchen Toweling, pure linen, 9c. yard instead of 11c.

Irish Bleached Table Cloths—
2 x2 yards, $1.95 each instead of $2,50
2½x2 " $2.39 " " " $3.12
2 x2 " $2.89 " " " $3.75

Blankets and Comfortables 2d Floor.

This is good Blanket weather, but even if it were not, here are some values that it would well pay you to take advantage of in midsummer.

White Cotton Blankets, medium weight, 75c. pair, real value $1.00.
$1.10 pair, real value $1.50.
White Wool Blankets—
Single Bed Size, $1.89, pair $2.25.
Double Bed Size, $2.10, " $2.50.
" " " $2.95, " $3.50.
" " " $4.69, " $5.50.
" " " $6.50, " $7.50.

Comfortables, filled with pure white cotton, covered with silkoline, 72x72 inches, $1.49 each instead of $1.75.

Extra heavy sateen coverings, $2.00 each instead of $2.50.

Quilts, filled with odorless down, size 6x6, $3.50 each instead of $5.00.

White Counterpanes, Marseilles pattern, 89c. each instead of $1.25.

Items of Interest in White Goods.

Nainsook, 40 inches wide, 15c. yard, instead of 20c.

Good Quality Nainsook, 9c. yard, instead of 12½c.

Good White Dimity Stripes, 8c. yard for 12½c. quality.

White Pique Remnants, slightly soiled, 7c. yard.

White Pique, 12½c. for 18c. quality.

White Cambric Muslin, yard wide, 5c. yard for 8c. quality.

Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 6c. yard instead of 8c.

Unbleached Sheeting Muslin, good quality, 2 yards wide, 18c. yard; 2¼ yards wide, 20c.

White Lawn, sheer quality, 9c. yard instead of 12½c.

The Best Rugs That Are Cheap.

Best quality all wool ingrain art squares, about 100 in all, very pretty designs, sizes from 2 yards x 3 yards to as large as 4 yards x 5 yards. To close out quickly we offer them at from $3.95 to $12.65.

John Bromleys & Sons, and Fries Breslin & Co. best quality ROYAL all wool reversible SMRYNA rugs, about 250 rugs, only in the following sizes:

1 ft. 9x3 ft. 9, $1.35, regular price $1.85.
2 ft. 2x4 ft. 6, $1.95, regular price, $2.75.
2 ft. 6x5 ft. $2.35, regular price, $3.25.
36 x 40 in., $2.29, regular price, $3.00.

About 35 rugs old antique silk pieces, different shapes and sizes, slight imperfections; a little repairing and you will have a rug regularly worth twice our price to-morrow—$11.95.

200 carpet rugs in all the popular sizes at half the usual cost to make up.

Venetian Lanterns at 1-4 and 1-2 Prices.

Basement.

An attractive lot of several hundred Venetian Wrought Iron Lanterns and some Jewelled Lamps we offer to-morrow at one-fourth and one-half the prices of yesterday. Lanterns of the largest sizes, artistically wrought, from Italy. These are genuine Venetian Lamps—not American reproductions. Electric lights can be used in any of them, but they are fitted to burn candles. The smaller Lamps are American made and are fitted to burn oil. The Jewelled Lamps run from the tiny up to the larger sizes.

The genuine Venetian Lamps are
$2.97 reduced from $5.95
3.25 " " 6.50
4.50 " " 8.75
5.00 " " 10.00
10.50 " " 21.00

A lot of seventy Venetian Lanterns, American made, are specially priced at 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Black Iron Banquet and Table Lamps, $2.25, reduced from $4.50.

Lamp Globes, large size, (10 inch), decorated and tinted, 75c. instead of $1.50.

A number of Lamps, one of a kind, are marked to close at one-half to one-fourth price.